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492
HISTORY

OF

Crawford County, Ohio

AND

Representative Citizens

pt. 1

BY

JOHN E. HOPLEY

“Study History for it is Philosophy Teaching by. Example”

PUBLISHED BY

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EDITOR'S PREFACE

The torch shall be extinguish'd which hath lit
My midnight lamp, and what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!

—BYRON.

The writing of this history has been the work of over a year of constant research and work, and the idea of the editor has been to show by contrast the difference between the past and the present. The latter all know, and its blessings all enjoy. But the former, with its trials, its hardships, and its struggles bravely met, manfully born, and successfully overcome should make the thoughtful reader more content with the conditions of today.

In finishing the work, it is but an act of justice on the part of the writer to express his thanks to Hon. Carl C. Anderson, the member of Congress from this district for the valuable information he secured from the old records at Washington; to Judge Daniel Babst of Crestline and Hon. R. W. Johnson of Galion, for much valuable information; to James D. Ferree for his valuable collection of historical data; to the county officials of Crawford for their uniform courtesy and assistance in the search of all records; to the officials of Delaware, Huron, Marion and Richland for similar favors. In the preparation of the work, first credit is due to the History of Crawford County published in 1880, by Baskin and Beatty, and written by many people, but the histories of Bucyrus by Thomas P. Hopley and of Galion by Dr. J. C. McIlvaine were most valuable. The old files of the Crawford County Forum, with its pioneer letters of James Nail, James Dunlap and others and of the Bucyrus Journal with the letters of John Moderwell, Robert Cowden and others furnished the substantial early history of the county, the Moderwell letters being the most complete of the early records in existence.

The following are the more important works from which the various facts were gleaned:

Histories of the United States by Lossing and Ellis.

LaSalle's Discoveries, by Parkman.

Bouquet's Expedition, by Parkman.

Red-Men's Roads, by Hurlbert.

Col. Smith's Captivity, 1755-59.

Crawford's Campaign, by Butterfield.

Narratives of Knight and Slover of the Crawford Expedition, published in 1782.

Ohio in 1778, by James.

Histories of Ohio by Atwater, Taylor, King, all published seventy to eighty years ago, and the modern ones of Abbott, and Van Tassell's Book of Ohio.

Howe's History of Ohio.

The Marion, Richland and Wyandot Histories of thirty years ago, all of which are excellent works, similar to the Crawford County History of the same date; the modern history of Marion county by Jacoby and of Richland county by Baughman.

The history of Wayne county by Douglass, Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley, and Brice's History of Ft. Wayne, written thirty years ago.

Files of the Columbus Gazette from 1820 to 1825, copies of the publications of the Ohio Archaeological Society and of the Ohio Magazine.

Reid's Ohio in the War, Siebert's Underground Roads, the Lives of James Kilbourne of Worthington and Judge J. T. Anderson of Marion.

W. A. Taylor's Annals of Progress; the early Gazetteers of Ohio.

While mistakes may have been made in this History of Crawford County, let each one be overbalanced more than a hundred times by the facts which are correct.

JOHN E. HOPLEY.

Bucyrus, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1912.

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE

The aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this subject.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives that make up the biographical part of the volume are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches are replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences and are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book one of its most attractive features. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Crawford County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identical with that of the men and women

to whom it is attributable. Sketches unrevised by subscribers are marked by a small asterisk, (*) placed after the name of the subscriber.

The publishers have avoided slighting any part of the work, and to the best of their ability have supplemented the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, in order to give the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference and a tasteful ornament to the library.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of many representative citizens, which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible.

To all who have kindly interested themselves in the preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered any other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgements.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, Ill., October, 1912.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY	21
<i>Formation of the Earth, Including Crawford County—The Oldest Known Inhabitant—Age of the Earth—Thickness of the Earth's Crust—Age of Crawford County from a Geological Standpoint—The Order of Creation—Geological Strata and Sub-Strata—The Glacial Period—Ancient Animal Life—Plant Life—Pre-glacial Man—Mastodonic Remains Found at Bucyrus—Our Early "Settlers"—The Mound Builders.</i>	

CHAPTER II

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA	29
<i>Landing of Columbus—Naming of America—Naddod, the Norwegian—Iceland Visited by the Irish—Early Norse Settlements There—Expedition of Lief Erickson—Norse Settlements on Baffin's Bay, 1135—Iceland in the 12th Century—Visited by Columbus—The Zeni Brothers—Voyage of Americus Vesputius—Spanish Settlements—The New World Presented to Spain—Expedition of Sebastian Cabot—Ponce de Leon Lands in Florida—Followed by DeSoto—Expedition of Cartier—D'Ayllon and Cortoreal Kidnap Indians—Expedition of Verrazini—Possessions of Spain, England and France in America—Massacre of Protestant Settlers by Menendez—Avenged by DeGourges—Sir Richard Grenville Lands on Island of Roanoke—His Men Killed by Indians—John White Reestablishes Colony—The First English Child Born in What is now the United States—The Jamestown Settlement—Capt. John Smith—The Dutch Settle New York—Landing of the Pilgrims—Penn Settles Pennsylvania—Other Settlements—The United States Obtains Possession of Florida and Spanish Settlements Beyond the Mississippi—Also Territory West of the Rocky Mountains—The Northern Boundary Settled—Colonial Charters.</i>	

CHAPTER III

INDIAN OCCUPANCY	37
<i>Character of the Indians—Failure of Attempts to Enslave Them—Their Lack of Written Language—Their History Preserved by the Missionaries—Their Traditions—Legends Concerning a Previous Race—Division of the Country Among the Tribes—The "Five Nations"—Conflict with the French</i>	

and the Hurons—Sell Land to William Penn—The Franciscan Friars—The Jesuits—Treaties of the Iroquois with the Whites—Their Wars with Other Tribes—The Wyandottes and Ottawas—The French and Indian Posts at Mackinac and Detroit—The Foxes Attack Detroit—Are Almost Exterminated—The "Six Nations"—The Wyandots and Delawares in Ohio The Shawanese—Indian Raids Into Pennsylvania and Virginia—French Forts in Northwest Territory—The French and Indian War—Washington Attacks the French—Braddock's Defeat—Triumph of the English—Pontiac's Attempt—Ensign Paull's Capture and Escape—Murder of Pontiac—Gen. Bradstreet's Expedition—Battle of Point Pleasant—Cornstalk—Simon Girty—The Revolution and Its Results—The English Pay Indians for White Scalps—Attack on Ft. Henry—Bravery of Elizabeth Zane—Col. Crawford's Defeat and Death—Treaty of Ft. McIntosh—Murder of Shatay-ya-ron-yah—Other Treaties—Battle of Fallen Timbers—Boundaries—War of 1812—Surrender of Gen. Hull—Harrison's Expedition—Attack on Ft. Meigs—Defense of Ft. Stevenson—Perry's Victory—Battle of the Thames and Death of Tecumseh—End of the War.

CHAPTER IV

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY	64
<i>Organization of Previous Ownership—Indian Reservations—Formation of Wayne County—Delaware and Knox Counties Formed—Richland County Formed—Boundaries of Crawford County in 1820—The Wyandot Reservation Purchased—Indian Villages—Army Routes—Early Roads—The Sandusky Plains—Passage of Crooks' Army—Ludlow's Survey—Bad Lands—Abandoned Cabins—The "Old Purchase"—The Westward Movement—Inhabitants of County Prior to 1815—The First Land Owner—The First Permanent Settler—A Fatal Accident—Early Distilleries—Indian Treaty of 1817—Supplementary Treaty—The New Land Surveyed and Settled—Where the Pioneers Came From—Log Cabins and How They Were Built—Accidents—Furniture—Provisions—Baking—Water Supply—Log Rolling—Clothing—Crops and Harvesting—Grist Mills—Bee Hunting—Cranberries—Scarcity of Money—Prices of Various Products—Blazed Trails—Pioneer Hospitality—Mails—The Traveling Minister—Early Doctors—Pioneer Pastimes—Funerals—Improvements—The County Erected and Named—Population in 1820—List of Settlers.</i>	

CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY	88
<i>First Elections—Boundaries—First Taxes—Early Roads—Location of County Seat—Col. Kilbourne's Proposition—Settlement of Bucyrus—The County Organized—The Fight on Commissioners—Their First Proceedings—Readjustment of Township Lines—Indian Purchase, 1835—The Leiths—Justice Garrett—Formation of the County in 1845 as it Now Exists—Township Changes—New Roads—The Courts—Contest for County Seat—Donations of Leading Citizens—Erection of Court House—Visit of</i>	

General Harrison—The County Jail—Population of County in 1830 and 1850—Construction of Railroads—New Court House—Improvements—Court House of 1856—New Jail—Care of the Poor—The County Infirmary—Difficulties of Travel in Early Days—The Mails—Turnpikes and Stage Routes—Early Stores—Population by Townships—Residents in 1826.

CHAPTER VI

POLITICAL118

Early Politics—Campaign of 1840—Harrison at Bucyrus—Campaign Song—Exciting Campaign of 1863—Minor Parties—Constitutional Conventions—Vote of the County Since Its Organization—The County in State Politics—Incidents of Early Campaigns—Crawford During the War—List of Officials Since the Organization of the County.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES143

Indian Trails and War Routes—Swamps—Portages—Indian Village of Saccaium—Route Followed by Gen. Bradstreet—Capt. James Smith's Travels—First Road in Crawford County—Geographical Notes by Seth Holmes and James Nail—Military Roads—Blazed Trails—Corduroy Roads—The Sandusky Pike—Work of Zalmon Rowse and Other Commissioners—S. & C. Turnpike Co.—Rate of Toll—Transportation of Mail—Activity of Col. Kilbourne—The Sandusky Pike—Difficulties of Spring Travel—Litigation—Stage Lines—Cost of the Old Portland Road—First Attempt at Improved Roads—Railroads of the County—Railroad Excursion to Bucyrus in 1853—The "John Bull" Locomotive—Electric Roads—Amount of Trackage in Crawford with Values by Townships.

CHAPTER VIII

AUBURN TOWNSHIP179

Location and Topography of the Township—Drainage—Creation of Auburn Township and First Election—Early Settlers—Justices—Forest Adventures—Early Mills—Churches and Schoolhouses—Waynesburg—North Auburn—Mechanicsburg—Tiro—DeKalb Postoffice—A Prohibition Ordinance—Mr. Baker's Enterprise—Cranberries—An Indian Burying Ground—The Hanna Graveyard—Other Cemeteries.

CHAPTER IX

BUCYRUS TOWNSHIP194

Creation, Location and Topography—Drainage—First Settlers—Indian Sugar Camp—Early Mills—The Nortons—Zalmon Rowse—Colored Pioneers—Organization and Election in 1824—Josiah Scott—A Township Treasurer's Responsibilities—Some Early Officials—Churches and Schools—A Traveling Schoolhouse—Miss Monnett's Donation—Early Taverns—Farming Operations—Indian Trails—Roads—An Ancient Sword—Cemeteries.

CHAPTER X

CHATFIELD TOWNSHIP	212
<i>Erection of the Township—Topography and Drainage—The Cranberry Industry—Pioneers and Early Settlers—German Immigration—Early Industries—Rearing Silkworms—Taverns—The McKinley Graves—Justices—North Liberty and Its Founder—Richville—Chatfield P. O. Established—Postmasters—Grove Hill P. O.—Schools and Churches—Cemeteries.</i>	

CHAPTER XI

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP	224
<i>Location and Erection of the Township—Topography and Drainage—Cranberry Marsh—First Settlers—Early Industries—New Washington—Kibler's Tannery—Postmasters—Construction of Railroad—Justices—Education—Churches.</i>	

CHAPTER XII

DALLAS TOWNSHIP	232
<i>Peculiar Shape of the Township—Dimensions—Fertility of the Soil—Erection of the Township—Drainage—Stock Raising—First Settlers—Taverns and Mills—Arrival of Johnston Family—Enterprise of Mr. Kerr—His Donations—The Monnetts—Roads and Stage Lines—Milk Sickness and Cholera Epidemics—Schools and Churches—Early Marriages—Justices—The Bucyrus and Marion Electric Road.</i>	

CHAPTER XIII

HOLMES TOWNSHIP	242
<i>Location, Drainage and Topography—Burnt Swamp—Limestone Operations—Mysterious Mounds—First Settlers—First Elections—Justices—German Immigration—An Early Tragedy—Joseph Newell's Town—Wingert's Corners—Conflict Over a Name—Brokensword Postmasters—Early Industries—Saloons and Taverns—Interesting Anecdotes—The Underground Railroad—Schools and Churches—Sunday Schools—Stone Quarries—Spore Post Office.</i>	

CHAPTER XIV

JACKSON TOWNSHIP AND CRESTLINE	253
<i>Jackson Township—Its Size and Location—Its Origin—Topographical Features—Productions—First Settlers—An Early Tragedy—The First Road—Early Schools and Teachers—Trading Points in Early Days—Taverns—Livingston Laid Out.</i>	
<i>Crestline—Growth of the Town—Railroad Interests—First Passenger Train Through Crestline—An Early Description of the Town—First Merchants and Prominent Citizens—Destructive Fires—An Exciting Bear Story—Epidemic of Cholera—Manufacturing Interests—City Departments—Schools—Churches—Justices—Incorporation of Crestline and List of Mayors—Water Supply—Telephone Service—Banks—Societies—Post Office and Postmasters.</i>	

CHAPTER XV

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	264
<i>Erection of the Township—Indian Trails—Roads—Wingemund's Camp— Drainage and Topography—The Windfall—First Settlers—An Early Mar- riage—An Early Tragedy—Mills, Taverns and Tanneries—Justices—Stone Quarries—The Lees and Leesville—Graveyards—Schools and Churches.</i>	

CHAPTER XVI

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	273
<i>Central Location of the Township—Drainage and Topography—First Settlers —Mills—The Blowers Family—Other Early Settlers—Interesting Anec- dotes—Fertility of the Soil—Timber—Medicinal Springs—Justices— Organizations of Township and First Elections—Early Treatment of the Poor—Binding Out Children—Deckertown Laid Out—Puckertown or Brandywine Station—A Manuscript Newspaper—Teel Town—Annapolis or Surphur Springs—Schools and Churches—Industries—S. S. Post- masters.</i>	

CHAPTER XVII

LYKENS TOWNSHIP	290
<i>Boundaries of the Township—Erection—Justices—First Settlers—Drainage and Soil—German Immigration—Lost in the Woods—Runaway Slaves —Early Mills—Stores—Lykens Post Office and Postmasters—Schools and Churches—Lodges—Quarries.</i>	

CHAPTER XVIII

POLK TOWNSHIP	299
<i>Origin of the Township—Home of Wingemund—Military Road—Indian Pop- ulation—Johnny Cake and His Wife—Indian Burying Ground—An Ab- ducted Child—Drainage and Soil—Organization of the Township—First Election—Early Settlers—The Cranberry Industry—A Strange Recogni- tion—Early Names of Galion—Rev. James Dunlap's Narrative—Early Mills, Taverns and Distilleries—Churches and Schools—Cemeteries— Justices of the Peace.</i>	

CHAPTER XIX

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP	310
<i>Township from Which All Others Were Erected—The Pioneers—The Knisely Springs—First Camp Meeting and First Sunday School—"Governor" Fer- guson Deals Out Justice to the Indians—A Woman Missionary.</i>	

CHAPTER XX

TEXAS TOWNSHIP	319
<i>Early Settlers With Their Mills on the Sycamore—Benton Incorporated as a Village to Comply with the Law—Its Early Mayors—"Old Pipes" Store Gives its Name to Pipetown—"Bishop" Tuttle, an Influential Citizen and His Hobbies—Postmasters and Justices of the Peace.</i>	

CHAPTER XXI

TOD TOWNSHIP	328
<i>The Last Land in the County Occupied by the Indians—The Township Named Three Times and Name Wrong Each Time—Oceola Laid Out with County Seat Expectations—Early Settlers, Churches and Schools—Reminiscences—A Horse Monument.</i>	

CHAPTER XXII

VERNON TOWNSHIP	338
<i>The Township Created—At First a Wilderness—Its Swampy Character in Early Days—Wild Game—Boundaries—Geologic Formation—Drainage—Indian Occupation—First Settlers—First Deaths—Early Mills—West Liberty—A Temperance Crusade in 1838—Postmasters—DeKalb—The DeKalb Seminary—A Row Over Postmaster—Decline of DeKalb—The Underground Railroad—Oil Speculation—Schools and Churches—Justices of the Peace.</i>	

CHAPTER XXIII

WIETSTONE TOWNSHIP	349
<i>Topography of the Township—Survey of the Township—Its Erection—First Election—The Soil—Early Prevalence of Malaria—First Settlers—Coming of Zalmon Rowse—Enterprise of James Armstrong—First Mills—Robbery of the Albrights—Crawford's March Through the Township—An Indian Village—The "Green Sea"—Early Roads—A Peculiar Marriage—The First Post Office—Founding of New Winchester, Olentangy and North Robinson—The Underground Railroad—Postmasters—Early Mills—Justices of the Peace—Schools and Churches—Graveyards.</i>	

CHAPTER XXIV

BUCYRUS, THE COUNTY SEAT	362
<i>Origin of the Name Bucyrus—Arrival of Samuel Norton and Party—First White Child Born in Bucyrus—Expert Spinners—Abundance of Game—Shortage of Bread—Slow Milling—Arrival of Other Settlers—Col. Kilbourne—Norton's Agreement with Kilbourne—Survey and Platting of Bucyrus—Naming of Streets—Sale of Lots—Bucyrus in 1826—Early Stores and Merchants—Prices in the Early Twenties—Fever and Ague—Mrs. Lucy Rogers' Experience—Tanneries and Grist Mills—The Carys—Early Industries—The First Tavern—Price of Whiskey—Mrs. Rogers Thrashes an Indian—Selling Liquor to the Indians—Law Against It—Adventure of a Bibulous Citizen—Bucyrus Song.</i>	
CITY OF GALION	414
<i>First House in Galion—Arrival of Asa Hosford—His Enterprise—The Part Played by Col. Kilbourne in Locating Site of Galion—Various Names of the Early Settlement—Agreement Between Samuel Brown and John Ruhl</i>	

—*The Two Galions—First Business Industry—Post Office Established—Postmasters—Coming of the Railroad and Subsequent Prosperity—Visit of Kossuth—The Part Played by German Settlers in Galion's Upbuilding—John Kraft—Population—Incorporation as a City—Public Buildings—Opera House—First Theatrical Entertainment—Religious Development—Schools—Societies—Graveyards and Cemeteries—Fire Department—Lighting System—Streets and Sewers—Banks—Buildings and Loan Associations—Hotels—Public Library—Police Department—Telephone Service—Honor to Galion's Founders.*

CHAPTER XXVI

MANUFACTURES	437
<i>Introductory—Manufacturing Enterprises of Bucyrus, Galion, Crestline and New Washington—The Crawford County Nursery.</i>	

CHAPTER XXVII

THE PRESS	453
<i>The Modern Newspaper—Scarcity of Newspapers in Early Part of 19th Century—The Newspaper of Today the Reflection of Contemporary Life and History—The Rural Press—Character of Crawford County's Newspapers—Early Specimens—Lack of Local News in Early Newspapers—The Scissors Succeeded by the Stereotype Plate—The First Printing Press in Crawford County—The County's First Newspaper—Newspapers of Crawford County Past and Present and Their Editors—Interesting Anecdotes.</i>	

CHAPTER XXVIII

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY	469
<i>The Revolutionary War—Two Battlefields in Crawford County—Revolutionary Soldiers Who Live in Crawford County—Ancestral Data—The War of 1812-15—The Mexican War—The Great Civil War—Regiment Histories—Decoration Day—The G. A. R.—Relief Corps—The Oldest Soldier—Crawford County Heroes—Southern Prisons—Tribute to Sergeant D. W. Young—The War With Spain—Record of Company A, 8th Regiment, O. V. I.</i>	

CHAPTER XXIX

BENCH AND BAR	515
<i>The Ordinance of 1787—Formation of the Courts—President and Associate Judges—Justices of the Peace—Lawyers of Crawford County—Interesting Cases.</i>	

CHAPTER XXX

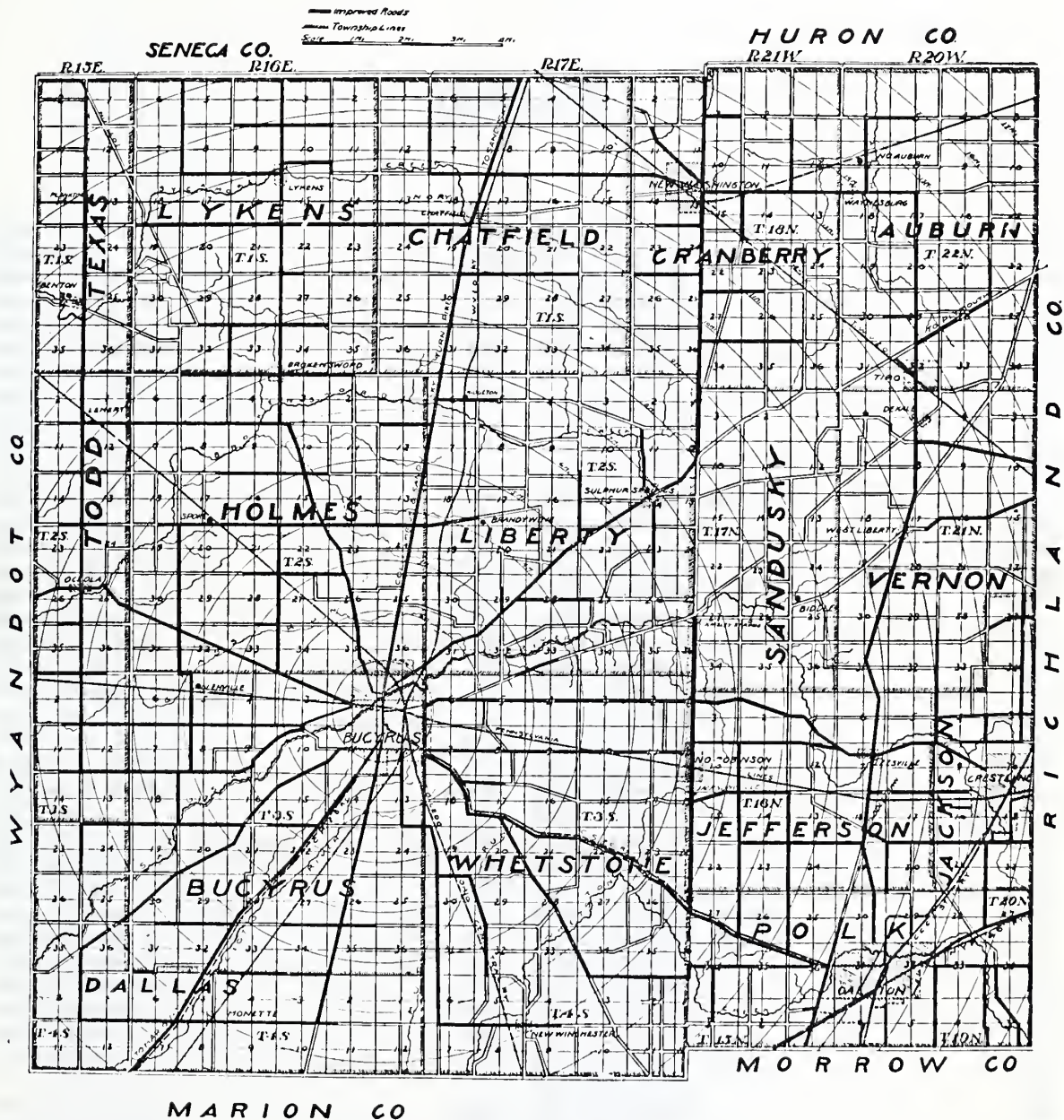
MEDICAL	531
<i>The Pioneer Doctor—Empirical Treatment in Early Days—The “Regular” Treatment Often Ineffectual—Various “isms”—Credulity of the Laity—Hardships Endured by the Pioneer Doctors—Fever and Ague—Physicians of Bucyrus, Galion, Crestline and Other Towns in Crawford County Past and Present.</i>	

CHAPTER XXXI

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD	539
<i>Provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 in Regard to Slavery—Popular Feeling in the North—The Fugitive Slave Act—The Underground Railroad—Escape of Slaves Through Crawford County—Penalties—Interesting Anecdotes—Underground Stations—How the Aspect of the Civil War Might Have Been Changed.</i>	

CHAPTER XXXII

MISCELLANEOUS	547
<i>Dead Man’s Hollow—Ancient Land Marks—Hidden Treasures—The Bucyrus Mastodon—Johnny Appleseed—The Bad Indian—Population Statistics—The Hermits—Agricultural Fairs—The Canal Crawford County Did Not Get—The Cholera—Early Valuation and Expenses—Early Marriage Licenses—The Name of Bucyrus.</i>	
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES	571



MAP OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, O., 1912

INDEX

Abger, David F., M. D.....	1018	Bair, Adam	377
Ackerman, G. F.....	869	Bair, Michael D.	748
Adams, Eli.....	294, 320	Bair, Samuel M.	805
Adams, Franklin	672	Baker, Curtis J.....	1043
Ahlefeld, C. H.....	578	Baker, Ephraim H.	1165
Albrecht, Christopher	1008	Baker, Samuel	852
Albright, Daniel	1209	Barney, John G.....	1166
Albright, George W.....	1209	Barth, Henry A.	670
Albright, Isaac	776	Bash Family, The.....	250
Albright, John	353	Bash, Peter L.	809
Albright, Joseph	1209	Batchelder, David	1079
Alt, J. B.....	949	Battefeld, Hon. Lewis H.....	706
Altaffer, George F.....	1115	Bauer, George J.....	1070
Anderson, David	341	Bauer, Peter	1015
Anderson, Francis M.	1094	Bauer, William D.	1195
Angell, James L.....	1135	Beach, Frederick	875
Augene, Horace	1065	Beach, George	784
Armstrong, James	352	Beach, Levi	772
Arnold, A. A.....	1082	Beadle, David	198
Arnold, Charles	732	Beadle, Mishael	198
Arnold, W. E., D. D. S.....	752	Beal, Edwin G.....	1048
Assenheimer, E. C.....	1049	Beal, Rev. Isaac	620
Assenheimer, Frederic C.....	792	Beal, Simeon G.....	792
Assenheimer, Lewis H.....	790	Beal, Wesley	914
Auck, John C.....	740	Beall, Arthur J.	589
Auck, Michael	1128	Bear, Jacob J.....	229
Auck, Samuel E.	1106	Beard, George	856
Auck, William H.	1138	Beaston, Albert L.....	828
Aumend, Adam	70	Bechstein, Mrs. Minnie C.....	1073
Aumiller, Daniel	690	Bechstein, William C.	1073
Aumiller, Emanuel	745	Bechtol, Charles W.....	1240
Aumiller, Miss Julia	690	Beck, George H.....	1221
Aurand, George	927	Beck, Otterbein P.....	690
Aurand, Robert M.....	731	Beck, William M.....	1110
Aurand, Rufus	802	Beer, Hon. Thomas.....	651
		Beer, William C.....	585
Babst, Carl M.....	1199	Beilharz, Charles A.....	666
Babst, Hon. Daniel	571	Beltz, John C.....	1158
Babst, Jacob	1203	Beltz, William M.	1119
Baer, Amos	1020	Bender, William	663
Bacr, Peter	832	Berry, Frederick K.....	1132
Bagley, Erwin S.....	1200	Bessinger, William H.....	1122

Biebighauser, Henry	1031	Burkhart, Sanford W.....	765
Bigelow, Major J. Charles.....	1248	Burnison, John S.....	649
Bilsing, William A.....	866	Burns, Charles	315
Birk, Christian F.....	576	Burnison, Samuel	249
Birk, George M., Ph. D.....	636	Byers, George	70, 339
Birk, John W., M. D.....	676		
Bishop, Jacob R.....	1060	Cahill, D. C.....	712
Bittikoffer, J. A.....	819	Cahill, John C.....	870
Blair, Herbert S.....	622	Cairns, Frank M.....	1107
Bland, Jerome, M. D.....	930	Cake, Johnny	300
Bleily, Ferdinand	1103	Caldwell, Hugh	1135
Bleily, William A.	1103	Caldwell, Samuel S.....	101
Blicke, William A.....	603	Campbell, John	352
Bliss, Julius J.....	590	Campbell, John B.....	1224
Block, W. F. L.....	1117	Campbell, Victor D.....	1091
Blowers, John O.....	275, 285	Candel, Harvey.....	1088
Blowers, William	276	Carpenter, George T.....	1196
Blum, F. X.	976	Carson, T. B.....	757
Blum, Joseph A.	879	Cary, Lewis	375
Bodley, Harry L.....	1106	Casey, Forest	740
Boehm, Peter	989	Casey, James E.	1184
Boehm, Peter	957	Cassel, David H.....	1058
Boeman, John J.....	381	Chadwick, Ira B.....	724
Bollerer, Jacob	1079	Chesney, John A., M. D.....	1222
Bonebrake, Charles F.....	928	Chileote, Joshua	225
Boner, James	225	Christee, Urias	868
Bormuth, Henry E.	1149	Christie, David	831
Bowers, Frederick G.....	1102	Clements, James	99
Boyd, D. C.....	1021	Clutter, Thomas H. B., M. D.....	1068
Boyer, John	352	Clymer, John R.....	127
Bracher, Julius	968	Cobb, Carl E.....	921
Braddock, Gen.	42	Cole, Daniel	182, 183
Bradstreet, Gen.	43	Cole, William	69, 183
Braschler, Rev. Charles	597	Colter, Jacob	685
Brause, George A.....	1213	Cook, Francis E.	753
Brause, Gottfried	292	Cook, Isaac	781
Brause, Willis H.	1182	Cook, John L.....	795
Brehman, E. J.....	1010	Cook, Wesley S.	677
Briekley, D. W., M. D.....	642	Cook, William	1115
Briggs, Albert L.....	588	Coon, Adam and John.....	321
Brinkman, Edward F.....	1214	Cory Family, The.....	223
Brinkman, Jesse R.....	1214	Coughlin, Thomas	126
Brinkman, William F.....	1214	Coulter, Edward E.....	760
Brinkman, Family, The.....	1214	Coulter, James W.	973
Bronkar, Jerome M.....	1142	Couts, Benjamin F.....	762
Brough, John	126	Couts, Henry	275
Brown, Jesse G.....	1104	Cox, Homer	1081
Brown, John H.....	1102	Coyer, Phillip W.....	959
Brown, Rt. Rev. William M., D. D.....	1148	Coykendall, Jacob	69, 181
Bryan, Edelbert A.....	1187	Coyle, C. C.	993
Bryant, Charles P.....	635	Crall, Earl W.....	709
Buek, William W.....	1054	Crall, Oliver K.....	758
Bucklin, Albigenoe	196	Cramer, Philip	917
Burghbacher, Johannes	214	Craner, John C.....	702
Burghbacher, William	1190	Crawford, Allen A.....	1083
Burger, George	1127	Crawford, Col. William.....	47, 50, 55
Burgert, Thomas B.....	1013	Criddle, A. R.....	1031

Crider, James O.....	827	Eckstein, Henry E.....	1072
Crim, Christian S.....	927	Eckstein, John F.....	771
Crissinger, Charles J.....	645	Eckstein, Peter.....	1071
Crissinger, Emanuel C.....	905	Edelstein, Anchel.....	597
Crissinger, Elias.....	897	Edler, Charles.....	1044
Cristee, Urias.....	868	Eichelberger, David B.....	638
Crosby, William.....	126	English, John.....	982
Crowe, William F.....	862	Ensminger, Albert M.....	766
Crum, Mrs. Frances.....	908	Errett, Jeremiah.....	1098
Cummins, David.....	183	Etsinger, Charles F.....	1182
Cunningham, William R.....	1163	Exley, John W.....	898
Davis, Capt. William R.....	997	Faile, John.....	1033
Day, Jacob L.....	578	Failor, Andrew.....	378
Deardorff, Emanuel.....	376	Farmers Exchange Bank, New Washington.....	1212
Decker, James.....	1150	Faulkner, John E.....	845
Decker, John B.....	1160	Fausser, John J.....	773
Deerwester, C. P.....	1107	Feiring, Otto.....	752
Deerwester, W. S.....	790	Fenner, Amandus.....	880
Deisler, Edwin.....	1197	Fenner, Foster.....	734
De Lashmutt, John S.....	610	Fenner, George W.....	734
Dennig, Christopher W.....	1236	Ferguson, James.....	292
Dennig, William J.....	1239	Ferrall, William L.....	728
Denzer, Andrew W.....	923	Ferree, James D.....	1215
Denzer, Jacob A.....	1033	Field, Cyre.....	1236
Denzer, Simon J.....	796	Fike, C. F.....	1042
De Roche, A. A.....	614	Fischer, John F.....	714
Derr Bros. & Co.....	1138	Fisher, Anthony.....	1032
Derr, Frank.....	1138	Fisher, Col. Cyrus W.....	592
Derr, J. W.....	1138	Fisher, Jacob.....	71
Dice, Mrs. Sarah A.....	659	Fitzsimmons, Dr. James F.....	700
Diebler, John L.....	725	Flaharty, Adorham J.....	613
Dick, Franklin P.....	936	Flickinger, Alvin G.....	576
Dietrich, George J.....	1045	Flickinger, C. H.....	611
Dinsmore Family, The.....	651	Flickinger, Herschel V.....	881
Ditty, Tira E.....	864	Flickinger, Samuel.....	250
Ditty, William.....	1067	Flocken, Michael.....	614
Dobbins, Hugh M.....	989	Foster, Caleb B.....	875
Dobbins, Hugh O.....	989	Foster, Francis M.....	1088
Doll, Hollister F.....	1120	Foster, George R.....	1002
Donnenwirth, Adam.....	993	Foster, Ira G.....	1088
Donnenwirth, A. F.....	1143	Foster, Robert.....	276
Donnenwirth, George.....	990	Foy, Jacob.....	291
Donnenwirth, George F.....	623	Fralick Family, The.....	250
Dostal, George A.....	683	Frank, C. P.....	999
Dostal, John M.....	683	Franz, John.....	106
Dowd, Ebenezer.....	377, 379	Franz, Col. John.....	708
Drolesbaugh, T. M.....	642	Frazee, Andrew.....	1019
Drumm, Peter.....	1172	Freer, James.....	1161
Dunlap, Rev. James.....	306	Freese, Egbert M.....	1143
Durnwald, Martin.....	1240	French, Alva.....	684
Dutter, H. O.....	669	French, John B.....	312
Dye, Henry C.....	1235	French, John W.....	981
Eakin, Frank M.....	712	French, S. L.....	681
Eckert, John R.....	1131	Fry, Elmer J.....	1158
Eckstein, George P.....	1071	Fry, Eugene E.....	1116
		Fuhrman, Philip.....	608

Fulton, Cochrane	126	Harman, Sherman R.....	685
Fulton, Perry C.....	667	Harper, James	90
Gaibler, David C.....	676	Harris, George W.....	934
Gallinger, Charles	1210	Harrison, Gen. William H.....	60, 98, 121
Gamble, James W.....	750	Harrop, James E.....	842
Gangluff, Mrs. Catherine.....	933	Harter, Fred F.....	638
Gangluff, Henry	933	Harter, John H.....	881
Ganshorn, Jefferson	1130	Hartle, E. G.....	1101
Garrigues, W. H.....	871	Harvey, Elmer E.....	833
Garton, Harris	377	Harvey, Ulysses G.....	826
Gebhardt, John	747	Hassler, M. F.....	1133
Geer, William J.....	1002	Hawks, Seth	183
Geiger, Charles E.....	637	Haworth, Albert	1011
Geiger, Henry	293	Hazlett, John L.....	1206
Geiger, Jacob	856	Hleck, Ferdinand	650
Geissman, John E.....	868	Heer, Henry M.....	1092
Geissman, William H.....	1162	Heffelfinger, Benjamin	1056
Gelsanliter, J. E.....	644	Heibertshausen, William	1237
George, Alfred C.....	848	Heinla, Edward C.....	754
Gerstenslager, John P.....	733	Heinle, J. L.....	601
Gibson, Andrew H.....	1038	Heinle, Joseph	912
Gibson, John E.....	816	Heinlen, Emanuel	728
Gibson, Mervin J.....	620	Heinlen, E. E.....	764
Gill, Bloomer B.....	892	Heinlen, James E.....	975
Gill, James W.....	892	Heinlen, John J.....	1020
Girty, Simon.....	43, 44, 57	Heinlen, L. Frank.....	734
Gordon, John	896	Heinlen, Samuel	1096
Gorman, Daniel R.....	781	Heinlen, Simon M.....	946
Gornly, James B.....	1049	Hemminger, Mary M.....	249
Gottfried, Jacob	1122	Henkel, Carl H.....	780
Grafmiller, Mrs. Phebe.....	1007	Henkel, Charles	919
Graham, David	824	Henry, John	219
Grau, John	913	Herbold, John G.....	1251
Grauer, G. W.....	918	Herbold, Philip	971
Green, Frank R.....	1181	Herr, Peter F.....	1192
Green, Howard M.....	904	Hershner, Charles M.....	1205
Green, James H.....	952	Hershner, Henry	271
Green, William	69, 180	Hess, Charles	1034
Greenick, Clarence E.....	655	Hess, Henry	1034
Griffeth, Wilbur	1206	Hetich, Paul L.....	357
Grisell, Thomas J.....	574	Heydinger, Charles	986
Gugler, Carl J.....	1101	Heydinger, Frank	951
Gugler, J. Lew.....	713	Heydinger, Mrs. Margaret.....	951
Guinther, Jacob F.....	932	Hibner, John	303
Guinther, Samuel W.....	770	Hieber, Frederiek W.....	574
Guis, Charles A.....	664	Hieber, Jacob	635
Gundrum, William	876	Hieber, John G.....	922
Gwinner, William G.....	773	Hieber, Mrs. Lizzie.....	922
Hadley, E. W.....	1086	High, Adam	227
Hageman, Henry	1069	High, Adam F.....	963
Haley, John	793	High, J. J.....	977
Hall, Joseph,	292	High, William A.....	609
Haman, Frank E.....	857	Hilborn, Isaac	314
Hanna, James M.....	1025	Hilborn, T. E.....	1002
Harer, J. O.....	1173	Hildebrand, Curtis E.....	776
		Hildebrand, C. E.....	586
		Hildebrand, Jacob	909

Hillis, Davis W.....	633	Kehrer, Frank B.....	1074
Hills, Pearl J.....	1001	Kehrer, Henry A.....	782
Hipp, Christian	214	Keifer, Peter H.....	1080
Hipp, Hon. Frederick.....	604	Keller, Amos F.....	1103
Hipp, J. George.....	746	Keller, O. J.....	914
Hoeriger, Frank J.....	758	Kemp, F. L.....	1043
Hofstetter, Miss Louise.....	814	Kemp, Victor L.....	639
Holcker, Charles	1084	Kennedy, Otho W.....	595
Holcker, Herman	1062	Kennedy, Thomas S.....	1065
Holcker, Jacob	1084	Kepler, Flavius S.....	832
Holcker, Louis	1084	Kern, John F.....	1220
Holeker, Richard	1062	Kerr, Alexander M.....	707
Holt, Sidney	296	Kerr, John	736
Holtzhouse, Jay L.	785	Kerr, Robert	236
Hoot, Daniel W.....	985	Keyes, Rev. Francis J.....	1124
Hoover, Burdett K.....	834	Kibler, A. G.....	1252
Hoover, Christian	234	Kibler, Matthias	228
Hoover, Charles F.....	633	Kibler, S. J.....	580
Hoover, Christian	796	Kiehline, George H.....	968
Hoover, George M.....	1181	Kieffer, Louis	988
Hoover, George W.	656	Kiess, Joseph F.....	722
Hoover, Lincoln	932	Kiess, J. H.....	899
Hoover, William F.....	817	Kiess, Sidney E.....	808
Hopley, Frank L.....	1195	Kiess, Simon	721
Hopley, James R.....	686	Kiess, Verne E.	1233
Hopley, John	627	Kiess, William C.....	692
Hopley, John E.....	948	Kiess, Winfield S.....	720
Hopple, Jeremiah	895	Kilbourne, Col. Jas.....	90, 97, 366
Howe, Aaron B.	70	Kile, Eli	803
Hubbert, Philip	355	Kimble, Willis P.....	1037
Hubbell, Walter M.....	611	Kimmerline, F. A.....	1138
Hubley, J. Foster	655	Kimerline, Jonathan F.	1022
Hulse Brothers	70	King, Joseph	1152
Hunsicker, Henry W.....	1085	Kinsey, A. H.....	1097
Hurr, Isaac W.....	613	Kinsey, Henry A.....	1035
		Kitteridge, John	303
Jackson, Gen. Andrew.....	63	Klein, G. M.....	1038
Jacobs, August	293	Kleinknecht, Jacob K.	769
Jenner, George L.....	1109	Klopp, Charles E.	1145
Johnson, Disberry	72, 303	Knapp, Jacob	1189
Johnson, Emanuel	919	Knapp, John R.....	126
Johnson, J. E.	641	Knell, William	738
Johnson, Prof. Thomas N.	1248	Knisely, Joseph	896
Johnston, Henry D. E.....	945	Knisely, Samuel	73
Johnston, Robert W.....	964	Knoble, Lewis L., V. S.....	1151
Johnston, Thos. F.....	235, 378	Kopp, Frederick L.	1219
Jones, William	1118	Krauter, John W.....	924
Juilliard, Jean N.....	607	Krauter, William	785
Jump, Charles N.....	801	Kreim, Frank J.....	1006
Jump, W. J.	690	Kreim, Joseph	1029
		Kreiter, Daniel	1104
Kalb, William	214	Krohn, Henry S.....	835
Kaple, Andrew	969	Kuchule, Frederick	843
Kavanagh, Edward	696	Kuhn, George M.....	779
Kearsley, Major Edmund R.....	699	Kunnert, Rev. John P.....	961
Keckler, Josiah H. G.....	978	Kurley, Henry R.....	907
Keel, William H.....	575	Kurtz, Isaac	736

Kurtz, John J.....	703	Loyer, A. E., M. D.....	602
Kurtz, Samuel	891	Lucas, John	215
Kurtz, Samuel	1234	Ludlow, Maxwell.....	68
Kurtz, Simeon G. . . .	751	Ludwig, Clark T.....	601
		Luke, John	315
Lahman, William	978	Luscombe, John T.	695
Laird, Robert	686	Lust, Abraham J.....	596
Lake, Charles	727	Lust, David, V. S.	837
Lamb, Frank E.....	1001	Lust, Jacob	853
Lanius, Charles H.....	851	Lust, John	994
La Rue, Frank	1090	Lutz, Gottlieb	214
La Rue, Harry G.....	615	Lutz, T. John	847
Lash, G. Franklin.....	891		
Lashmutt, John S. De.....	610	McCallister, Delman	711
Lauck, Benjamin F.....	1086	McCarrell, James S., D. D. S.....	851
Lauck, George	377, 381	McCarron, John W.....	643
Lauer, William	1121	McCarthy, William.....	1191
Laughbaum, A. H.....	955	McClain, Marcus H.....	1112
Laughbaum, Isaac A.....	784	McClellan, John M.....	1146
Lauthers, John A.....	866	McClenathan, William A.....	1196
Layer, George F.....	918	McCracken, Chas. W.....	126
Lea, H. A.	929	McCracken, Hugh, James and John.....	377
Lederer, A. G.....	970	McCracken, James	600
Lederer, Jacob	985	McClure, Thomas	275
Lee, Rev. Robert	269	McDougall, Victor	718
Leith, Geo. W.....	94, 329	McFarland, Forest R.....	678
Leith, John and Samuel.....	94	McFarquhar, Hugh	639
Leitz, Joseph	848	McGaughy, F. C., D. D. S.....	675
Leitz, John M.....	666	McHenry, William M.....	857
Lemert, Lewis	322	McJunkin, Harry M.....	1120
Lemert, Col. Wilson C.....	1179	McKinley, James	216
Leonhart, George	214	McMichael, Daniel	198
Leonhart, William A.....	1183	McMichael, John	612
Lepp, Henry	1019	McMichael, Leroy	1041
Leuthold, Alfred	650	McNeal, Dennis A.....	890
Leuthold, Godfrey	656	McNeal, Joshua	890
Leveridge, Benjamin	303	McWherter, William H.....	1080
Lewis, A. W.....	1239	Mackey, David	1167
Lewis, Milton R.....	737	Mackey, Harry	791
Libins, Edward	1205	Mader, William F.....	623
Liehty, G. Raymond	833	Magee, James	314
Light, John H.....	595	MaGee, William	714
Lingenfelter, Claude A., M. D.	870	Malcolm, Gilbert F.....	815
Link, Adam	278	Mann, Charles A.....	936
Linn, L. J.....	947	Maple, Aaron	1156
Linn, Orra H.	578	Marquart, August	1066
Lisse, Hugh	774	Marquart, George M.....	929
Long, Michael	972	Marquart, Jefferson	959
Longstreth, Thomas W.....	984	Marquis, William V.....	200
Loomis, John W.....	668	Martin, George P.....	983
Lones, Joseph	243, 251	Martin, Harry J.....	584
Lonsway, Raphael M.....	721	Martin, James J., M. D.....	579
Lott, Harry E.....	889	Martinitz, John	820
London, A. A.....	1009	Mason, John	235
Lowe, Austin F.....	1036	Mason, William	601
Lowmiller, William H.....	723	Matthew, Charles F.....	853
		Maxfield, John	275

Mayer, George C.....	636	Nail, James	72, 303, 304, 373
Meck, Benjamin	587	Nedolast, George	950
Meck, John A.....	847	Nedolast, Mrs. Thomas	1016
Messner, John	789	Nell, Aaron	928
Meuser, John	665	Nell, Adam	1108
Meyer, John C.....	805	Nell, Emanuel	900
Michener, Carey A.....	1076	Nell, Frank A.	1093
Millard, Rev. Thomas	184	Ness, George F.....	1092
Miller, Carl C.....	1147	Neumann, George W.....	671
Miller, Charles H.....	1075	Neuman, Jacob J.	783
Miller, Charles R.....	706	Neumann, Peter T.	819
Miller, Daniel	305	Newell, Joseph	245
Miller, Edward	951	Newkirk, Arthur C.....	1150
Miller, Hon. Frank.....	1067	Nickels, George W.....	1073
Miller, George W.	1076	Niedermeier, Joseph	1026
Miller, Herman F.	632	Niman, Jeremiah.....	786
Miller, Miss Inez	907	Noblit, John A.....	780
Miller, Isaae	321	Noggle, Walter L.....	1151
Miller, Jacob	321	Norton, Fernando J.....	823
Miller, James	844	Norton, Samuel.....	90, 97, 195, 374, 397
Miller, James W.	1046	Nungesser, Christian A.....	1030
Miller, Hon. J. R.....	931	Nungesser, Melanethon G.....	798
Miller, Lewis	922	Nungesser, Frank	1134
Miller, Miss Louise	772	Nungesser, Samuel W.....	1168
Miller, Mrs. Samuel	863		
Miller, Stansbury L.....	761	Oberlander, H. N.....	837
Milliken, John I.....	836	Otto, Carl L.....	1110
Milliron, William E.....	1105	Ocker, Allen W.....	922
Mitchell, William B.....	1136	Oder, Charles	1082
Moderwell, John	377, 383		
Moe, Albe	1050	Pareher, John	855
Mollenkopf, L. F.....	972	Pareher, Samuel ..	353
Monnett, Abraham	237	Patterson, Jesse J.....	1123
Monnett, Abraham	942	Paul, Doddridge	321
Monnett, Abram C.	867	Paully, Ensign	43
Monnett, Ephraim B.....	1171	Paxton, Harry A.....	810
Monnett Family, The	201	Peppard, D. M.	1047
Monnett, Jeremiah	237	Perky, Christopher	293
Monnett, Rev. Thomas J.....	909	Perrott, Ralph O.....	646
Monnette, Isaiah S.....	1124	Perry, Commodore	63
Monroe, A. W.....	994	Peterman, William L.....	599
Monroe, Charles F.	1023	Pettigon, John	69
Moorhead, Alem	1175	Petri, Jacob H.....	960
Morgan, Chalmer D., M. D.	1198	Petry, David	863
Morkel, John F.....	1061	Pfahler, Jefferson	1252
Morckel, Tobias.....	1095	Pfahler, John C.....	974
Morehead, Jedediah	69	Pfouts, John D.....	631
Morrow, James L.....	1157	Phelps, Frederick J.....	818
Morse, Rodolphus.....	70, 181, 184, 189	Phillips, A. N.	879
Motsch, Joseph	1119	Phillips, Henry	876
Murphy, John S.....	664	Pieking, Samuel	381
Musgrave, R. W.....	278	Piekering, Lewis D.....	923
Mutehler, William I.....	906	Pifher, Joseph	1045
Muth, Willis E.....	1133	Pigman, Frank	633
Myers, George	225, 227	Place, Burt E.....	1056
		Poister, Henry	988
Nagel, L. H.....	876	Pool, Hon. P. W.....	1233

Porter, David.....	246, 249	Rupert, Emery	994
Porter, Howard B.....	1199	Russell, John W....	1223
Pounder, Harry A.....	1168	Russell, Joseph.....	70
Poundstone, Jacob	382	St. Bernard's Catholic Church	961
Powers, Volney	227	St. Joseph's Catholic Church	1054
Pratt, William H.....	228	St. Joseph's Catholic Church.....	1092
Puchta, John A.....	972	St. Mary's Catholic Church	1055
Pugh, John	220	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	1124
Pugh, Moses	939	Sand, George	846
Pugh, Senate A.....	946	Sargel, Henry C.....	947
Quaintance, Ira E.	1228	Sawyer, John F.....	1035
Quaintance, Jesse	379	Sawyer, R. E.....	1036
Quaintance, John	221	Schaber, Hon. Charles F.....	573
Quig, John A.....	1017	Schaber, John A.....	106
Quilter, Frank J.....	759	Schack, Anthony.....	615
Reid, Edward G.	703	Schaefer, John J.....	1141
Reid, William M.....	703	Schafstall, Albert C., V. S.....	955
Reiff, Charles G. F.....	643	Schieber, Emanuel	622
Reiff, J. C.....	608	Schiefer, Abraham	1089
Reisinger, Louis K.....	1127	Schiefer, George W.....	906
Reiter, Lewis	726	Schifer, William F.....	607
Rensch, Albert.....	912	Schill, John	1155
Resch, William T.....	963	Schill, M. H.....	668
Rexroth, Henry P.....	683	Schimpf, John	889
Rexroth, John N.....	883	Schmitz, Rev. G. M.....	1055
Rhoads, Porter F.....	1083	Schneider, Jacob J.....	882
Richards, James	339	Schreck, Francis M.....	958
Ricksecker, Michael A.....	658	Schriener, Rev. A. H.	1054
Ridgely, Westell.....	71, 266, 268, 269	Schuler, Harry R.....	797
Roberts, Charles W.....	1174	Schunmeyer, Charles B.....	900
Roberts, Mrs. Elizabeth, Sr.....	834	Schwenck, William J.....	702
Roberts, John	1173	Scott, Josiah.....	126
Roberts, Joseph W.....	1174	Scott, William C.	883
Robinson, J. Bert.....	913	Seroggs, Charles J.....	806
Robinson, William	268	Sears, Rufus V.....	587
Roche, A. A. De	614	Seale, Albert J.....	854
Rochr, Charles	1220	Seale, William C.....	933
Rogers, Mrs. Lucy	374	Seery, Reno R.....	1048
Rondy, John W.....	1091	Seery, Solomon	293, 297
Rooks, Levi L.....	1245	Seibel, Martin F.....	825
Roop, H. J.	889	Seibert, Zen W., V. S.....	1134
Rorick, Samuel	583	Sells, Rebecca	249
Rosencrans, John.....	238	Shade, William R.....	769
Ross, George	619	Shaftstall, Christian P.....	1017
Ross, Jacob F.	1053	Sharer, Claude B.....	908
Ross, John W.....	1137	Sharrock, Alvertis D.....	861
Ross, Philip.....	616	Sharrock, Benjamin	72, 300
Rowe, Charles R.....	588	Sharrock, Oscar K.	679
Rowe, Thomas G.	589	Shawk, Charles L.....	645
Rowse, Arthur C.....	616	Shawk, Jay F.....	891
Rowse, Zalmon.....	90, 97, 199, 352	Shawk, Jennings T.	903
Rue, Frank La	1090	Shawk, T. C.	
Rue, Harry G. La.....	615	Shedly, John	583
Ruhl, Frank I.....	630	Shedly, Louis E.....	880
Rumer, Andrew McL.....	810	Shearer, Benjamin	950
		Shearer, Charles W.	842

Shearer, David	764	Sowash, James	1050
Shearer, Isaac	818	Speigel, Winfield S.....	646
Sheckler, C. R., M. D.....	854	Spiegel, Edward A.....	827
Sheckler, John P.....	1021	Spiegel, J. W.	824
Sheehy, Charles M.....	920	Spillette, Frank H.....	934
Sheetz, John H.....	1211	Spillette, James M.....	1014
Sheibley, Albert	940	Sponhauer, Henry C.....	1243
Shell, Mrs. Catherine	1029	Sponseller, J. F.....	958
Shell, Joseph M.....	1029	Spore, Charles S.....	874
Shemer, George L.....	693	Springer, W. L.	813
Shemer, Levi	838	Sprout, Webster H.....	817
Sheppard, Col. David.....	44	Spro, Frank	975
Sheppard, Rev. Thomas J.....	660	Stair, Frederick	1090
Sherer, Simeon F.....	624	Starner, A. A., M. D.	1026
Shifley, Frederick E.....	598	Stephan, Charles C.....	873
Shonert, Christian	689	Stiger, Elias	964
Shreck, Andrew	353	Stiger, Jacob W.....	743
Shroll, Charles A.....	904	Stine, Charles E.....	998
Shultz, Geo. P.	376	Stewart Family, The	351
Shumaker, Albert E.....	841	Stoltz, Albert G.....	584
Shumaker, John B.....	1042	Story, Nehemiah and John.....	303
Shunk, Adam	682	Story, Nehemiah and Nathaniel	72
Shunk, Nelson F.....	682	Strauch, George J.....	1054
Shupp Family, The.....	250	Stricker, Daniel J.....	596
Shupp, Michael.....	292	Stuckey, William J.	1072
Sidner, Martin.....	598	Stuckman, Fulton N.....	844
Siefert, John.....	1123	Stuckman, John W.....	1029
Siefert, William.....	1012	Stump, Henry J.....	746
Simonton, Charles A.	1142	Stump, Samuel J.	871
Simpson, Homer	804	Sutter, Joseph E.	1060
Sites, Benjamin L.	1067	Sutter, Louis H.	1163
Slifer, John	287	Swalley, William	292
Smalley, Samuel.....	276	Sweney, William S.....	637
Smith, Elliott A.....	828	Switzer, Charles E.....	1175
Smith, Horace J.....	1057	Swope, Isaac F.....	1246
Smith, Howard H., M. D.....	1233		
Smith, H. W.....	836	Tarnes, James	314
Smith, Isaac W.	1164	Teel, George W.....	282
Smith, Joseph	314	Thomas, P. C.....	1070
Smith, Jefferson I.....	715	Throupe, James	749
Smith, Joseph G.....	999	Tobias, Daniel M.....	693
Smith, J. J.	726	Tobias, Hon. James C.....	1144
Smith, Kelly R.	1148	Tobias, John L.....	627
Smith, L. Melanethon	1252	Tobin, David E.....	1224
Snodgrass, Thomas	1111	Trago, John H.....	1176
Snyder, Christian	266	Trautman, Philip	1014
Snyder, Clarence R.....	801	Trimble, Charles E., M. D.....	987
Snyder, Frank J.....	654	Treftz, Michael	277
Snyder, George.....	1058	Trimble, Hugh	353
Snyder, William H.....	1244	Trish, Frederick	841
Solze, Frederick	1192	Tupps, Calvin D.....	762
Songer, Hon. Edward J.....	762	Tupps, Isaac H.....	771
Songer, Jonathan	1238	Tupps, Samuel A.....	775
Songer, William H.....	996	Tupps, T. T.....	948
Sourwine, Frank A.....	1098	Tupps, William L.....	764
Sourwine, Mrs. Frances M.....	1098	Tuttle, Daniel.....	324, 334
Sourwine, Henry	1098	Uhle, Frederick E.....	1247

Uhl, L. G. F.....	1147	Wert, Charles M.....	895
Uhl, Michael.....	1044	Wert, Charles S.....	874
Uhl, Jacob.....	995	Whalen, J. P.....	694
Ulmer, Charles.....	795	White, Charles W.....	234
Ulmer, David G.....	610	White, David H.....	651
Ulmer, Harry J.....	942	White, Leo.....	694
Ulmer, Israel.....	670	White, Resolved.....	70, 180
Ulmer, Jacob F.....	976	White, Willard T.....	858
Ulmer, William.....	573	Whiteamire, Edward A.....	1222
Umberfield, Auer.....	275	Whiteamire, Jacob.....	775
Unger, Charles F.....	803	Whitmeyer, C. L.....	760
Utz, John L.....	984	Wickham, Anson.....	816
Utz, Mrs. Mary.....	984	Wickham, August.....	293
		Willford, Lorenzo D.....	1229
Van Voorhis, Eugene.....	631	Williams, Isaac.....	277
Van Voorhis, Harry V.....	631	Williamson, Clemence J., V. S.....	872
Vollmer, Charles.....	825	Williamson, Col. David.....	46, 47, 53
Vollrath, Edward.....	1213	Winans, William J.....	920
Vore, Absalom M.....	743	Winch, Daniel P.....	949
Vorndran Bros.....	820	Winemiller, M. A.....	702
Vorndran, Herman J.....	820	Wingert, William.....	246, 249
Vorndran, Joseph A.....	820	Wingert, William M.....	801
		Winstead, James.....	333
Wachs, Prof. Simeon R.....	1009	Wise, William R.....	718
Wachter, Rev. Joseph R.....	1092	Wisman, Alfred E.....	970
Wagner, Frank C.....	725	Winters, Eh.....	293
Wagoner, George L.....	1117	Witter, Henry.....	590
Walcutt, Robert U.....	1094	Wright, J. Walter.....	575
Walther, Christopher.....	739	Worden, Joseph.....	128
Walther, Frank A.....	1159	Wolf, Martin.....	277
Walton, George.....	234	Worden, James.....	106
Warner, Joseph F.....	640	Worden, "Uncle Jimmie".....	128
Waller, Milton.....	293		
Walter, Daniel.....	321	Yaussy, Godfrey.....	794
Washington, George.....	42	Yeagley, Lafayette.....	1200
Waters, Jacob.....	277	Yingling, Jonas.....	292
Waters, W. A.....	905	Yost, John.....	377
Watson, Cooper K.....	127	Young, Bernard.....	982
Wayne, Gen. Anthony.....	60		
Weaver, William H.....	1097	Zaebst, Adam.....	956
Wechter, Mrs. Amelia.....	1032	Zaebst, Mrs. Harriet.....	956
Wechter, Joseph A.....	1032	Zane, Elizabeth.....	45
Weidemaier, Samuel F.....	853	Zeigler, G. K.....	1243
Weirick, John.....	670	Zellner, Harvey G.....	1071
Weithman, D. N.....	1227	Zerbe, John K.....	967
Welshons, G. P.....	897	Ziegenfus, David.....	774
Weller, Charles K.....	845	Zimmerman, John H.....	1060
Wentz, John.....	865	Zimmerman, John S.....	1006
Wentz, J. Ernest.....	873	Zimmerman, Samuel A.....	779
Wentz, John I.....	998	Zink, David L.....	864
Wenzelick, Andrew.....	1016	Zook, A. M.....	846



John E. Hopley.

HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

Formation of the Earth, Including Crawford County, Together with the Discovery of the Oldest Known Inhabitant—Age of the Earth According to Sir William Thompson's Calculations—Prof. Tait's Views—Thickness of the Earth's Crust—Different Theories—Age of Crawford Geologically Considered—The Order of Creation—Geological Strata and Sub-Strata—The Glacial Period and Theories Concerning It—Ancient Animal Life—Plant Life—Pre-Glacial Man—Mastodonic Remains Found at Bucyrus—Our Early "Settlers"—The Mound Builders and Indians.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form and void.—Genesis, I—1-2.

In studying the geological history of Ohio, it is a pleasure to know that Crawford county is very old. Although the county was settled less than a hundred years ago, it ranks equally in age with the older portions of the earth. It is difficult to decide as to what that age is, as eminent geologists differ by many millions of years. Dr. Croll places the age "at not less, but possibly much more, than sixty million years." The stratified rocks of the earth's crust give abundant proof that the whole fauna and flora of the earth's surface have passed through numerous cycles of revolution—species, genera, families, appearing and disappearing many times in succession. On any supposition it must be admitted that these vicissitudes in the organic world can only have been effected with the lapse of vast periods of time. The argument from geological evidence is strongly in favor of an interval of probably not much less than one hundred million years since the earliest form of life appeared upon the earth, and the oldest stratified rocks began to be laid down.

Sir William Thompson figures the age of

the earth on three different lines. First the internal heat and rate of cooling of the earth: He holds that estimating from the known rate of increase of temperature downward and beneath the earth's surface, and the rate of loss of heat from the earth we have a limit to the antiquity of the planet. He shows from the data available, that the superficial consolidation of the globe could not have occurred less than twenty million years ago, or the underground heat would have been greater than it is. Neither could it have occurred more than four hundred million years ago or the underground temperature would have shown no sensible increase downward. The distinguished scientist admits that a difference of 380,000,000 years as to the age is considerable latitude, but says that a wide limit is necessary. He inclines to the theory that the lower, rather than the higher, figure is nearer correct and places his estimate as to the age of the earth, judging from heat, at one hundred million years. Second, the tidal retardation of the earth's rotation: He argues that owing to the friction of the tidal wave, the rotation of the earth is retarded, and is therefore much slower now than it must have been at one time. He contends that had the globe

become solid some ten thousand million years ago, or indeed any antiquity beyond a hundred million years, the centrifugal force due to the more rapid motion must have given the planet a much greater polar flattening than it actually possesses. Third, the origin and age of the sun's heat: He proceeds upon calculations as to the amount of heat which would be available by the falling together of masses from space, which gave rise by their impact to our sun.

The vagueness of the data on which this argument rests may be inferred from the fact that in discussing this Prof. Tait places the limit of time during which the sun has been illuminating the earth, as, "on the very highest computation, not more than about fifteen or twenty million of years," while, later on in the same volume, he admits that "by calculations in which there is no possibility of large error, this hypothesis (the origin of the sun's heat by the falling together of masses of matter) is thoroughly competent to explain one hundred million years of solar radiation at the present rate, perhaps more." It is safe to say, therefore, the age of the earth, of which Crawford county is an important part, can be placed at a hundred million years. To those inclined to criticise wise scientists as to their wide divergence as to the age of the earth, their attention is called to the fact that an equally wide divergence frequently exists in the result of an election, based on the fact as to whether the figures are given out before or after the votes are cast and counted.

Another important point on which scientists differ is the thickness of the earth's crust. Naturally all are interested in the solidity and substantiality of this county. Early writers were of the opinion the center of the earth was a seething mass of fire, demonstrated by the volcanoes belching forth their molten lava; and the thickness of the crust was ten to twenty miles, shown by the fact of earthquakes bursting this crust where it was thinnest. Three theories also are advanced as to the interior of the earth. First, that the planet consists of a solid crust and a molten interior. They hold that the ascertained rise of temperature as you go into the earth from the surface (about one degree for every sixty feet) is such that at a very moderate depth

the ordinary melting point of the most refractory substances would be reached. At twenty miles the temperature, if it increases progressively, as it does in the depths accessible to observation, must be about 1,760 degrees Fahrenheit, and at fifty miles, about 4,600 degrees, about 1,500 degrees hotter than the fusing point of platinum. This school holds that all over the world volcanoes exist from which steam, fire, and molten lava burst forth. Many as these active volcanoes are today, they form but a small proportion of the volcanoes which have been in existence since early geological times. It is held, therefore, that these numerous funnels of communication with the interior could not have existed and poured forth such a vast amount of molten rock, unless they had some inexhaustible base of supplies. Also, the product of these eruptions from Europe, Asia, Africa, America and the islands, from widely separate regions, when compared and analyzed, are found to exhibit a remarkable uniformity of character, which can only be accounted for from the fact that they come from one common source. The abundant earthquake shocks, which affect large areas of the globe, are maintained to be inexplicable except on the supposition of a thin and somewhat flexible crust.

The second school holds that with the exception of local hollow spaces the earth is solid and rigid to the center. In 1839 Prof. Hopkins, of Cambridge University, advanced the theory of a much thicker crust, and perhaps a solid interior. He held that the revolution of the earth on its axis, and its revolution around the sun, could not possibly be as they are if the planet consisted of a central ocean of molten rock surrounded with a crust of twenty or thirty miles in thickness; that the least possible thickness of crust, consistent with the existing movements of the earth, was from eight hundred to one thousand miles, and that the whole might even be solid to the center, with the exception of comparatively small spaces filled with molten rock. Sir William Thompson took the same view, saying that the assumption of a very thin crust requires that the crust shall have such a perfect rigidity as is possessed by no known substance. The tide-producing force of the

moon and sun exerts such a strain upon the substance of the globe that it seems in the highest degree improbable that the planet could maintain its shape as it does, unless the supposed crust were at least 2,000 to 2,500 miles in thickness.

The third school holds that while the great mass of the earth is solid, there exists between the crust and a solid interior a mass of molten rock. This suggestion was advanced by Rev. O. Fisher as a harmonious solution between the two schools, but, geologically considered, there was no foundation for any such solution of the problem.

It has now been shown as reliably as possible that the structural area of Crawford county is practically a hundred million years old, and whether the crust of the earth at this point is 2,500 miles thick, or less, it has certainly sufficient thickness to sustain the weight of any increase of population which the most optimistic figurer might desire.

Next comes the formation, the building up, of the earth. There are two accounts of the formation of the earth, and both fairly agree. The shorter is given first:

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth, and the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. And God saw the light that it was good; and God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light Day and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day."

Second Day—God created the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament.

Third Day—God gathered the waters under the heaven unto one place and created the dry land, and caused the land to bring forth grass and herbs and trees.

Fourth Day—God created the sun and the moon and the stars, and arranged the days and the seasons and the years.

Fifth Day—God created from the waters the creatures that inhabit the waters and that fly above the earth.

Sixth Day—God created the animals that

occupy the land, and then he made man after his own image and gave him dominion over every living creature, the fishes of the sea and the fowls of the air, and the animals of the earth. And He said, "I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to everything that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life. I have given every green herb for meat."

The other account is the geological, showing the earth is built up of several distinct strata, deposited in the different ages, and by the fossil remains found in the different strata scientists are able to trace the eras in which the earth became habitable to different animals. The Ohio Geologist, Prof. Edward Orton, commences the strata underlying Ohio with the Silurian. The fossil remains show there were two such distinct deposits of this era that geologists call it the Lower and Upper Silurian, the Lower Silurian being the first deposit. On top of the Upper Silurian came the Devonian, and on this the Carboniferous. Above came the Glacial deposit, a rearrangement of the exterior of the earth, the other strata having been built up from the interior.

Scientists and archaeologists differ as to what caused the great glacial period which swept down from the frozen north some eternities ago. There are several schools. One accounts for it by the precision of the equinoxes, holding it was due to the laws of gravitation and celestial mechanics, and that the earth's ecliptic or ecliptical revolutions around the sun have been constantly changing, so that what was once the equatorial climate was in the Arctic region and vice versa, thus accounting for the fact of remains of tropical animals and plants being found in the Arctic regions.

The Annular School holds that when the earth was forming it was surrounded by a series of annular belts, the results of igneous fires raging during the ages of the earth's formation, solidifying, as the centuries passed, into the rock which eventually formed the solid surface of the globe. From the intense

interior fires gases forced their way, and followed the earth's movements, and although thousands of miles away, still within the earth's attraction. This vapor separated into strata, the heaviest nearest the earth, but they all revolved around the earth similar to the present rings of Saturn. The question was whether these great belts would break away into space, or whether the attraction of gravitation would attach them to the earth. After any number of millions of years the attraction of gravitation slowly but surely conquered, and the gases, solidified by ages, became a part of the earth, changing its form, and each succeeding attachment marking a geological epoch, accounting for the changes in vegetable and animal life, and the appearance of new types in both the vegetable and animal kingdoms. In the great fight which raged between the elements endeavoring to escape, and the earth endeavoring to hold them, it can be readily seen that as the earth obtained the mastery, and finally, by the attraction of gravitation, brought them nearer and nearer, increasing in speed as the earth's power of attraction became stronger, they would be attached with great force, producing powerful shocks and violent convulsions of the entire earth. For some reason the attraction was strongest at the poles, lessening in force as it reached the equator, and it was one of these violent convulsions, which caused the glacial epoch, driving, pouring, hurling, all the frozen north down toward the equator. Geology shows, so far as Ohio is concerned, this great belt of ice and snow, rocks and boulders, earth and debris was forced southward until it covered all the great lakes, and practically all north of the Ohio river. The geological formation shows it covered Ohio from a point north of where the Ohio river enters Pennsylvania, extending thence southwesterly to the Ohio river a few miles above Cincinnati, Crawford county being covered by this glacial deposit.

Under whatever circumstances the earth was formed the first deposit on the surface was the Silurian, and some ages later another deposit or solidification, called the Upper Silurian, to distinguish it from the first or Lower Silurian. In the Silurian deposits are found cellular marine plants and the lower order of

fish, while in the Devonian there are a few specimens of cryptogrammic ferns of vascular plants and trilobites with abundant fish. Humboldt states in his *Cosmos* that: "The oldest transition strata contain merely cellular marine plants, and it is only in the Devonian system that a few cryptogrammic forms of vascular plants have been observed. Nothing appears to corroborate the theoretical views that have started regarding the simplicity of primitive forms of organized life, or that vegetable preceded animal life, and that the former was necessarily dependent upon the latter."

The carboniferous deposits were next, and in the lower strata saurians are found, together with fish in abundance and occasional specimens of land plants. The upper carboniferous strata contain plants in abundance, some sixty feet high, and these, in the coal deposits, show that the earth was thick and dense with plants and trees. Here the saurians show diminution in size, and monster land animals make their appearance, these animals showing through the different strata of the carboniferous deposits that while all lower strata were water animals, as the world was building these water animals became half land and half water, and it is only in the upper carboniferous strata that the land monsters of the past were found; and after animals came the birds. In all these strata, commencing with fish, followed by reptiles, animals and birds, no trace of man is found.

In the Lower Silurian, Ohio is underlaid with the Trenton, Utica, and Hudson river limestones in ascending order. In the Upper Silurian come the Medina, Clinton, Niagara and Heidelberg layers. It is in these Silurian strata oil and gas are discovered, geologists advancing the theory that oil is formed from chemical action on the fish that abounded in that age. In the Devonian are the Devonian limestones and the Hamilton and Ohio shales. Then come the carboniferous, the lowest bed being called the Waverly, and this divided into the Bedford Shale, Hamilton Shale and Ohio Shale, the latter again divided into the Huron, Erie and Cleveland Shale. On top of these is sub-carboniferous limestone, covered with a layer of conglomerate series. From this to the glacial drift are the coal

series the strata in which coal is found. The strata underlying Ohio is taken from the celebrated Ohio geologist, Prof. Edward Orton. The carboniferous strata was formed millions of years ago (more or less) by the deposits of vast forests, which some chemical action turned into coal. It is probable that during the carboniferous period the atmosphere must have been warmer and with more aqueous vapor and carbonic acid in its composition than at the present day to admit of so luxuriant a flora as that from which the coal seams were formed. The vast beds of coal found all over the world, in geological formations of many different ages, represent so much carbonic acid once present in the air.

In different sections of the state the various strata occur at varying depths, due to the different upheavals of the earth in the ages long past; the strata also vary in thickness in different localities.

The sub-strata of Crawford county, or any other section of the earth, shows that this globe was millions of years in forming. It was originally decidedly liquid in character, the fires of the interior contending with the waters of the surface for the mastery, the interior throwing out vast masses to be attacked and disintegrated by the waters which covered the earth. Through long ages the battle between the two elements—fire and water—continued, and the interior won, and a foundation for the earth was laid; true it was soft, spongy and marshy, but still a foundation. The geological strata show, at this time, no specimens except those of the lowest order of water animals, practically only threads with life. In what is known as the Silurian deposits, as the ages advanced these water animals became firmer, and instead of being merely threads of life, they had some body and the trilobite appears. Of the deposits of these earlier forms of marine animal life, Dr. Buckland draws the conclusion that "the eyes of the trilobites carries to living man the certain knowledge, that millions of years before his race existed, the air he breathes, and the light by which he sees, were the same as at this hour and that the sea must have been, in general, as pure as it is now."

Each additional layer of the Silurian showed more solidity in the construction of

the water animals, until finally the monsters of the deep held full sway of the globe. Some of these sea animals showed there was land, their construction being decidedly reptilian, but the land was low, marshy and boggy, as the remnant of no strictly land animal was found. The world was in the possession of the water animals, reptiles, and the indications are it was in their possession many thousand times longer than it has been in the possession of man. Dr. Buckland, the English naturalist, says: "When we see that so large and so important a range has been assigned to reptiles among the former population of our planet, we cannot but regard with feelings of new and unusual interest, the comparatively diminutive existing orders of that most ancient family of quadrupeds with the very name of which we usually associate a sentiment of disgust. We shall view them with less contempt, when we learn, from the records of geological history, that there was a time when reptiles not only constituted the chief tenants and most powerful possessors of the earth, but extended their dominion also over the waters of the sea; and that the annals of their history may be traced back through thousands of years, antecedent to that latest point of progressive stages of animal creation, when the first parents of the human race were called into existence."

It was from the remains of these innumerable fishes and reptiles that through some chemical action the oil fields came and through them the gas fields.

Later deposits of the earth showed stronger and higher land plants; and commencing with the lowest order of land animals, these animals showed increasing solidity of structure, evidencing the fact that the earth was becoming habitable. All this took ages, the interior constantly throwing out great masses until it finally established a foundation, which the almost universal sea failed to sweep away; on this it builded. The geological structure further shows the air was not yet habitable, the atmosphere too light, as no remnants of bird life are discovered, everything lived either in the water or on the earth. And it is only on the last deposits of the Carboniferous strata that birds appear. Traces of fish, reptiles, plants, animals and birds are

shown in the geological deposits in the order named, but no trace of man.

The nearest approach to the human form is in the topmost drift of all, just before the glacial period when fossils of the *quadrumanna* (four handed or monkey tribe) were found; one, three feet high, contained four incisor teeth, two canine, four false grinders, and six true grinders in a continuous series. So we have the progression. "The earliest animals and plants are of the simplest kind. Gradually as we advance through the higher strata, or, in other words, as we proceed through the record of progressive creation, we find animals, and plants of higher and higher structure till at last we come to the superficial strata, where there are remains of kinds, approximating to the highest of all animated tribes, namely, man himself. But before the above discoveries there remained one unmistakable gap in the series. The *quadrumanna*, or monkey, who forms an order above common mammalia, but below the *himana*, or human tribes, were wanting. Now, this deficiency is supplied; and it is shown that every one of the present forms of animated existence, *excepting the human*, existed at the time when the superficial strata was formed. The only zoological event of an important nature subsequent to that period is the creation of man; for we may consider of a lesser importance the extinction of many of the specific varieties which flourished in the geological ages, and the creation of new."*

The earth was now created, inhabited by everything except man, and then came the glaciers from the north, rearranging and shifting the entire universe.

The Glacial drift, the geologists divide into six parts, the lowest being the Glacial drift, above this the Erie clays, the Forest bed, the Iceberg, drift and the Terraces or Beeches which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.†

The geologists say the Glacial period was one of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds

until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio river. Next, by a depression of land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited. This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver, and other large, now extinct, animals. Again comes the submergence of this land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and boulders; the gradual draining off of the waters, leaving the land as we now find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human habitation.

How many years all this took is purely conjectural.

In not one of any strata prior to the glacial deposits have the fossil remains of man been found. Fishes, reptiles, animals and plants, are shown to have existed, prior to the glacial period. Prof. Frederick Wright mentions a stone instrument found by Dr. C. L. Metz near Cincinnati which scientists are confident was made by man. And Prof. Wright observes from all the circumstances connected with the discovery that it shows "that in Ohio, man was an inhabitant before the close of the glacial period. We can henceforth speak with confidence of pre-glacial man in Ohio. It is facts like these which give archaeological significance to the present fruitful inquiries concerning the date of the glacial epoch in North America.‡ When the age of the Mound Builders of Ohio is reckoned by centuries, that of the pre-glacial man who chipped these palaeolithic instruments must be reckoned by thousand of years." Again he says: "It is not so startling a statement as it once was, to speak of man as belonging to the glacial period. And with the recent discoveries of

*Humboldt.

†Orton.

‡Prof. Wright estimates the glacial period as only 8,000 or 10,000 years ago.

Dr. Metz we may begin to speak of our own state as one of the earliest portions of the globe to become inhabited. Ages before the Mound Builders erected their complicated and stately structures in the valleys of the Licking, the Scioto, the Miami and the Ohio, man, in a more primitive state, had hunted and fished with rude instruments in some portions at least of the southern part of the State. To have lived at such a time, and to have successfully overcome the hardships of that climate and the fierceness of the animal life, must have called for an amount of physical energy and practical skill which few of this generation possess. Let us therefore not speak of such people as inferior. They must therefore have had all the native powers of humanity fully developed, and are worthy ancestors of succeeding races."

From the geological structure of Crawford county we find the first known inhabitant of the county, and it is a pleasure to know he or it was one of the prominent occupiers of the earth. On August 13, 1838, in digging a mill-race, Abraham Hahn came upon the bones of a mastodon in a swamp just east of the Toledo & Ohio Central shops at Bucyrus.* It was found at a depth of only six feet. This animal was a forest monster, which existed in the carboniferous era. The mastodon also existed after the glacial period. This section of Ohio has a formation of several hundred feet of glacial drift, overlying the carboniferous, so the mastodon may have roamed this county after the glacial drift, or in that drift was swept down from the north, incased in the ice and rocks and debris, and had lain there undisturbed for centuries. Other remnants of mastodon have been found

THE FIRST INHABITANTS.

Mastodon—Land animal; twelve feet tall, body thirteen feet long; similar to Megatherium but heavier. Tail different, being like an elephant's tail.

Plesiosaurus—Water animal, about forty-five feet long; head and neck like a snake, about seventeen feet long; body perhaps six feet in diameter and fourteen feet long, tapering to a point. Formed of vertebrae from head to tail, with ribs in body. Lived on fish and sea grasses.

Ichthyosaurus—Water animal, but partly land. An overgrown crocodile of our present day; thirty feet long; lived on fish.

Megatherium—Land animal; a trifle larger than an elephant. Lived on leaves and branches.

Pterodactyl—Between bird and reptile. About

in Holmes township. However they came here, they were the first known occupiers of the county. Crawford county, therefore, has definite proof that it was in existence, and habitable, in the ages long ago.

As to when man first inhabited this section the geological indications are that prior to the Glacial drift there were none here, and none anywhere else on the face of the globe—man as he exists today. When the country was discovered and the Indians inhabited this region, they were not the first settlers. Indian lore shows that legends had descended to them of a prior race being in this section; how many hundreds or thousands of years prior is an indeterminate question. Practically all over the state are elevations, the work of what are called the Mound Builders. The line of the Glacial drift, geologically considered, is pronounced, and both inside and outside of this line the work of the Mound Builders is found. The glacial drift rearranged, shifted and covered everything, so the Mound Builders and their work probably followed after the glacial drift. What became of the Mound Builders is a problem. Physical geography gives five distinct races of men, and among them is the Indian. If the Mound Builders of centuries ago became the Indians of the present the problem is easily solved. But the tendency of creation has ever been upward, and thousands of years should have produced more of advancement in civilization than the nomadic wanderers through our forests. It took millions of years to develop water into the lowest order of animal life; more millions to develop a more solidly constructed marine animal. The same is true of land, and millions of years passed before

eight feet high; wings twenty feet tip to tip; like a large bat with head of bird and a beak.

Dinosaur—Half reptile; half animal; four legs; hind ones strongest; sixty to eighty feet long; head like a giraffe, with neck twenty-five feet; body twenty-five feet and about eight feet in diameter; tail, starting same size as body and thirty-five feet long, tapering to a point.

Ignanodon—Reptile; fifty to sixty feet long; front legs small, hind legs strong; could walk on two feet similar to a kangaroo; length mainly in neck and tail, similar to dinosaur.

Deinornis—Bird, ten to eleven feet tall, and very heavy body.

Megatherium—Land animal; twelve feet tall, body thirteen feet long, including tail eighteen feet. Lived on roots and branches of trees; tail large at body.

the incipient tendrils of watery ground became plants and trees, and the delicate animalculae developed into the higher order of brute life. The Mound Builders leave behind them crude implements, and earthworks showing they were a constructive race, living in communities, and with indications of civilization. The Indians were the reverse, and from the indications of what the Mound Builders were and the known

facts of the Indian, it is difficult to conceive any connection between the two races. While the Indians were anything but a peaceful people, even before the advent of the white man, it is but just to them to say they only developed the highest and most insistent and persistent ideas of cruel savagery after they came in contact with a superior order of civilization.

CHAPTER II

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The Landing of Columbus and the Various Explorations—The Naming of America—Naddod, the Norwegian—Iceland Visited by the Irish—Norse Settlements There in 875—The Expedition of Lief Ericson—Discovers the American Coast and Calls It Vinland—Norse Settlements on Baffin's Bay, 1135—Population and Trade of Iceland in the 12th Century—Visited by Columbus, 1477—The Zeni Brothers—The Landing of Columbus—Voyage of Americus Vesputius—Spanish Settlements—The New World Presented to Spain by the Pope—Expedition of Sebastian Cabot—Discovers Labrador—Explores Coast to So. Carolina—Ponce de Leon Lands in Florida—Followed by de Soto—Expedition of Cartier—Sails up the St. Lawrence—D'Ayllon Kidnaps Indians—His Example Followed by Cortoreal—Expedition of Verrazini—Possessions of Spain, England and France—Protestant Settlements in South Carolina—The Settlers Murdered by the Spaniard Menendez—The Massacre Avenged by de Gournes—Sir Richard Grenville Lands at the Island of Roanoke—His Men Murdered by the Indians—The Colony Reestablished by John White—Treats Indians Kindly—The First English Child Born in what is now the United States—Jamestown Settlement of 1607—Capt. John Smith—The Dutch Settle New York—Landing of the Pilgrims—Other Settlements of English, Swedes and Dutch—Penn Settles Pennsylvania—The French Establish Posts in Canada and Northwest Territory—Are Driven from the United States and Canada—The United States Obtains Florida and Spanish Settlements Beyond the Mississippi—England obtains all East of the Mississippi—Also Territory West of the Rocky Mountains—The Northwest Boundary Settled—Liberal Terms of Colonial Charters.

Steer on, bold sailor, wit may mock thy soul that
 seeks the land,
 And hopeless, at the helm, may drop the weak and
 weary hand;
 Yet ever, ever to the west, for there the coast must
 lie,
 And dim it dawns, and glimmering dawns, before
 thy reason's eye,—Schiller.

Columbus discovered America and landed on October 12, 1492. The country was named after Americus Vesputius, who discovered South America seven years later, and North America itself had been discovered five hundred years prior to Columbus' discovery. Yet Columbus was given credit for the discovery, as it was his voyage, followed up, which settled the country. Toward the close of the ninth century Naddod, a Norwegian, while at-

tempting to reach the Faroe Islands, 200 miles northwest of the British Isles, was driven by storm to Iceland, and he found the land had already been visited by the Irish. The Norsemen made a settlement there in 875 by Ingolf. The colonization at Iceland was carried in a southwesterly direction, through Greenland to the New Continent. Notwithstanding these Icelandic explorations westward, one hundred and twenty-five years elapsed when Lief, a Norwegian, the son of Eric the Red, in one of his voyages landed on the American coast, between Boston and New York, in the year 1,000. He called the new land Vinland, on account of the grapes growing there, and he was naturally delighted with the fruitfulness of the soil and the mildness of the cli-

mate as compared with Iceland and Greenland. Later a settlement was made here, and when the white people came to Rhode Island in 1638 they discovered a tower of unhewn stone made from gravel of the soil around, and oyster-shell lime. It was circular in form, 23 feet in diameter and 24 feet high. The Narragansett Indians knew nothing of its origin. The Icelandic chronicles state that besides Lief the Red, Thorfinn Karlsefne visited the point and settled here with his wife Gudrida, and that a son was born to them, Snorre Thorbrandsson. These historic chronicles seem to have been written in Greenland as early as the twelfth century and partly by descendants of settlers born in Vinland, so others besides Snorre were born there. The care with which the genealogical tables are kept was so great that that of Thorfinn Karlsefne, whose son Snorre Thorbrandsson, was born in America, has been brought down from 1,007, the date of Snorre's birth, to the present, and Lossing states this genealogical tree shows that Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor, was a descendant of this first known white child born on American soil. The Icelandic history also shows that explorers erected three boundary pillars on the eastern shore of Baffin's Bay, bearing a date of 1135. When these were found in 1824 there were also discovered the ruins of a number of buildings, showing there had been a settlement there, and the records further show frequent fishing trips to this and other localities along Baffin's Bay.

At this time Iceland was an important place. It had in 1100 a population of 50,000 people, had a government and records, and poets and writers, and was farther advanced in literature at that time than any European nation.* Ships from Bristol, England, kept up a constant trade with Iceland, and Christopher Columbus himself, in a work on "The Five Habitable Zones of the Earth," says that in the month of February, 1477, he visited Iceland, "where the sea was not at that time covered with ice, and which had been resorted to by many traders from Bristol." Columbus, in the same work, mentions a more southern island, Frislanda, a name which was not on the maps published in 1436 by Andrea Bianco,

or those in 1457 and 1470 published by Fra Mauro. The island is dwelt upon at length in the travels of the brothers Zeni, of Venice, in 1388 to 1404. But Columbus could not have been acquainted with the travels of the Zeni brothers as they were unknown to Zeni's own Venetian family until 1558, when they were first published, fifty-two years after the death of Columbus. Therefore Columbus knew there was land southwest of Iceland. He could easily have reached this land by taking the beaten track to Iceland, and then southwest, but his genius told him he could find it by taking a westerly course from Spain, which he did, and became the discoverer of a new world.

The landing of Columbus was on what is now San Salvador, latitude 24 north, longitude 76 west, one of the Bahamas, about three hundred miles east of the Florida coast. On this trip he cruised south as far as twenty degrees north latitude and discovered Cuba and San Domingo. In March, 1493, he returned to Spain with plants, birds, animals and Indians of the new world, and his journey overland from Palos to Barcelona, to meet Ferdinand and Isabella, was the march of a conqueror. At Barcelona the throne of the rulers was erected in a Public Square and Columbus was received with royal honors, all the great of the kingdom being there to do him homage. The counselors of Spain believed it advisable to keep the wonderful discovery quiet, as Columbus reported fabulous wealth in the new world. That same year he returned again to America, taking with him several horses, a bull and some cows, the first European animals taken to the new world. He made two other voyages. In 1498 he discovered the Orinoco, on the north coast of South America. On his third voyage he was returned to Spain in chains, owing to misrepresentations made to Queen Isabella. Matters were easily explained and he made his fourth and last trip, in 1502, but on his return in 1504 the Queen was dead, and his enemies were in power, and he who had given Spain a new nation and a glory that would last for all time, died in poverty and obscurity at Valladolid on the 20th of May, 1506. In the meantime Americus Vesputius in 1499 visited the Orinoco, one year after Columbus had dis-

*Encyclopedia Britannica.

covered it, and returning gave a glowing account of the new world and it was named America.

Immediately after the first discovery of Columbus, Spain made settlements in the islands of the West Indies and reduced the Indians to slavery, and Spanish cruelty and wrong broke the spirit and lowered the standard of the Indians. The Spanish colonists married the Indian women, and from this union came the mixed race of the West Indies. The Pope recognized the discoveries of Spain, and by an edict granted Spain the ownership of the new world; that there might be no future doubt of what Spain owned he gave them control of "the whole region westward, beyond an imaginary line 300 miles west of the Azores."

Notwithstanding Spain made no public announcement of the discoveries of Columbus, the most extravagant stories drifted through Europe of the fabulous wealth of a new world, and Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol, England, on March 16, 1497, was granted a commission of discovery by Henry VIII. Bristol was the port which years previous had done most of the trading with Iceland, and when Cabot started, he took the well-known route toward the northwest, and on July 3, 1497, discovered the rugged coast of Labrador. He skirted along the coast southward, past Newfoundland, touched at several points, and returning to England announced the discovery of what was undoubtedly a new continent. The next year, 1498, he fitted out another expedition, and, like Columbus, his main object was to discover a passage to India. Again he reached Labrador, and cruised north, but the ice stopped his progress, and he abandoned his search for a northwest passage, and went south, exploring the coast from Labrador to North Carolina.

On March 27, 1512, Ponce de Leon landed in Florida, and took possession in the name of the King of Spain—the first appearance of Spain on United States soil. Years later, in 1539, Ferdinand de Soto landed in Florida with six hundred men, all warriors, and proceeded inland through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, crossing the Mississippi river somewhere below Memphis in May, 1541, taking possession of the land he passed over, and

the land beyond that river in the name of the King of Spain. During the entire trip he had much trouble with the Indians, men died of sickness, and when he reached Florida on September 20, 1543, of the six hundred men who started but sixty returned, but they had made a trip of three thousand miles, through an unbroken wilderness, wandering on and on in a vain search for the fabulous gold they dreamed was somewhere in the interior.

In 1534 Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, went up the St. Lawrence river with his ships as far as where Quebec now stands, and learning the Huron (Wyandotte) King had his capital at a point called Hochelaga he paid him a visit. The Wyandotte King entertained his guest with the greatest hospitality and showed by every means possible that the visitors were welcome. Cartier remained the guest of the King for several days and climbed the large mountain, saw the magnificent St. Lawrence stretching above and below him, the rich country as far as the eye could see in every direction, and he named it Mont Real, which is its name today, the Metropolis of Canada with a population of half a million. Cartier returned the King's hospitality by a dinner on board his vessel in which he made him a prisoner and took him to France, exhibiting him to that civilized nation as one of the barbarian curiosities of the new world. In 1542 Cartier returned to the St. Lawrence, and had intended taking the King back with him, but the unfortunate savage, pining for his home and people, had died of a broken heart. On Cartier's arriving at Quebec with a force of men to make a settlement, he found the Indians so unfriendly that he was compelled to build a fort at Quebec for his protection. This was the first experience of the Wyandotte Indians with the newer and higher order of civilization.

Practically the same thing occurred in South Carolina. D'Ayllon, a French navigator, who had founded a colony at San Domingo, started for the Bermudas to capture a few slaves to work the Domingo sugar and tobacco plantations. Bad weather drove him to the coast of South Carolina where he was furnished water and provisions by the natives, and treated with the greatest hospitality. He entertained them in return on his boats, showed

them over the vessels, and when a hundred savages were below fastened down the hatches, and sailed for San Domingo. One vessel was lost, and on the other the savages stubbornly refused food, and nearly all died of starvation. A few years later D'Allyon returned for more slaves. He landed on the same coast, and was again hospitably received by the ignorant natives. They gave him feasts and banquets, and arranged a magnificent feast at their capitol, and when in the wilderness, miles from help, they were led into an ambush, and the entire party massacred. Thus early were the Indians learning the higher order of civilization. Cortoreal of Portugal obtained a permit from King John to make discoveries. He reached Canada, captured fifty natives, took them back to Portugal and sold them for slaves. The investment was so profitable that he immediately started for a second cargo, but he was never heard of afterward.

In 1523, Francis the First, of France, sent out John Verrazini with four vessels to make discoveries. In March of 1524 he reached the Cape Fear river in North Carolina, and explored the coast, anchoring in Delaware Bay and New York harbor, and landed where New York now is. He treated the Indians to liquor, and not being used to it many became very drunk, from which fact the Indians then called the place Manna-ha-ta, "place of drunkenness." He continued his trip north and named Canada New France.

The entire coast had now been discovered; Spain had Florida and the southern part of the United States and beyond the Mississippi; England from the Carolinas north, and France had Canada, all this within half a century after Columbus' great discovery. Settlements had been established by the Spanish and French in the West Indies and by the Portuguese in Newfoundland, but no permanent settlement had yet been made in the United States.

The era had now arrived when John Calvin in England, Martin Luther in Germany, and the Huguenots in France were bitter in their opposition to the Catholic church, and Admiral Coligny, the advisor of the weak Charles the Ninth of France, decided to establish a place of refuge for the Protestants in

the new world. The King granted him a commission for that purpose, and on February 28, 1562, a squadron under command of John Ribault sailed for America. The fleet first touched near the harbor of St. Augustine, Florida, sailed north past the St. John's river to Port Royal, the southeastern part of South Carolina, where they established their colony, calling it Carolina, in honor of Charles of France. The colony did not prosper and additional settlers were sent. In the meantime Philip II of Spain, who claimed the territory by virtue of Columbus' discovery, and the edict of the Pope giving Spain everything west of the Azores, was highly incensed at this invasion of his territory, and sent Pedro Menendez to Florida as Governor with strict instructions to drive out the French and establish a Spanish colony. He had a strong force and landed at St. Augustine, founding a town there, the first in the United States, and proclaimed the King of Spain as Monarch of all of North America. Ribault, learning of the landing of Menendez, started down the coast to attack him, but his ships were wrecked, many of his men drowned, and those who reached the shore were either killed, or were murdered by the Spaniards. In the meantime Menendez marched overland to Port Royal surprised the settlement, and murdered all of them, about nine hundred in number. He erected a cross on the site of the wholesale butchery and on it placed an inscription that these men were slain, "not because they were Frenchmen but Lutherans." And being in a particularly pious frame of mind he laid the foundation for a church to commemorate the deed. When Charles of France learned of the murder of his subjects, matters at home were in such shape that he could not avenge the insult, but a wealthy Frenchman, Dominic de Gourges, fitted out a ship at his own expense, and landed at Port Royal with one hundred and fifty warriors, captured the two hundred men left in charge there, and hanged the whole party, he, too, erecting a cross with the inscription: "I do not this as unto Spaniards or Moors, but unto traitors, robbers and murderers." His force was too small to risk an attack on Ft. Augustine, and being in danger of being attacked by the Spaniards at any moment, he had no time



ZALMON ROWSE



ASA HOSFORD
The Father of Galion



SAMUEL NORTON
Founder of Bucyrus



MARY BUCKLIN NORTON
Wife of Samuel Norton

to even lay the foundation of a church, but sailed immediately for home, leaving the placarded Spaniards hanging to the trees as an object lesson to the Indians of the new and higher order of civilization.

From 1579 to 1585 settlements were made by the English in Virginia and North Carolina, but they were not permanent. In 1585 Sir Richard Grenville landed at the island of Roanoke in Albermarle Sound. He treated the Indians very badly and they returned the compliment with interest. He was finally compelled to return to England, which he did, leaving fifteen men in charge. Two years later, in 1587, John White went over with reinforcements, and found the colony abandoned, the men having been murdered by the Indians.

White re-established the colony, and reversed the policy of Grenville, treating the Indians kindly and cultivating their friendship. He induced Manteo, their chief, to become a Christian, and baptised him. White further pleased the Indians, and their Chief by investing him with the title of Lord of Roanoke, with great formality and display, followed by a feast to the Indians and presents. This was the first—as well as the last—peerage ever created in America. When White returned to England he left behind his daughter, Eleanor Dare, wife of Lieutenant Dare, one of his officers. On August 18, 1587, there was born to Lieutenant and Mrs. Dare, a daughter, and she was named Virginia Dare, the first English child born in what is now the United States. In 1589 White again started for America but was driven back by the Spaniards; however in 1590 he returned to the colony only to find it abandoned and all traces of the colonists lost, and it was not until eighty years later the English learned that their lost kindred had been adopted by the Hatteras tribe, and become amalgamated with the children of the wilderness.*

In April, 1607 a settlement was made at Jamestown, Virginia, composed almost entirely of English "gentlemen" whose profligate lives had left them in destitute circumstances in England, and who only came to America in a spirit of adventure, and the hope of re-

alizing a fortune in the new world without work. The colony was an absolute failure, dependent on the Indians for the necessities of life. Capt. John Smith, a man of great force, later took charge of the colony and endeavored to instill a spirit of industry into the men. He urged the cultivation of the soil, but at the end of two years the two hundred settlers had only forty acres under cultivation, and but for the Indians would have starved. It was not until June, 1610, on the arrival of Lord De La Warr, with a different class of colonists, that a permanent and lasting settlement was established in Virginia.

In 1613 the Dutch from Holland, settled in New York City, calling it New Amsterdam, honestly buying the land from the Indians for \$24. On December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, with forty-three men and their families. In 1629 a colony was founded in New Hampshire; in 1633 in Connecticut; in 1634 in Maryland; in 1636 in Rhode Island; and in 1638 in Delaware, all by the English. In 1623 the Swedes founded a colony in New Jersey.

This settled the entire coast; New England being English; New York, Holland; New Jersey, Sweden; Delaware, Maryland and the Carolinas, English; Georgia and Florida, Spanish. The Dutch claimed New Jersey as their territory, and forced the Swedes to acknowledge their claims. But in 1682, when William Penn made his settlement in Pennsylvania, the Swedes preferred English rule to that of Holland, and in time they came under the control of the English. Still later the English took possession of New Amsterdam calling it New York, which gave them the entire coast, excepting Florida and Southern Georgia. The French were in undisturbed possession of Canada. 1821312

While the English were colonizing and securing possession of the coast line, the French, through Canada, were exploring the interior, passing through the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, establishing forts and trading posts, exploring the Mississippi, and by virtue of their discoveries, all the land west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio river, was under the control of the French; and beyond the Mississippi France owned all the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky

*Ellis,—People's Standard History of the United States.

Mountains; Spain owned Texas and all west of the Rockies up to the northern boundaries of California.

In 1763, after a long war between England and France, the American colonies being English assisting the mother country, France was driven from the United States and Canada, all east of the Mississippi being ceded to England; all her possessions west of the Mississippi being ceded to Spain, and in this treaty Spain ceded Florida to England. In 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary war, England secretly ceded Florida to Spain, and the United States bought it in 1819. In 1801 Spain ceded her territory beyond the Mississippi to France, and in 1803, Napoleon needing money, and to prevent England ever secur-

ing it, sold it to the United States. The war with Mexico gave the United States all west of the Rocky Mountains, that part west of the Rockies and north of California being claimed by the United States by right of the discoveries of Lewis and Clarke, a claim disputed, but conceded later by England and Spain in the settlement of the northern boundary between the United States and Canada.

When Spain first discovered America she claimed the entire continent, north and west to the Pacific Ocean. The rulers of England in granting charters, followed the same liberal policy, and their charters were for land between certain degrees of latitude on the coast, extending to the Pacific Ocean.

CHAPTER III

INDIAN OCCUPANCY

Their Home on the Sandusky—Attacks on the Settlers—Crawford's Expedition—Character of the Indians—Their Mode of Life—Their Aversion to Work—Failure of Attempts to Enslave Them—Lack of Written Language—Their History Preserved by the Missionaries—Indian Traditions Concerning Their Origin—The Various Tribes—Legends Concerning a Previous Race—Division of the Country Among the Tribes—Origin of the "Five Nations"—Conflict with the French and the Hurons—Sell Land to William Penn—Work of the Franciscan Friars—Of the Jesuits—The Iroquois Make Treaties with the English and Dutch—Their War with the Eries—Attack the Hurons in Canada—The Country Controlled by Them—The Wyandottes and Ottawas—The French and Indian Posts at Mackinac and Detroit—The Foxes Attack Detroit—Are Routed and Almost Exterminated—The Tuscaroras Unite with the Five Nations Forming the "Six Nations"—The Wyandottes in This Section—The Delawares in the Muskingum Valley—The Shawanese—Indian Raids into Pennsylvania and Virginia—Attacks on the White Settlers Whom They Torture and Kill—The French Forts in Northwest Territory—The French and Indian War—Washington Attacks the French—Braddock's Defeat—The Triumph of the English and Its Results—Pontiac's Attempt—Mistake of Ensign Paullly—His Capture and Escape—The Murder of Pontiac—Gen. Bradstreet's Expedition—Battle of Point Pleasant—Cornstalk—Simon Girty—The Revolution and Its Results—The Part Taken by the Indians in the Revolutionary War—The English Trading-Post at Sandusky Where Indians were Paid for Scalps of White Settlers—Indian Attack on Ft. Henry—Bravery of Elizabeth Zane—The Peaceful Moravian Indians Butchered by Col. Williamson—Col. Crawford's Defeat and Tragic Death—End of the Revolution—Treaty of Ft. McIntosh—Murder of Sha-tay-ya-ron-yah—Other Treaties—Battle of Fallen Timbers—Boundaries—War of 1812—Surrender of Gen. Hull—Harrison's Expedition—British and Indian Attack on Ft. Meigs—Defense of Ft. Stevenson—Victory of Commodore Perry—Battle of the Thames and Death of Tecumseh—British Defeated at New Orleans—End of the War.

I.o, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds and hears him in the wind.
—Pope.

The only good Indian is a dead Indian.—Mark Twain.

The Indians of the United States were a race who had no written history. They were principally forest wanderers, living on game and fish, and what little grain the Indian women cultivated, for no Indian warrior would demean himself by labor. In the early

history of the country a brisk trade existed by adventurers bringing colored men from Africa and selling them to the early settlers as slaves. The thrifty pioneers endeavored to secure slave labor cheaper by capturing Indians, but in all the colonies where it was attempted it proved a failure. The Indians would not work, and although cruel and brutal punishment was inflicted it was useless. The Indians died under the lash rather than degrade themselves by manual labor. They had,

as stated, no written language, the Iroquois being regarded as the most intelligent, as they could count up to one hundred, many of the tribes being unable to definitely express numbers above ten.

Long before the hunter and the trapper wandered through the great northwest, the Jesuit and Moravian missionaries, following on the heels of the early discoveries, became very friendly with the Indians. It is from records left by these men, the principal information of the Indians is obtained, but the early history given by them is much of it legendary. These missionaries learned from the older men of the Lenni Lenape (Delawares) that centuries previous their ancestors dwelt in the far west, and slowly drifted toward the east, arriving at a great stream, called the Namoesi Sipee (Mississippi) or "river of fish." Here they met the Mangwes (Iroquois) who had drifted westward to the Mississippi, far to the north, the Delawares having come east about the centre of the United States. The country east of the Mississippi was reported as being inhabited by a very large race of men, who dwelt in large towns along the shores of the streams. These people were called the Allegewi, and it was their name that was given to the Allegheny river and mountains. Their towns were strongly fortified by earth embankments. The Delawares requested permission of the Allegewi to establish themselves in their territory, but the request was refused, although permission was given them to cross the river, and go through their country to the east. When the Delawares commenced crossing the river the Allegewi became alarmed at their numbers, and fell upon them in force and killed those who had crossed, threatening the others with a like fate should they attempt to pass the stream.

The legend indicates the Allegewi were not of the Indian race but the Iroquois were. The Delawares were indignant at the murder of their braves and the treachery of the Allegewi, so they took counsel with their Iroquois brethren, and they formed a compact to unite and drive the Allegewi beyond the Mississippi, and divide the country. The war lasted for years and great was the slaughter on both sides, until finally the Indians conquered, and the Allegewi fled down the Mis-

issippi, never more to return. The Iroquois then took the country along the great lakes, and the Delawares the country to the south. The two nations remained peaceful for many years, and the Delawares explored still further and further to the east, until finally they established their principal headquarters along the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The Iroquois covered the territory north of the Delawares and along both shores of the St. Lawrence. The Delawares, occupying land from the Atlantic to beyond the Mississippi river, became divided into various tribes, but they had grown in strength as the years passed and far outnumbered the Iroquois. Trouble arose between the two nations, and they went to war. To overcome the superiority in numbers of the Delawares the Iroquois resorted to stratagem. An Indian tribe is one family, and an injury done to one member is avenged by the entire tribe. All tribes had their war instruments marked with some peculiar design, or totem. The Iroquois murdered an Indian of one of the Delaware tribes and left at the scene of the murder the war club bearing the mark of another branch of the Delawares. This caused war between the two branches of the Delaware tribes. The shrewd Iroquois soon had the Delawares hopelessly divided, fighting and killing each other.

The treachery of the Iroquois was discovered and the Delawares called a grand council, summoning their warriors from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, with the intention of utterly exterminating the Iroquois. Then was formed by the Iroquois the Five Nations, organized by Thannawaga, an aged Mohawk chief. It was an absolute alliance of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, a form of Republic in which the leaders of the five nations consulted and acted as one. Under this powerful organization the Delawares were forced back to their own lands.

The Five Nations having driven back the Delawares turned their attention to the French, who were forcing them south from their hunting grounds on the St. Lawrence. North of this river were the Hurons (Wyandottes) and although of the Iroquois branch of the Indians, yet they were now a separate nation and at enmity. Although Cartier had

treacherously taken their chief to France on his first visit, Champlain, nearly a century later, had made friends with the Hurons and when the Iroquois began resisting the French inroads on their territory, Champlain organized the Hurons and made a raid on the Iroquois in 1609, administering a crushing defeat, the Hurons returning to Quebec with fifty scalps. In 1610 another attack was made on the Iroquois by Champlain and his Huron allies, but they were driven back by the Iroquois. The French now abandoned further extensions to the south, and the Iroquois made an onslaught on their ancient enemies, the Delawares, and drove them from the Atlantic westward to the Alleghenies.

It was land the Five Nations had taken from the Delawares that they sold to William Penn in 1682. The Iroquois as early as 1609 became the inveterate enemy of the French, an enmity which continued with undiminished hatred for a century and a half. So when the French created this hatred by their attacks on the Iroquois, this, and an admiration the western and northern Indians had for the French, made them allies. The Hurons were not as warlike as the Iroquois, but like all Indians they took up the cause of any insult to any member of their tribe. As a result the battles between the Iroquois and the Hurons were frequent, and they were ever inveterate enemies. To balance the Five Nation league of the Iroquois, the Hurons also united all that branch of the Algonquins in the north and west who were opposed to the Iroquois, the principal nation of the confederation being the Wyandottes.

After the French and Hurons had defeated the Five Nations on Lake Champlain, they remained quiet for some time. The Franciscan friars had done much missionary work among the Hurons and many had adopted the Catholic faith, and with religion came a less warlike spirit, and more cultivation of the soil. With the Iroquois the missionaries could do nothing, many losing their lives in the attempt.

The Jesuits followed the Franciscans, and found a fruitful field of labor among the Hurons. This was from 1625 on, and the energetic Jesuits soon supplanted all over the west the quieter and less religiously aggressive Franciscans. The Jesuits established missions

and schools all along the northern border of the lakes, at Detroit, through Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and along the Mississippi from its source to New Orleans. It is to be noted, however, that even these zealous Jesuits in going from Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, to Detroit, kept north of the lakes, as the more convenient route by way of the Niagara river and Lake Erie was controlled by the ferocious Iroquois, whose implacable hatred of everything French had been started by Champlain. It is but just to the Jesuits to say some did visit the Iroquois, only to be horribly treated, sometimes tortured and burned at the stake; or, if allowed to return, maimed for life. One faithful missionary was sent home as a warning to others. The fiendish Iroquois had made holes through the calves of his legs; through these holes they had placed reeds filled with gun-powder. These were then set on fire, blowing the calves of his legs to pieces. It is stated that later on he again limped among them, and the Iroquois who, with all their cruelty admired bravery, let him alone. But he was the only Frenchman who was allowed to preach to the Iroquois. As the legend fails to state whether he made any converts among the Iroquois, it is probable he did not, much as they needed religious teaching.

For nearly forty years the warlike Iroquois remained quiet, except occasional marauding expeditions against neighboring tribes and treacherous attacks on the white settlers. They had made a treaty of peace with the New England settlers, and in 1648 made a treaty with the Dutch of New Amsterdam. Under this treaty the Dutch sold them arms and ammunition, which, prior to this time, the Dutch had scrupulously refused to do. After two-score years of rest a new generation had sprung up, equally warlike and equally fearless, and they concluded to try their new weapons on the Eries, another of the tribes of the Huron combination. The Eries then occupied the southern shore of Lake Erie, including the territory now embraced by Crawford and adjoining counties. The Eries were entirely unprepared and the victory was so complete that the Eries never again became prominent. This led to a war between the Hurons and the Iroquois, and it raged with

undiminished fury for several years, until in 1659, the Iroquois crossed into Canada in great force, above the French settlements, and marched through the Huron territory, massacring their enemies, burning their towns, destroying the missions and murdering the priests. The Hurons fled through lower Canada, across the river at Detroit, and into upper Michigan, and only found final refuge from their insatiable foes on the southern shores of Lake Superior, where the Chippewas came to their defense and drove the Iroquois back. The Iroquois were now in undisputed control from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and from the Lakes to the Ohio river.

In the Lake Superior region the bulk of the Wyandottes and Ottawas (another of the Huron branch) made their home for many years, until two French priests arrived among them, Jacques Marquette and Claude Deblon, and began organizing them in the interest of the French, and establishing a headquarters for all the Indian allies of the French at Mackinac. This was in 1671, and here they remained for thirty years. In 1701 Cadillac, who had been in command of the French fort at Mackinac, established a new post at Detroit, which was called Fort Ponchartrain, later changed to Detroit, a name it ever after retained. When Cadillac moved to Detroit, at his request most of the Indian allies accompanied him; they were joined by other Indians, and new tribal relations established, and the Hurons took the name of their leading tribe, the Wyandots,* the name meaning "Traders of the West."

The Wyandots were frequently attacked by their old enemies, the Iroquois, but the Indians around Detroit were all united; they received arms and ammunition from the French, and when necessary the French soldiers fought with them, and at the end of six years the Iroquois were compelled to give up the struggle and leave the French and Wyandots in control of lower Michigan and Canada north of Lakes Erie and Ontario.

But the shrewd Iroquois were not idle. They instigated the Fox nation to make an attack on the Detroit settlement. They chose a

time when the Wyandots were away on a hunting expedition, early in May, 1712. Du Buisson was then in command of Fort Ponchartrain, with only twenty-one men. He sent runners out to notify the Indians to return. On the 13th an assault was made on the Fort, but the Foxes and their allies were held at bay. While the fight was going on the Wyandots returned, and drove the Foxes into the fort they had erected when they came to capture the French settlement. The French and Wyandots in turn attacked the enemy's fort, but were unsuccessful. For nineteen days the fighting continued, when the Foxes were compelled to flee, and hurriedly built a fortification a few miles north of Detroit. Here they were attacked by the French and their allies, the French bringing two small cannon to bear on the enemy. The fighting lasted three days more, when the Foxes were utterly routed, the Wyandots, and their allies, the Ottawas and Pottawatomies massacring eight hundred men, women and children, nearly wiping out the Fox nation, a few of those remaining joining their friends, the Iroquois, and the remainder removing to Wisconsin and the south shore of Lake Superior, where they became as bitter enemies of the French as were the Iroquois in the east. It was this same year the Tuscaroras, driven from North Carolina, came north and united with the Iroquois and the confederation became the Six Nations. While the battles at Detroit intensified the anger of the Six Nations and the Foxes against the French, it gave the latter the strong friendship of the Wyandots and all those Indians who surrounded the French settlement, a friendship which, to the credit of the Wyandots, they faithfully maintained through all the varying fortunes of war for the next half century, and when, in 1763, the flag of France fell before the meteor flag of England, and the French retired from American soil, for some years after the treaty of peace between England and France was signed, the Wyandots with their western allies were at war against the British.

The Wyandots now gradually extended their hunting grounds along the southern shore of Lake Erie, the nearly half a century of war of the Iroquois with the French hav-

*The correct name was Wyandotte, but from this date the name is given according to the modern spelling.

ing left that nation in so crippled a condition that they never again appeared west of the Alleghenies on a warlike expedition. The Wyandots are known to have been in this section as early as 1725, and, extending their territory, were soon in control from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. In 1740 the remnant of the once famous Delawares was driven from Pennsylvania by the Six Nations and by the advance of the Pennsylvania colonists, and the Wyandots gave them permission to occupy the Muskingum Valley. A number of the Shawanese also made their home along the Scioto, and the Ottawas had land between the Sandusky and the Maumee rivers, and from here, as allies of the French, they frequently made warlike excursions into Pennsylvania and Virginia, surprising the settlers at dead of night, and massacring entire families, men, women and children, and when the expedition was in retaliation for some real or fancied wrong, returning with the prisoners and holding a war dance while the unfortunate captives were horribly tortured until death alone relieved them of their suffering.

For a quarter of a century, from their forest fastnesses on the Sandusky, they made raids hundreds of miles distant, on the unsuspecting stockade or lonely cabin, pillaged, massacred and burned and were off again, lost in the trackless woods, where it was impossible to follow them. There are remains today of Indian trails all over the southern portion of Crawford county, on which the Indians stealthily marched in single file, to and fro on their murderous expeditions. From the lake at Sandusky to the Ohio river their water route was up the Sandusky, across to the Scioto and down that stream to the Ohio, one of their portages being through the southwest portion of Dallas township.

In 1755 all of the coast states were British colonies; the French were in control of all west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio, they had fortifications all along Lake Erie; one at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg) another at Erie, Pennsylvania; at Detroit; two at the mouth of the Sandusky, others in Indiana and Illinois, and the Indians in all this great northwest were their friends and allies. The French claimed the territory, and justly, by right of discovery; the English claimed through chart-

ers of British rulers, granted to companies for so many miles along the Atlantic "and extending west to the Pacific ocean." The section of the state where Crawford county is located came under a charter granted Virginia, this charter's northern line being the present northern boundary of Crawford county. The country from the northern boundary of Crawford to Lake Erie was claimed under the charter granted to Connecticut. England further claimed Ohio from the fact that in a treaty with the Iroquois (Six Nations) she had bought of them all their territory north of the Ohio river and west of the Alleghenies to the Mississippi. While there is a dispute as to whether the Six Nations ever did extend their conquests beyond the Cuyahoga river, and whether the Six Nations ever did own by conquest that part of Ohio where Crawford county is situated, England always recognized the claims of the Iroquois and the Americans acquiesced.

In 1744, when the war occurred between France and England, practically all the Indians of the northwest gave their services to the French. They attacked the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia; some went down the St. Lawrence, reported at Montreal, where they were given arms and ammunition, and attacked the settlers of New York, and even extended their depredations across the Hudson to massacre settlers in far-off New England. They were as loyal to their French friends as they were bitter and implacable in their hatred of the English and the Iroquois, who, after a hundred years, were still the loyal friends of the English. In 1745 a French commandant's record in Canada shows the number of Indians reporting for duty in the war against England, among them the Wyandots. Other records show that in one year at least twenty of these blood-thirsty murdering bands were sent out by the French, frequent mention being made of the part taken by the Wyandots in the wholesale butcheries which followed in these bloody raids.

In 1748 a treaty was patched up between England and France and comparative quiet was maintained until 1754, but as the French still remained in possession of the great northwest, and England was determined to have the territory, war again broke out. In the

spring of 1754 a company of French soldiers from Fort Duquesne, while extending their explorations southward, were attacked by some Virginia rangers under Lieut. Col. George Washington. A fight for the ownership of the great northwest between the French and English was so inevitable that during the winter of 1754-5 England and the colonies on the one side and the French on the other organized for the coming struggle, which commenced in 1755, and lasted for seven long years, England and the extreme eastern colonies marching to Canada, and the Virginia and Pennsylvania militia joining with the English soldiers in the battles in the northwest.

In this section the war commenced with the attempt of Gen. Braddock in command of the English, and Col. George Washington in command of the militia, to capture Fort Duquesne, situated at the point where the Allegheny and Monongahela unite to form the Ohio. The French sent an army from Detroit, and they were joined in their march by the Wyandots, and through the forests and over the plains of Crawford they hurried to the battle ground. The Wyandots then were the leading nation of the northwest, the most numerous, and in bravery were the equals of the Iroquois. They were a fighting nation, every man a warrior, with their pride of bravery raised to so high a pitch that not one ever surrendered, and for more than half a century to come it is doubtful if a single Wyandot was ever captured. They were among the Indian troops who were secreted in the woods and poured the deadly fire on the ambuscaded Americans and English. The French loss was four killed, and the American and English 300. Among the slain was Gen. Braddock, who had refused advice as to Indian warfare, and who paid the penalty with his life, leaving Washington in command to save what he could from the slaughter.

The victory at Fort Duquesne excited the Indians' thirst for blood, and nearly every Wyandot warrior took to the war path. Along the borders of Pennsylvania they left a trail of death and desolation; they were with Montcalm in Canada, where the French were defeated; then on to Ottawa, which fell into the hands of the British; returning to Fort

Niagara they received another repulse; everywhere the English and Americans were slowly but surely driving back the French. Bravery, endurance and fortitude were characteristic of the Wyandots, but adversity they could not stand. Their belief in French superiority was becoming shattered, and by degrees they drifted back to the banks of the Sandusky, disappointed and discouraged, and took no further hand in the struggle. It ended in 1763, when France relinquished Canada, and all her possessions in the United States east of the Mississippi to the English.

It is probably better for civilization that the result was as it was, but when one reflects that cold and calculating England had confined her settlements to the easily reached shores of the Atlantic, while the French for two hundred years had explored the boundless forests, navigated streams unknown, erected trading posts, gone where the foot of the white man had never trod, the opinion is almost inevitable that although it was probably for the best, it was not the right that triumphed. The French had made all the explorations, experienced all the hardships of travels in an unknown country; their explorers had suffered torture and death in harmonizing the savage tribes, and just as the land is ready for settlement, and the harvest of her years of toil is reached, England, by the force of arms, seizes the prize. But why mourn for the French or criticise the English. "For time at last sets all things even," and justice, though slow, is sure, and before England could reap the fruits of her shrewdness, the American nation rose in its might, as one man, and the Great Northwest, stolen from the French, became free and independent, and later the garden spot of the United States with today more than twenty millions of people.

While the French were receiving their reverses, Pontiac an Ottawa chief (Huron branch of the Indians) organized practically all of the Indians of the northwest to seize every English outpost, probably twelve in number. In the Great Northwest they failed only at Detroit, where the siege lasted for many months, by which time the English had regained their forts and relieved Detroit, and peace was declared. In this peace Pontiac refused to join, but retired with his Ottawas to

Illinois. The capture of the different forts was arranged for May 7, 1763. The Wyandots captured the Fort near the mouth of the Sandusky. Here Ensign Paully was in command, and on May 16 he was approached by seven Indians with a request for a conference. He admitted them without hesitation, when he was seized, bound and the fort captured, the garrison being taken unawares. Nearly all the garrison, eleven in number, were massacred and the fort was burned. Ensign Paully being reserved for torture. He was tied to the stake, and just as the fagots were about to be fired an Indiaw squaw, whose husband had been killed, claimed the prisoner to take the place of her dead husband. Paully consented, and was liberated, but at the first opportunity made his escape, leaving the widow doubly bereaved.

Pontiac in Illinois remained the inveterate foe of the English, and in 1769 he was murdered by an Illinois Indian. The Wyandots, who had for some years been living quietly, on learning the news, accompanied by the Ottawas and other tribes marched to Illinois and avenged the chief's death by the almost wiping out of the Illinois tribe.

In 1764 Gen. Bradstreet, who was in command at Detroit, with a force of men "ascended the Sandusky river as far as it was navigable by boats." The point reached was probably the old Indian town of Upper Sandusky on the river about three miles southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky. Here a treaty of peace was made with the chiefs and leading men of the Wyandots. Among those who accompanied Gen. Bradstreet was Israel Putnam, then a major in command of a battalion of Americans.

This peace was fairly observed until in 1774, the Wyandots, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes made an attack on Point Pleasant, where the Kanawha joins the Ohio. They had a force of over a thousand warriors, under command of Cornstalk. General Lewis was in command of Point Pleasant with 1,100 men. The fight continued all day the English loss being two colonels, five captains, three lieutenants and a hundred soldiers, besides a hundred and forty wounded. The Indian loss must have been severe, as during the

night they retreated across the Ohio river and returned to their homes. Just before the battle they were joined by Simon Girty, who had been a scout for the English. He was an efficient scout, but in some altercation with Gen. Lewis, the latter struck him with a cane over the head, inflicting a deep gash. Girty threatened vengeance, and escaped from the fort, joining the Indians, and in the attack on the fort was as savage and bitter and cruel as any Indian warrior could desire. He remained with his new friends and ever after made his home with the Shawanese, Delawares and Wyandots. He declared he had foresworn his white blood and assumed the garb of the Indians with their painted flesh and feathered headdress.

After the Americans and English had succeeded in driving out the French in 1763, England for years pursued an unjust policy toward the colonies, which eventually culminated in the Revolutionary war. In the east all manufactures which interfered with England were prohibited or crippled by severe laws. All goods must be bought in England; all products raised in America must be sold to England alone, and forwarded on English vessels. The English commercial policy also affected the great Northwest, of which Crawford county is a part. The French, by their explorations, and by their trading posts all over this great territory had built up a large business in furs, of which they had a monopoly. The English merchants secured this trade, and it was so vast and profitable they wanted it continued. As a result they petitioned the King and Parliament: "It does appear to us that the extension of the fur trade depends entirely on the Indians being undisturbed in the possession of their hunting grounds, and that all colonizing does, in its nature, and must, in its consequences, operate to the prejudice of that branch of commerce." So George Third issued a proclamation declaring the new territory, the Great Northwest from the Ohio to the Lakes and from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, royal domain, and prohibited further settlement in this vast territory, or the purchase of any part of it from the Indians. This was in 1774, and the English statesmen, foreseeing a coming contest, attached this ter-

ritory to the Province of Quebec, and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were a part of Canada.

Eight years later the Province of Quebec was the danger point in the treaty of peace between England and the United States. The American commissioners were Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay and Henry Laurens. Their imperative instructions were that the independence of the United States must be recognized. Other matters were minor. France had been the ally of the United States and the treaty must be satisfactory to that nation. France had received from Spain practically all west of the Mississippi river, and desired to have her rights recognized by England. Spain was with France, and the two secretly arranged with England that the north boundary of the United States should be the Ohio river, basing the claim on the ground that the Great Northwest was a part of the Province of Quebec, and there was no question that Canada was to remain English territory. In the early part of the treaty, while this agreement was not definitely reached, matters were tending that way. Franklin, as minister to France, conducted the earlier negotiations, and later, when John Adams and John Jay arrived, the boundary came up. The English were insistent; Vergennes, the French minister, favored the English, until finally Adams and Jay positively declared they would submit to no boundary except the lakes. Laurens and Franklin stood by them solidly, and it was over a year before England finally yielded the point, and Ohio and the Great Northwest became a part of the United States. England probably thought the territory of far less importance than it was, having relegated all that vast region to a great hunting ground, with no higher conception of its future use than the protecting and raising of fur bearing animals. How different the views of John Jay, who speaking of this territory in Congress in 1777, prophetically said: "Extensive wildernesses, now scarcely known or explored, remain yet to be cultivated; and vast lakes and rivers, whose waters have for ages rolled in silence to the ocean, are yet to hear the din of industry, become subservient to commerce, and boast de-

lightful villas, gilded spires, and spacious cities rising on their banks."

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, the Wyandots and their neighbors at first saw no reason to take any hand in the contest. In the east the British had secured the assistance of the Six Nations, the Mohawks being then the chief tribe, but by 1777 the English had succeeded in enlisting the Wyandots and other Ohio tribes on their side, and under British pay they made onslaughts on the western borders of the colony, attacking the settlers in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Many joined the British army, and a number of Wyandots joined the army of Gen. Burgoyne, in New York state, but did little beyond burning a few houses of settlers, stealing their stock and murdering a number of the pioneers. In an excursion with Burgoyne into New Hampshire, a number of Wyandots were killed, and they blamed the British General for the loss, claiming the warriors were needlessly sacrificed. This, and the fact that Burgoyne endeavored to restrain their ferocity and cruelty, disgusted the Wyandots, and most of them returned to their home on the Sandusky; but still under the pay of the English, continued to harass the frontier, destroying, burning and murdering. The English had a trading-post at the Indian village of Sandusky, where settlement was made, and at this point nearly all the Indian tribes were paid for the scalps taken.

Their first expedition was in 1777. The renegade Girty was thoroughly conversant with affairs along the Ohio river, and at his suggestion five hundred warriors, Delawares, Wyandots and Shawanese, started on an expedition against Fort Henry, near where Wheeling now is, on the Ohio river. The British had supplied them with arms and ammunition, and the Indians made their way through the dense forests, along their trails, crossed the Ohio and surrounded the fort with its garrison of forty men, and a number of women and children. Col. David Shepard was in command, and rumors had reached the fort that five hundred warriors had started from the Sandusky region on some murdering expedition, destination unknown. On the evening of September 26, 1777, settlers

reported Indians in war paint had been seen lurking in the neighborhood. Cabins were abandoned, and all sought safety in the fort. Col. Sheppard sent out two men to reconnoitre; one was killed and the other returned to the fort wounded; the Colonel then sent out fourteen men, and as they were proceeding cautiously down the river they fell into an ambush, and eleven were instantly killed, the others escaping in the dense forest. Hearing the firing, the Colonel sent twelve more men to relieve the imperiled party; eight of these were promptly killed. The fighting force in the fort was now reduced to a dozen men. The Indians made constant attacks, but were as constantly driven back. It was during this engagement that, when the powder gave out, Elizabeth Zane bravely went to the storehouse, sixty yards away, and brought back the powder in safety. She volunteered for this service, saying that no man could be spared for this perilous trip under the direct fire of the enemy. Night coming on, the Indians retired until morning. During the night a dozen men arrived from a neighboring settlement, and succeeded in gaining entrance to the fort. In the morning forty more rangers arrived, and the Indians, now regarded it as useless to continue their assault on the fort. They therefore destroyed everything they could, set fire to the houses, and killed or carried off three hundred head of cattle. They had killed twenty-one men, with several others wounded. Their own loss, however, was over a hundred. They returned to Sandusky with twenty-one scalps for which cash was paid by the British agent.

While the Wyandots were allies of the English, as well as the other tribes of Ohio, on an eastern branch of the Muskingum in Tuscarawas county were several hundred Moravian Indians, of the Delaware tribe, who constantly refused to take part in the war; they had become Christian Indians, had three settlements in Tuscarawas county, and had cleared considerable land, devoted their time mostly to farming and kept up constant business relations with the Americans at Pittsburg, about sixty miles distant, which was the headquarters of the American forces in the west. They refused all the overtures and bribes of the British. Finally, in the fall of 1781, Col.

Elliott, of the British forces, who was stationed at Upper Sandusky, took with him two chiefs and three hundred warriors, and marched to the Moravian settlements, their route being through Crawford, crossing the Sandusky at a point one mile south of the Tod township line, and passing through Bucyrus township in the direction of New Winchester and in a southeasterly direction toward the Kilbuck in Holmes county and on to the Tuscarawas settlements. The three Moravian towns, all on the Tuscarawas river, were Schönbrunn, two miles south of the present town of New Philadelphia, seven miles further south was Gnadenhütten and five miles further Salem.

On reaching the Moravians the Indians urged their brethren to stand by them in their war against the Americans; the English Colonel offered them presents, but the Moravians stood firm. Failing in peaceful persuasions the Indians insisted they should accompany them to the banks of the Sandusky, claiming they were too near Pittsburg, and the Wyandots were afraid they might ally themselves with the detested Americans. Expostulations were useless and the peaceful Moravians were forced to leave their crops ungathered, and accompany their captors in the long and weary march to the banks of the Sandusky. The Moravians were taken to Sandusky and from there their missionaries were sent to Detroit as prisoners. Some writers place the Moravian winter quarters on the river southwest of Bucyrus, but Butterfield fixes it near the old Indian town, three miles southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky. Here they passed the winter, suffering great hardships, as the Indians make no provision for the future, and the addition of several hundred to the Indian villages along the Sandusky was beyond their means of support. After a severe winter a number were allowed to return to their villages to gather the crops of the fall previous. About one hundred and fifty of them, men with their wives and children, made the journey to their former homes, and resumed their work on the clearings, dividing their force so as to look after all three of the villages.

While the Moravians had spent the winter suffering on the banks of the Sandusky the Wyandots had not been idle, but had made

maurading expeditions on the settlers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, with their usual burning and killing. The settlers of the upper Ohio and the Monongahela determined to administer a lesson that would be a warning to the Indians, and a corps of a hundred mounted men was organized, and under command of Col. Williamson started for the Moravian towns. They knew the Moravians had spent the winter on the Sandusky, the point where all the brutal, murdering expeditions were organized; they knew they had again returned to their villages on the Tuscarawas. In what follows, the most lenient might concede they did not know the peaceful Indians had been taken there against their will, but this is not borne out by history. The rangers under Williamson reached Gnadenhütten after a forced march of two days, and at this village found the Indians gathering corn on the west bank of the Tuscarawas. A boat was secured and sixteen of the men crossed the river, but found more Indians there than they had expected. Then the rangers certainly learned their visit to Sandusky had been an enforced one, for they sympathized with them for the cruel treatment they had received and assured them of their friendship and that they had come to see in what way they could protect the Moravians. They further assured them that another expedition would come from the Sandusky region, and they would again receive the same cruel treatment, and that their friends at Pittsburg had advised them to go to that place where they would receive protection. Knowing the settlers of Pittsburg had always treated them with the greatest friendship, and being Christian Indians, they did not doubt what the men told them, and placed themselves under their protection. The trusting Indians also sent a messenger down the river to the village of Salem to notify the Indians there of the kindness of their new-found friends, urging them to join them at Gnadenhütten. They crossed the river with the rangers and gave their guns into their hands, after which they were ordered into houses and a guard placed around them. Col. Williamson sent a party of men down the river to the village of Salem, but on the way they met the Salem Moravians coming up the river to join their brethren at Gnadenhütten. The Salem In-

dians arrived and they, too, were deceived into giving up their arms after which they were imprisoned. Col. Williamson then called a council of war, and put the question for the men to decide, as to whether the Indians should be taken as prisoners to Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) or whether they should be put to death. There were eighteen who favored the minor outrage of carrying them away as prisoners and eighty-two voted for immediate death.

James Patrick, Esq., of New Philadelphia, wrote an interesting history of the Moravian Missions in Tuscarawas county. From this work the following account of the horrible scene is taken: "In the majority, which was large, no sympathy was manifested. They resolved to *murder*—for no other word can express the act—the whole of the Christian Indians in their custody. Among these were several who had contributed to aid the missionaries in the work of conversion and civilization. Two of them had emigrated from New Jersey after the death of their spiritual pastor, the Rev. David Brainerd. One woman, who could speak good English, knelt before the commander and begged his protection.

"The supplication was unavailing. They were ordered to prepare for death. But the warning had been anticipated. Their firm belief in their new creed was shown forth in this sad hour of their tribulation, by religious exercises of preparation. The orisons of these devout people were already ascending to the throne of the Most High. The sound of the Christian's hymn and the Christian's prayer found an echo in the surrounding woods, but no responsive feeling in the bosoms of their executioners. With gun, and spear, and tomahawk and scalping knife, the work of death progressed in these slaughterhouses, till not a sigh or moan was heard to proclaim the existence of human life within. All perished save two. Two Indian boys escaped as by a miracle, to be witnesses in after times of the savage cruelty of the white man toward their unfortunate race.

"After committing their cruel and cowardly act, the buildings containing the mutilated bodies of the murdered Indians were set on fire, and the flames of the heavy logs soon reduced to crumbling ashes all that remained of the Christian Indians."

Dr. Doddridge pays a beautiful tribute to the Christianity of the Moravians when he writes: "They anticipated their doom, and had commenced their devotions with hymns, prayers and exhortations to each other to place a firm reliance upon the mercy of the Saviour of men. When their fate was announced to them these devoted people embraced and kissed each other, and bedewing each others faces and bosoms with their tears asked pardon of their brothers and sisters for any offense they might have committed through life. Thus, at peace with God, and each other, they replied to those who, impatient for the slaughter, demanded whether they were ready to die, that 'having commended their souls to God, they were ready to die.'"

Having reduced to ashes all traces of their inhuman act, the men started up the river for Schönbrunn to murder the Moravians there, but the Christian savages had learned of the sad fate of their companions and fled to the forest, and were beyond pursuit. The number murdered was ninety-six; of these sixty-two were grown persons, about forty-two men and twenty women; the remaining thirty-four were children. A few of the men who looked as if they might be warriors were taken from the slaughter house and brained with tomahawks. Most of these quietly knelt down, and while offering up prayers to God, received the fatal blow. But one attempted to escape, and he soon fell dead with five bullets through his body. These outside dead were placed in the slaughter-houses and burned with the rest.

One hundred and fifty years previous when Menendez murdered the Huguenot Christians on the Atlantic coast he tarried on the site of his crime long enough to lay the foundation of a church to commemorate his act. It was probably through inadvertence Col. Williamson overlooked this beautiful finishing touch of piety!

It was only a part of the Moravians who had been murdered; the larger number were still on the banks of the Sandusky, and to this same retreat fled the fifty Christian Moravians who had escaped from Schönbrunn. Immediately on Williamson's return, arrangements were made for a new expedition to go to the fountain-head of all the trouble—the headquarters on the Sandusky—and administer a

blow that would leave the settlers in peace. The massacre of the Moravians took place May 3, 1702, and on May 7 the decision was reached to attack Upper Sandusky, the seat of the Wyandots, not that the Wyandots alone were guilty of all the murdering and massacring, butchering and scalping of the unfortunate settlers and their families, but because Upper Sandusky was the headquarters of the Wyandots, Ottawas, Delawares, and Shawanese, and here was their rendezvous, where they gathered to start on their raids. Volunteers to the number of 480 were secured, all mounted and well armed, all from two or three counties south of Fort Pitt. Monday, May 20, was the time set for their assembling and the place chosen was Mingo Bottom, on the west bank of the Ohio, about seventy-five miles below Pittsburg, and about two miles below the present city of Steubenville. They began assembling on the 21st, and on the 24th the last man had reported. A vote was taken as to who should command the expedition, and Col. William Crawford received 235 votes, and Col. David Williamson, who had commanded the expedition against the Moravians, 230. Col. Crawford was therefore selected as commander with Col. Williamson as senior major, and second in command. Among the troops was Robert Sherrard, grandfather of Rev. J. H. Sherrard, who was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bucyrus. Of the troops 320 were from Washington county, Pennsylvania, 130 from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 20 from Ohio county, Virginia, and 10 from various localities. Besides the two commanding officers there were three other Majors, Gladdis, McClelland and Bunton, with Daniel Leet as brigade major, and Dr. John Knight as surgeon. John Slover and Jonathan Zane accompanied the expedition as guides. There were eighteen companies, the captains, as far as known, being McGeelhan, Hoagland, Beeson, Munn, Ross, Ogle, Briggs, Craig, Ritchie, Miller, Bean, and Hood.

The Williamson expedition against the Moravians was a private affair of the settlers. The expedition against the Wyandots was a government affair, under direction of Gen. Irvine, who commanded the western department of the United States and Lieut. Rose,

a member of his staff, accompanied the expedition as his representative. The Indians were assisting the English by their constant attacks in the west, necessitating the keeping on the border for protection a large force which otherwise could have been utilized in the war against England. The attack on the Wyandot village was in reality an expedition of the Revolutionary war, to destroy a post which for years had been the Indian headquarters of the British government; a place which had been and was the gathering point of all Indian expeditions against the colonies; the village where the Indians of northwestern Ohio repaired to receive their arms and ammunition from the British, and to receive pay for services rendered, the pay being based on the number of scalps turned over to the British agent at Upper Sandusky. From these Indian villages came the stories of cruel deaths inflicted on their unfortunate captives. For, while it seems sickening and saddening that men, women and children were murdered on these expeditions, in many of them a few of the stronger captives were taken back alive, divided among the different villages, and died with all the prolonged agony to the sufferer that devilish ingenuity could devise. But in these tortures the Wyandots took no part; they murdered and scalped their prisoners, but burning at the stake had been abandoned years previous. The Delawares and Shawanese were the torturers.

At Gnadenhütten the vote to murder peaceful Christian Indians was eighty-two; the vote for mercy being eighteen, and a deed was consummated so despicable and so dastardly that the civilized world for over a century has blushed with shame that honest, conscientious, law-abiding Christian men should place so foul a stain on civilization. In this every reader of this work will coincide. But who cast those eighty-two votes? Men whose grey-haired fathers had been cruelly murdered; men who had returned to their peaceful homes only to find their wives butchered, almost beyond recognition, and lying weltering in blood, bleeding and scalplless, on their hearthstones; to find even the innocent babes at the mothers' breasts scalped and butchered. While in their minds was the knowledge of the death by the Indians of a father or a son, a brother or a friend,

who had first run the gauntlet, that Indian "free for all" in which every villager took a part; the long line down which the naked captive must pass, starting with the children and squaws with their whips and clubs, administering blows to the flying victim; then past the younger men, and finally brave warriors with knives and tomahawks so skilfully used as to administer blows that would cut and wound but not kill; and on and on, cut, carved and covered with blood, to sink exhausted at the Council-house door. To be cared for? No! This bleeding remnant of a man was sometimes scourged and beaten still, and thrown into some guarded hut to await the morrow, when the poor sufferer was dragged forth to furnish what further amusement the strength of his constitution would stand. Commencing at the less vital parts, skilful savages took strips of skin from his legs and arms, and sometimes nearly half the body was laid bare before suffering nature could stand no more and death relieved him of his sufferings. At the stake the fire was fiendishly built so far away that the torture was prolonged for hours, the ears, fingers and toes cut off, the fiends previously pulling the nails out by the roots, yelling with delight at the suffering of the tortured victims. Every horror the inventive mind of the savage could think of was practiced.*

*John Leith was a prisoner and storekeeper among the Indians from 1763 until he made his escape in 1791. During the Revolution he kept a store at Upper Sandusky, employed by the British. In his biography, written by his grandson, Judge George W. Leith, is his description of the first "Running of the Gauntlet" he witnessed: "One fine day in early summer a band of warriors came in from the south with a captive, a powerful young Virginian. He had been overpowered and captured in a hand-to-hand struggle. I saw him stripped for the race, and thought him as fine a specimen of a man as I ever saw. His action was unimpaired, the only wound perceivable being a long gash on the fleshy part of his thigh, which, though considerably swelled, did not impede his motion. He was stripped naked and painted black for the race at my store. Two lines of Indians were formed, extending back from the store about two hundred yards. He was marched back through the lines in a southerly direction, the savages panting and yelling for the onset. Poor fellow! he stepped with the elasticity of a race-horse, confidently believing that if he succeeded in the race his life would be spared. But his doom was sealed, and this was but the opening scene in the horrible tragedy. The warriors were armed with guns loaded with powder to be shot into his naked body, the boys were armed with bows and arrows, and the squaws and children with clubs and switches. No one was allowed to strike or shoot until the victim was

All these horrible acts of the Indians were known to have been visited upon the relatives of the men who had accompanied Williamson, and anger and revenge were a stronger motive than right and justice. Williamson should have prevented it, but while today every reader of this history can justly shudder and denounce the brutal murder of the Moravians, the fact remains that if every reader had been on the banks of the Tuscarawas at the time, knowing what these men knew, having suffered as these men had suffered, when the vote for life or death came, the proportion would have been the same. No one can endorse the needless, inhuman murder of the innocent Moravians, but the perpetrators of the dastardly deed had minds at the time inflamed by the cruelties inflicted on themselves and their relatives by other Indians. In this modern day those at a distance from the crime can well shudder and denounce the burning at the stake of the brute who has ruined and murdered an innocent girl in the southland, but were the matter to come home to them direct, how many fathers, with the brutal act fresh in the memory, would lift a finger to stay the hand that fires the funeral pyre? Would there be even eighteen out of eighty-two?

It was Saturday morning, May 25, 1782, the expedition started for the Sandusky Plains, about 150 miles distant, but to avoid the Indian trails, so the savages would have no knowledge of the attack, their course was through the unbroken forest, to the Tuscarawas, on the banks of which were the destroyed Moravian towns, and it took them four days to cover the sixty miles, although Williamson's men, over the traveled route, had made it in two days when on their mission of

murder. They encamped at the ruined town of Schönbrunn, and two officers, reconnoitering, saw in the distance two Indian warriors, who had been spying on their movements. It was now believed the Indians would have full knowledge of their expedition, and Crawford determined to press on as rapidly as possible. They started on a forced march through the wilderness of Holmes county, and the night of May 30 encamped about ten miles south of the present site of Wooster, just south of the Wayne county line. From here they went almost due west, passing north of Odell's lake, and on to the Mohican, following up the river until near where Mansfield now is they turned west and encamped on June 1st at Spring Mills, eight miles east of Crestline. The next day, June 2, about one o'clock, they entered Crawford county just north of where Crestline now is and continued west to the Sandusky river at the mouth of a small creek called Allen's Run, near the present town of Leesville. The Sandusky river was the point for which the guides were aiming and the officers, pleased at reaching this destination, called a halt for an hour. They had reached the river south of the Wyandot trail, which the Indians used on their excursions from the Sandusky towns east to Pittsburg. In the last five days they had made eighty-five miles, and the guide, Slover, told Crawford they were now about twenty-five miles due east of the Indian town, and that a little to the southwest there were extensive plains reaching to their destination. After nine days of slow and difficult marching through an unbroken forest, they decided to make for the open plains, so they followed the south bank of the Sandusky, two or three miles, to about the center of section 12, of Jefferson township. Here the Sandusky bends to the north and they left the river and, going southwest, encamped for the night in the southwestern part of Jefferson township, on the eastern edge of the plains.

Early on the morning of June 3rd they entered the plains, and the open sunlight, after the long and dreary march through the dense woods, was a pleasing relief to all. Their course was now west through Whetstone and Bucyrus townships, passing about four miles south of Bucyrus, to an Indian trail skirting the west side of the Sandusky; they followed

opposite to where he stood, so that the speed of the runner might not be impeded or checked by a front fire. The word was given, "All ready, go!" and simultaneously a yell went up all along the line from the savages, who were eager to inflict the severest punishment upon the helpless captive. The young fellow came through the lines with astonishing swiftness, and ran into the store where I was. He was covered with ragged and gaping wounds made by the discharge of powder and the tomahawks, and the arrows stuck out from his blackened body like the shafts of a clothes-rack. He gave me a most imploring look, as if he expected me to help him, and suddenly sprang high in the air as if in terrible agony. He turned and went out at the door, when he was brained with a tomahawk and fell to the ground with his last despairing groan."

this trail through southwestern Bucyrus township and through Dallas, into what is now Antrim township, Wyandot county, and made their final encampment near the present town of Wyandot, within ten miles of their destination.

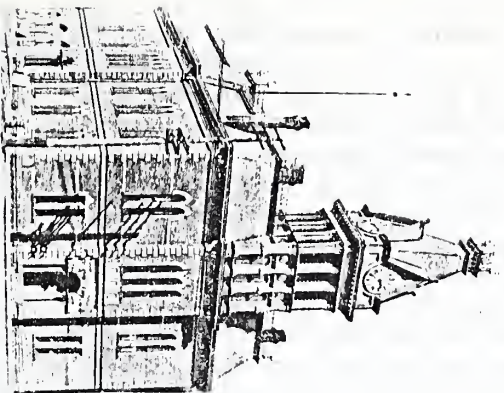
On the morning of June 4th they started along the south bank of the Sandusky, following its course in a northwest direction for six miles where the mouth of the Little Sandusky was reached. Here they crossed the Sandusky, following the trail along the east bank which leads to the Indian towns, and they soon reached the old Indian town of Sandusky, on the east bank of the river, about three miles southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky. The town was deserted. The guide Slover said that when he was a captive of the Miamis, he frequently visited the Wyandots and this was their principal town. The officers and guides were astonished and a halt was called. The volunteers feared a mistake had been made and that there was no village short of Lower Sandusky (Fremont) forty miles down the river, through a section known to be covered by roving bands of Indians, for they were now in the heart of the Indian country.

It was one o'clock when Crawford ordered the halt; he called his officers into consultation. This lasted an hour. Slover said eight miles further down the river was another Indian town, and in his opinion the Indians had made that their headquarters. Crawford feared they might find this also deserted and there was danger in their getting too far into the Indian country with but five days' of provisions left. It was decided to move forward in search of the Indians. The army crossed the river to the west side, continued along the trail up the west bank to the site of the present town of Upper Sandusky; they continued a mile further, with no sign of Indians and the troops became anxious, and for the first time expressed a desire to return home. Crawford promptly called a halt and a council of war. Col. Crawford and Guide Zane both favored an immediate return, as further progress was dangerous, and the final decision was made to continue that day and if no Indians were discovered they would return. The march was continued, and the troops had

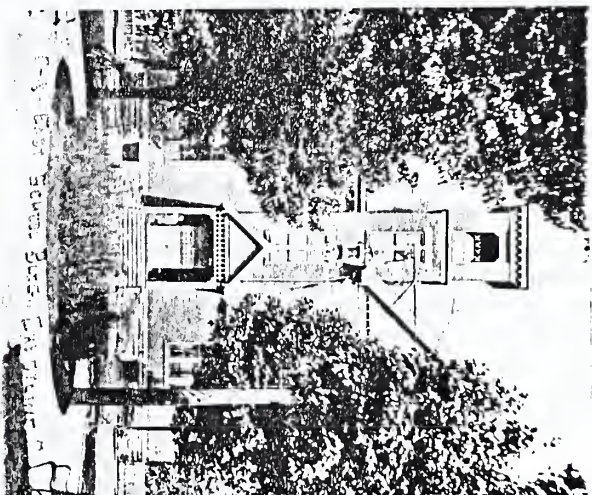
gone but a short distance, when one of the light-horse scouts, who in the open prairie were generally a mile in advance, returned at full speed announcing the Indians were in front of them. The volunteers were now enthusiastic and the whole army moved forward rapidly.

The Indians had kept trace of the army ever since it had left Mingo Bottom, and had sent warriors to the Shawanese, in the Miami valley, and to the Wyandots and Delawares, on the Sandusky, to prepare for an attack. The various tribes gathered and when Crawford left the Tuscarawas, in a northwesterly direction, it was known the Sandusky Indians were the objective point. Pomoacan, Wyandot chief, sent special messengers to Detroit, notifying DePeyster, the English commandant at that point, of the intended attack. DePeyster acted promptly, and started Butler's rangers, a mounted troop, to Lower Sandusky (Fremont) by boats to assist their allies; special messengers were also sent by the Wyandots to the Shawanese on the Miami, and two hundred warriors started on their march of forty miles from Logan county to help their brethren. In the meantime the Delawares, under Pipe, had assembled three hundred warriors at his town on both sides of the Tymochtee, about one and a half miles northeast of the present town of Crawfordsville, Wyandot county, near the place now marked by the monument erected on the site where Col. Crawford was burned at the stake. Zhaussho-toh was the Wyandot war chief, and the village of Pomoacan, the "Half King," was five miles northeast of Upper Sandusky, in Crane township, on the Sandusky river. Here he had four hundred warriors.

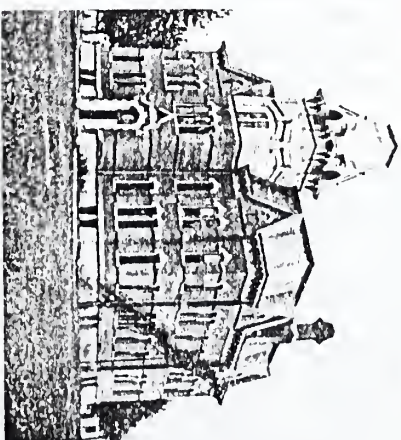
The Americans had advanced about two miles north of Upper Sandusky, and were one mile west of the river, when they met the enemy, the Delawares being in the front line of battle, under Pipe, his assistants being the renegade Simon Girty and Chief Wingenund, the latter having joined the Delawares from his village about two and a half miles northwest of the present site of Crestline. The Delawares had taken possession of a small grove called an "island," and from this they were promptly driven by the Americans. The Wyandots under Zhaussho-toh, with whom



CITY BUILDING, CRESTLINE, O.



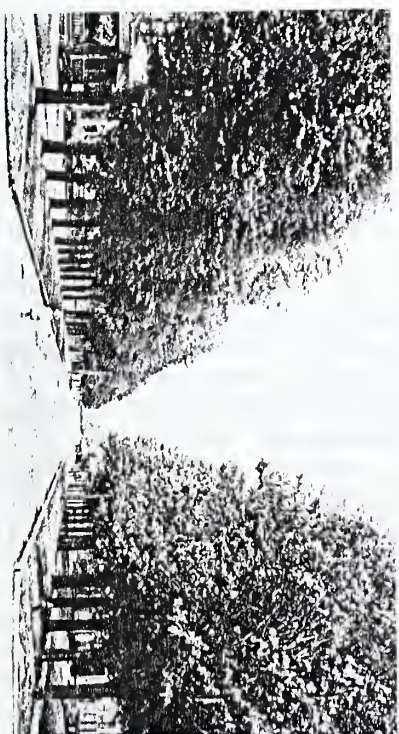
EAST SCHOOL BUILDING, CRESTLINE, O.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING,
NEW WASHINGTON, O.



HOSFORD MILL, GALION, O.
Built 1892



NORTH HENRY STREET, CRESTLINE, O.

was the British Captain Elliott, came to the support of the Delawares. Elliott took command of both tribes, and the Delawares occupied the west and south sides of the grove, and the Wyandots the north and east. The grove was surrounded by a prairie of tall grass, high enough to be some protection to the Indians, while the Americans had the better of it by the protection of the grove. The firing began at four o'clock, and the battle lasted until dark. As the Indians exposed themselves when skulking through the grass they were picked off by the American sharpshooters. Some of the borderers from the tree-tops had a better opportunity of detecting the savages. One of these Daniel Canon, an expert rifleman, remarked afterward: "I don't know how many I killed, but I never saw the same head again above the grass after I shot at it." Toward sunset the Indians became more cautious. The day closed decidedly favorable to the Americans; their loss was five killed and nineteen wounded. Indian losses were never known, but their killed and wounded far exceeded the Americans. Although the Americans were in full possession of the field, the Indians were not dispirited. Desultory firing was resumed at six o'clock in the morning and continued until noon, the Americans believing the Indians had not recovered from their defeat of the day previous, and plans were discussed by the Americans to attack the enemy in force; the Delawares were drawn up south of them and the Wyandots north.

Before the plan of attack was matured, a sentinel reported mounted troops coming from the north; they proved to be Butler's rangers, sent by DePeyster from Detroit, and a few minutes later another sentinel reported the arrival of two hundred Shawanese from the south; during the late afternoon additional small detachments of Indians were continually arriving. The council of war now unanimously decided on a retreat that night. About nine o'clock the retreat started and by a circuitous march to the west passed around the Delawares and Shawanese south of them, reaching the old town of Upper Sandusky, three miles southeast of the present county seat of Wyandot county, just before daylight. Here a halt was called and stragglers kept con-

stantly arriving, but Col. Crawford, Dr. Knight and John Slover the guide, and many others were missing.

The command now devolved on Williamson, and his force numbered about three hundred. After a short rest the army went south along the east bank of the Sandusky, crossed the river at the mouth of the Little Sandusky, and then east, skirting the southern bank of the river. They were again on the Sandusky Plains, and when they reached where the town of Wyandot now is, they saw in the distance a large force of mounted Indians and Butler's rangers following in pursuit. They were a dozen miles from the woods on the eastern boundary of the plains, where alone lay safety. Their horses had had two days' rest at Sandusky during the battle, but the eleven days previous marching, and the long night ride had left both man and horses in a jaded condition. They were also hampered by their wounded. Yet Col. Williamson urged his troops forward with all possible speed; he was ably assisted by Lieut. Rose, the military genius of the expedition. The latter was an aide-de-camp of Gen. Irvine, the commander of the Revolutionary forces at Pittsburg, and had been attached to Col. Crawford's staff for this expedition. He was as fearless and brave as he was able and efficient, and to him, more than any other man, was due the successful retreat.*

The retreating column left the Sandusky at Wyandot, and started northeast across the plains. Passing through Dallas into Bucyrus township they crossed what is now the Marion road about a mile north of the Dallas township line, and a little before noon crossed what is now the Sandusky pike two miles north of

*John Rose was known among the Americans as Major Rose. After the Revolutionary War was over he returned to his own country, Russia, and Gen. Irvine received many letters from him, in which he gave his true history. His name was not John Rose, but Gustavus H. de Rosenthal, of Livonia, Russia, and he was a baron of the empire. In an encounter with another nobleman within the precincts of the palace at St. Petersburg, he had killed his antagonist in a duel. He fled to England, where he sailed immediately to America to offer his sword in defense of the colonies in their struggle for freedom. During his absence his relatives secured his pardon from the Emperor Alexander, and permission for him to return, which he did, and became Grand Marshal of Livonia. Baron Rosenthal died in 1830.

the Dallas township line, and about three miles south of Bucyrus.* Before they had reached the Sandusky Pike, the faster mounted men of the enemy had overtaken the fleeing column, and were harrassing them with occasional shots. As more and more of the enemy came up and scattered along the flanks of the marching column the firing became more severe, and it required all the skill and encouragement of Col. Williamson and Lieut. Rose to prevent the demoralization of the troops, and to preserve the column in solid marching order. The woods and safety were still six miles away; they were in an open prairie rapidly being surrounded by double their number of infuriated savages from whom they could expect no mercy, and the weary column struggled on. About two o'clock they were within a mile of the woods; on both sides and at the rear were hundreds of the enemy, pouring in a galling fire, and the rear guard was in confusion; the Indians had pressed forward and were seeking to bar their entrance to the woods, and the troops in advance, showed signs of wavering. Williamson urged them to stand firm, stating: "Not a man of you will reach home if each one decides to shift for himself. Your only salvation is keeping in line. Our ranks once broken, all is lost." The danger of the demoralization of the troops became so great that a stand had to be made. A point was selected where there is a slight rise in the ground in the northeast quarter of Section 22 in Whetstone township.†

The troops had crossed what is now the Galion road a little west of where the monument now stands marking the site of the battle, which really occurred a little north of where this monument was placed. A body of light horse troops was thrown forward to protect the entrance to the woods, the little army was reversed, and facing to the west hurriedly formed into solid rank to resist the attacking foe. Fortunately for the Americans, in their haste to pursue the retreating troops, the British had left their artillery behind. During the

morning march through the dry prairie a scorching sun had added to the discomforts of the tired troopers, but toward noon a breeze had sprung up, and the sky became overcast with clouds, and when the halt was made a storm was threatening. Having hurriedly formed in battle line, the Americans awaited the assault, and six hundred painted, yelling savages, with their British allies, charged them in front and on both flanks. Rose rode down the line, unmindful of the hail of bullets pouring in, urging the men to stand firm, to aim true, and to see that every shot brought down a man. The first attack was repulsed, the line was unbroken and the Americans regained confidence, and the second attempt to break their lines was another failure. Then Indian caution prevailed, and under protection of the high grass they continued their attack, until the threatening storm broke forth, and both armies were drenched to the skin, rendering most of the fire-arms useless. The battle had continued for an hour when the severe rain caused a cessation of hostilities. The Americans had suffered a loss of three killed and eight wounded, among the latter was Capt. Joseph Beam, who was shot through the body. Although the wound was thought to be fatal, he was taken home and eventually recovered. The loss of the enemy was far greater than that of the Americans.

When the rain put a stop to the battle the Americans hurriedly buried their dead, cared for their wounded, making them as comfortable as possible for transportation, and again formed in line of march. The enemy, seeing the column again on the retreat, rallied their forces and renewed the pursuit, firing on the column from a respectful distance. Capt. Biggs' company was covering the retreat. They had led the advance in the outward march and were now reduced to only nine men. Some of these were wounded and all greatly exhausted, and there was again danger of the ranks being demoralized by the fire of the enemy, and each man attempting to shift for himself. Again the companies began to waver under the irritating attacks of the enemy, and it took the heroic exertions of the officers to prevent the retreat from degenerating into a hopeless rout. The company in front was ordered to file to the left, the bal-

*Locations are given as they exist today. In 1782 this county was a wilderness, covered with forests, prairies and swamps.

†Butterfield.—Crawford's campaign against Sandusky. The west half of this quarter section is owned (1912) by J. B. Campbell; its east half by Sarah R. Lust.

ance of the army marched forward, when that company wheeled into line and became the rear guard; then another from the front took its place, each in turn protecting the rear, and confidence took the place of fear, and the weary march finally ended when the tired troopers entered the friendly shelter of the dense woods.

The battle of Olentangy on June 6, 1782, may have been but a skirmish, but it is interesting historically as a battle of the American Revolution, fought on Crawford county soil. The battle of Sandusky on June 4, was also in what was Crawford county from 1820 to 1845, so the only two battles of the Revolution that occurred west of the Alleghenies, are of historic interest to this county.

Of the expertness of the American marksman, Butterfield, in his work "Crawford's Campaign Against Sandusky," gives an incident which relates to the battle of Olentangy. It was told him by George W. Leith, of Nevada, a grandson of John Leith. John Leith was a trader at the Indian town of Sandusky, and was there when the news arrived of the approach of Crawford's army. On June 4, the day before the battle, he started down the Sandusky river with his goods and furs seeking safer quarters. He camped that night on the banks of the river a little below Tiffin. Here a Frenchman, who was an Indian interpreter, on his way to join the Indians at Sandusky, spent the night with him. The next morning, hearing the firing, the Frenchman hurriedly left for the field of battle. Reaching the Indians, he dressed himself in their costume, and in a spirit of bravado painted a large red spot on his breast, remarking to one of the Indian warriors, "Here is a mark for the Virginia riflemen." He accompanied the Indians in their pursuit of the retreating army, and took part in the battle of Olentangy, and when the Americans went over the battlefield gathering up their dead and wounded they found the Frenchman, cold and stiff in death, with a bullet hole passing through the red mark.

By nightfall the Americans reached the place where they had made their first camp in Crawford county, near Leesville, and here they passed the night, the enemy camping about a mile to the rear. In less than twenty-

four hours they had covered forty miles and both armies were completely exhausted. The next morning the Americans resumed their retreat, being occasionally fired on by the savages, the last shot as they were leaving what is now the borders of Crawford county, just north of Crestline. From there they marched to the Ohio with no sight of the enemy. They reached the Tinscarawas towns on June 10, and Mingo Bottom on the 13th, covering the distance in less than seven days, and even with this speed they were rejoiced to find some of their missing comrades, whom they had feared had either been lost or fallen into the hands of the enemy, had arrived before them—some of them as much as two days previous. The outward journey had consumed eleven days, the route taken having been about one hundred and eighty-five miles each way.

When the retreat was started Col. Crawford missed his son John Crawford, his son-in-law, William Harrison, and his nephew, William Crawford. While looking for these relatives, Dr. Knight joined him. Both waited, calling for the absentees, until all the troops had passed. By this time there was severe firing in the direction of the retreating army. An old man and boy joined Crawford and Knight. It being dangerous to attempt to reach the main column the four went north about two miles, and then turned due east, over a mile north of the battle ground. A little before midnight they reached the Sandusky which they crossed less than a mile south of the village of the Wyandot chief Pomoacan. The old man lagged behind, and frequent stops were made for him to catch up. Finally an Indian scalp-halloo announced that the old man had been overtaken by some wandering savage and killed. At daylight Crawford, Knight and the boy entered Crawford county about two miles northwest of where Oceola is now situated, their progress being slow on account of the darkness and the jaded condition of the horses. Here Crawford and the young man were compelled to abandon their horses, and on foot they continued their journey east, bearing toward the south, and about two o'clock fell in with Capt. Biggs, who had carried Lieut. Ashley from the battle, the latter being badly wounded. The five continued an hour longer when a heavy

rain came on and they were compelled to go into camp, which they did near the line between Holmes and Liberty townships, about two miles north of Bucyrus, having only made nine miles since daylight. The next morning the five continued their journey, passing through the southwest corner of Liberty and crossing the Sandusky two or three miles east of Bucyrus, and soon entered Whetstone township. While marching through the woods they discovered a deer recently killed, with some meat sliced from the bones. This they took with them and a mile farther espied smoke of a fire. They approached it carefully and were of the opinion some of their own party had encamped there the previous night. They used the fire to roast their venison, and while eating were joined by one of their own men, the man who had killed the deer, who hearing them in the distance had secreted himself in the woods believing them to be Indians. After eating their breakfast of venison the party continued their march until about two o'clock they reached the point on the Sandusky, in section 12, Jefferson township, where the troops had left the river on their outward march. It was near this point the enemy had camped the preceding night. A discussion arose as to the future course; Crawford held to follow the course of the army as they could make better time along a known trail, and that there was no danger, as the Indians would not follow the retreating army into the woods, and they were now several miles from the plains. Capt. Ashley and Lieut. Biggs thought the safer course was through the woods, avoiding all Indian trails. Crawford's plan was followed, the Col. and Dr. Knight leading, on foot; about a hundred yards behind was the wounded officer on horseback, Lieut. Ashley, with his friend Capt. Biggs, while at the rear were the two young men. They followed the south bank of the Sandusky, through the site of the present town of Leesville and just east of that place several Indians started up less than fifty feet from Crawford and Knight. The Doctor jumped behind a tree and was about to fire, when Crawford, observing how many Indians there were, advised him not. An Indian who knew them came forward and shook hands; Capt. Biggs in the meantime had fired on the savages, but missed, and he and his companion

Lieut. Ashley, took to the dense woods, as did the two young men. The party that captured Crawford and Knight, were Delaware Indians, who under their chief, Wingenund, had followed the retreating army as far as their camp, which was only half a mile distant from the place where they captured Crawford, about a mile and a half northwest of Crestline.

Crawford and Knight were taken to Wingenund's camp, where they found nine other prisoners. Wingenund sent a message to Capt. Pipe, announcing the capture of Col. Crawford, the leader of the expedition, and of the other prisoners, and received word to bring them to the headquarters of the Delawares on the Tymochtee. It was about three o'clock on Friday, June 7, that Crawford and Knight were captured, and on Sunday evening, June 9, some Delaware warriors returned bringing with them the scalps of Capt. Biggs and Lieut. Ashley, the two young men having escaped. On Monday morning, June 10, they started for the Indian towns on the Sandusky. Crawford had been told that Simon Girty was at Pomoacan's village, and as Girty knew him and had frequently been his guest at his home in Pennsylvania, he requested that he be taken there. As this would lead the Indians past the place where the two horses of Crawford had been abandoned, Wingenund consented. The Indians were seventeen in number. They followed the trail about three miles when the party separated. Crawford, guarded by two Indians, bearing to the northwest over the route by which he came, and the other sixteen with their ten prisoners going west over an Indian trail to the old town of Upper Sandusky, crossing the river southwest of the present site of Bucyrus. Crawford arrived at the Half King's house and had an interview with Girty, who promised to do what he could for him. After his interview with Girty Crawford was taken up the river, about eight miles, to the Old Town, where the other prisoners were. Here Pipe and Wingenund had preceded him, and painted the face of the prisoners black, which meant death. On Crawford's arrival he was greeted by both chiefs with words of friendship, but he, too, was painted black. The whole party now started for the village of the Wyandots where Craw-

ford had spent the night, Crawford and Knight being guarded by Pipe and Wingenund. As they marched they came to the dead bodies of four of the prisoners, tomahawked and scalped.

At the present site of Upper Sandusky, instead of continuing their march to the Half King's Wyandot town, they bore to the north-west for the Delaware town of Tymochtee. On reaching the Little Tymochtee about three miles from the Indian village, Knight was made a present to the Shawanese, to be taken to their town on the Mad river for torture, the other five prisoners, with their hands tied behind them, were given over to the squaws and boys, and were tomahawked and scalped, the bloody scalps being dashed in the faces of both Crawford and Knight. The line of march was again taken up, and the party were met by Simon Girty and several Indians, who had come across from the Half King's town to witness the death of Crawford. From now on both Crawford and Knight were struck over the head, face and body with the fists, or with sticks and clubs of the Indians. They soon reached a bluff near the Tymochtee, about three-quarters of a mile up the stream from the Delaware village, where a fire had already been prepared. The account of the death of Crawford is taken from the narrative of Dr. Knight, written in August, 1782, at Pittsburg. There being no printing office in Pittsburg at that time it was sent to Philadelphia and published in November, 1782. Speaking of the tortures of Crawford Knight says:

"When we went to the fire the Colonel was stripped naked, ordered to sit down by the fire and then they beat him with sticks and their fists. Presently after I was treated in the same manner. They then tied a rope to the foot of a post about fifteen feet high, bound the Colonel's hands behind his back and fastened the rope to the ligature between his wrists. The rope was long enough for him to sit down or walk round the post once or twice and return the same way. The Colonel then called to Girty and asked him if they intended to burn him?—Girty answered, 'yes.' The Colonel said he would take it all patiently. Upon this Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief, made a speech to the Indians, viz: about thirty

or forty men, sixty or seventy squaws and boys.

"When the speech was finished they all yelled a hideous and hearty assent to what had been said. The Indian men then took up their guns and shot powder into the Colonel's body, from his feet as far up as his neck. I think not less than seventy loads were discharged upon his naked body. They then crowded about him, and to the best of my observation, cut off his ears; when the throng had dispersed a little I saw the blood running from both sides of his head in consequence thereof.

"The fire was about six or seven yards from the post to which the Colonel was tied; it was made of small hickory poles, burnt quite through in the middle, each end of the poles remaining about six feet in length. Three or four Indians by turns, would take up, individually, one of these burning pieces of wood and apply it to his naked body, already burnt black with the powder. These tormentors presented themselves on every side of him with the burning fagots and poles. Some of the squaws took broad boards upon which they would carry a quantity of the burning coals and hot embers and throw on him, so that in a short time he had nothing but hot coals of fire and hot ashes to walk upon.

"In the midst of these extreme tortures, he called to Simon Girty and begged him to shoot him; but Girty making no answer he called to him again. Girty then, by way of derision, told the Colonel he had no gun, at the same time turning about to an Indian who was behind him, laughed heartily, and by all his gestures seemed delighted at the horrid scene.

"Girty then came up to me and bade me prepare for death. He said, however, I was not to die at that place, but to be burnt at the Shawanese towns. He swore by G—d I need not expect to escape death, but should suffer it in all its extremities.

"He then observed, that some prisoners had given him to understand, that if our people had had him they would not hurt him; for his part, he said, he did not believe it, but desired to know my opinion of the matter, but being at that time in great anguish and

distress for the torments the Colonel was suffering before my eyes, as well as the expectation of undergoing the same fate in two days, I made little or no answer. He expressed a great deal of ill will for Col. Gibson, and said he was one of his greatest enemies, and more to the same purpose, to all which I paid very little attention.

"Col. Crawford at this period of his sufferings besought the Almighty to have mercy on his soul, spoke very low, and bore his tortments with the most manly fortitude. He continued in all the extremities of pain for an hour and three-quarters or two hours longer, as near as I can judge, when at last, being almost exhausted, he lay down on his belly; they then scalped him and repeatedly threw the scalp in my face, telling me "that was my great captain." An old squaw (whose appearance every way answered the ideas people entertain of the Devil) got a board, took a parcel of coals and ashes and laid them on his back and head, after he had been scalped; he then raised himself upon his feet and began to walk around the post; they next put a burning stick to him as usual, but he seemed more insensible of pain than before."

Dr. Knight was at this time taken away to Capt. Pipe's house, and did not see the final death of his commander. It was late in the afternoon when the torture of Col. Crawford commenced, and the Indians reported later that he breathed his last just as the sun was going down, and that the Indians covered the body with fagots, and around the blaze held a war dance until late into the night. The next morning as Knight started for the Shawanese town, the charred bones of Crawford were pointed out to him by his captors.

On his way to the Shawanese town Knight escaped, and after a very toilsome journey and much suffering, reached his friends in safety, passing through southern Crawford, or very near its border on his return journey. Slover was captured but he, too, made his escape.

The Wyandots had nothing to do with Crawford's death. He was a Delaware prisoner. The Wyandots for some years had ceased the burning of prisoners at the stake. The Delawares and Shawanese still adhered to the custom. The Delawares, however, were

only by courtesy on the Wyandot's land, and Butterfield says that through a trick The Pipe and Wingenund obtained the Half King's consent to the death of Crawford. They sent to Pomoacan, a messenger, bearing a belt of wampum, with the following message: "Uncle! we, your nephews, the Lenni Lanape, salute you in a spirit of kindness, love and respect. Uncle! we have a project in view which we ardently wish to accomplish, and can accomplish if our uncle will not overrule us! By returning the wampum we will have your pledged word!" The message puzzled Pomoacan, and he questioned the messenger, who could give no information, and the Half King, believing it was some new expedition of the Delawares against the white settlements, sent back word: "Say to my nephews they have my pledge." This was the death warrant of Col. Crawford.

Many writers incline to the theory that Col. Crawford suffered torture in retaliation for the massacre of the Moravian Indians, who were Delawares. In a sense, this may be true, but The Pipe had a supreme contempt for the Moravian branch of his tribe; still, they were Delawares, and the Indian tribal spirit called for the tribe to avenge their death, even if they refused to revenge it themselves, although most of those who escaped the massacre joined their comrades in the fight against Crawford. It is probable, however, the fate of Crawford would have been the same if the Moravian incident had not occurred. From 1776 to 1781 the Delawares and Shawanese had made expeditions to the border, murdering and massacring, and, when possible, brought prisoners back to their villages to die by torture. It was the knowledge of these constant barbarities which led to the Moravian and the Crawford expeditions. Added to this was the fact of imperative orders of the British officer at Detroit to his Indian allies to send no more prisoners to that place. The Wyandots killed theirs, sometimes after having made them run the gauntlet; the Delawares and Shawanese killed theirs, frequently with all the forms of cruelty their fiendish ingenuity could invent.

Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, which practically ended the war of the Revolution, although the treaty

of peace was not signed until a year later, Nov. 30, 1782. The British still retained possession of Detroit, and kept the Indians of the northwest hostile to the Americans, and the depredations still continued. The Americans, however, were now more free to protect their border, and expeditions were sent against them in the Miami valley and up toward the Maumee and Detroit, the Wyandots sending all their warriors to oppose the Americans on these expeditions. On Jan. 27, 1785, a treaty was signed at Fort McIntosh, a fort on the Ohio, thirty miles below Pittsburg, at the mouth of the Beaver river, where the town of Beaver, Pa., now is. This treaty was made between the Americans and the Wyandots,* Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas. The boundary line between the United States and the Wyandots and Delawares was declared to begin "at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga, and to extend up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens (on the border line of Stark and Tuscarawas counties, near where the town of Bolivar now is) thence westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio (its western point being Fort Recovery in Mercer county) at the mouth of which branch was Fort Slovel which was taken by the French in 1752; then along said portage to the Great Miami or Omeo river (Maumee) and down the south side of the same to its mouth, then along the south shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, where it began." All of the territory inside this boundary (all of northwestern Ohio), was assigned to the Indians, with a few trading posts reserved, six miles square at the mouth of the Sandusky, and a tract two miles square at Fremont.

Sha-tay-ya-ron-yah, or Leather Lips, who signed this treaty and kept it, was afterward murdered under Indian law on account of his friendship for the Americans. In 1810 Tecumseh commenced his organization of the Indians against the whites, but found the

Wyandots, led by Tar-hé and Leather Lips, were bitterly opposed to the plan. Gen. Harrison was of the opinion the chief's death was the result of the direct command of Tecumseh. In June, 1810, Leather Lips was an old man, and was on the Scioto river about twelve miles above Columbus, when parties arrived direct from Tecumseh's headquarters at Tippecanoe, accusing the aged chief of witchcraft. An Indian Council was called, which lasted for three hours. His accusers from Tippecanoe were very bitter in their denunciations. The venerable chief made a calm and dignified and dispassionate reply. Some whites present endeavored to save him, but the fierce vindictiveness of the opposition made all appeals for mercy useless. Sentence of death was pronounced and six Indians appointed as his executioners. After the sentence Leather Lips walked slowly to his camp, calmly ate his dinner, washed, and dressed himself in his best apparel, wearing his finest skins and brightest colored chieftain feathers. He painted his face as a warrior. When the hour arrived, arrayed as a chieftain, his erect stride and gray hairs made his appearance graceful and commanding. He walked slowly to his doom, chanting the Indian death song in a voice of surprising melody and sweetness. Wyandot warriors slowly followed, timing their march to the mournful dirge. At the grave he shook hands with all present, and the Wyandot captain of the executioners offered a prayer, after which Leather Lips knelt, and while offering a prayer to the Great Spirit, one of the executioners quietly approached from behind, and buried a tomahawk in his brain. He was buried in his chieftain's robes, and with all his decorations. He had given his life as a penalty for keeping his word to remain loyal to the Americans, and a dozen or more of the white men were there to witness the cowardly act, and never raised a hand to stay the brutal murder.

Jan. 9, 1789, another treaty was made by Gov. St. Clair at Fort Harmar (Marietta), with the Wyandots and others, confirming the treaty of 1785. It was not kept and the Indians, supplied with arms and ammunition by the British at Detroit, continued their depredations, and several expeditions sent against them were disastrous to the Americans. Fin-

*The Wyandots signing this treaty were Tar-hé (or Crane), T. Williams Jr., Tey-yagh taw, Ha-ro-en-yon (or Half King's son), Te-haaw-to-rens, Aw-me-yee-ray, Staye-tak, Sha-tay-ya-ron-yah (or Leather Lips), Daugh-shut-tay-ah, Shay-aw-run-the.

ally in 1794, Gen. Anthony Wayne, "Mad Anthony," led the expedition against them, and at the battle of Fallen Timbers he gained a complete and decisive victory, and on August 3, 1795, the Greenville treaty was signed, making the Indian reservation about as before.

On July 4, 1805, another treaty was signed at Fort Industry between the United States and the Wyandots and other tribes, by which the eastern boundary of their reservation was a meridian line, starting at a point on Lake Erie, 120 miles west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania, thence south to the Greenville treaty line. This line was the present west boundary of Erie and Huron counties; it passed through Crawford county giving the present eastern seven miles to the United States, the western thirteen miles being reserved to the Indians. It touched the Greenville treaty line about two miles east of what is now Cardington, in Morrow county. All east of this north and south line, north of the Greenville treaty line, extending to the Cuyahoga river was now open to settlement. For this territory the Indians were given goods to the amount of \$20,000, and were to receive in addition \$7,500 in goods annually. From this new territory Richland county was created in 1807, and it included the four eastern miles of what is now Crawford county, all of Auburn, Vernon and Jackson, and the eastern two miles of Jefferson and the eastern four miles of Polk. Between the western boundary of Richland county and the eastern boundary of the reservation, a three mile strip was left unattached, the present three eastern sections of Cranberry, all of Sandusky and the three western sections of Jefferson and Polk. For some years the Indians remained peaceful, their severe losses in their constant wars having so greatly reduced their numbers that they realized, without help, all further opposition to the Americans was hopeless.

This peace would have continued but for the actions of the British in forcing the war of 1812. England for several years had been stopping American ships on the high seas, seizing seamen on those vessels and impressing them into the British navy on the ground they were British seamen. Many American born sailors were thus seized, and to all protests the British government turned a deaf

ear. The British also instigated the Indians in the northwest to recommence their depredations against the Americans, and Tecumseh organized the savage tribes, and when war was declared by the United States Tecumseh and nearly all the northwestern Indians joined their forces with the British, with headquarters at Detroit. Tarhé "The Crane," was chief of the Wyandots at that time, and assisted by Between-the-Logs, another Wyandot chief, urged their tribe to remain neutral, which the majority of them did, very few Wyandots following the lead of Tecumseh. At the breaking out of the war, the first year in the northwest, the Americans met with a constant succession of reverses.

In July, 1812, Gen. William Hull, in command at Detroit, surrendered that post to the British and Indians, without firing a gun. The allied army consisted of a thousand British and six hundred Indians. The force surrendered was 2,500 men, with thirty-three cannon, arms and ammunition. Just prior to the surrender a detachment of five hundred had been sent south to guard some supplies coming from Ohio. These were a part of Hull's army and were surrendered also, and as they were returning they were met by a company of British soldiers who astonished them with the statement that they, too, were included in the capitulation. The American troops were released on parole. A number started home on foot, others were transported in boats across Lake Erie to the mouths of the Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga rivers, and left at those points to go overland the nearest route to their homes, many passing through Crawford as the nearest way home.

Gen. William Henry Harrison was placed in command of the army in the northwest in September of 1812, the objective point of this campaign being to regain Detroit from the British. Gen. Harrison immediately established a line of defense across the state from Wooster through Crawford county, to Upper Sandusky and St. Mary's to Ft. Wayne. The army was divided into three divisions, the left composed of the Kentucky troops and the Seventeenth and Eighteenth U. S. regulars under Brigadier General Winchester; their route was up the Miami, with the base of supplies at St. Mary's, Anglaize county. The

central division was composed of 1,200 of the Ohio militia and eight hundred mounted infantry under Brigadier General Tupper, with their base of supplies at Fort McArthur (Kenton, Hardin county). The right was composed of three brigades of militia from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, and were to assemble at Fort Ferree, a fort erected at Upper Sandusky, where Gen. Harrison had his headquarters. During the early winter these troops were assembling at the three different points a large number of the right division marching to their post through Crawford county. On October 22, Gen. Harrison wrote to the war department: "I am not able to fix any period for the advance of the troops to Detroit. It is pretty evident that it cannot be done, on proper principles, until the frost shall have become so severe as to enable us to use the rivers and the margin of the lake for the transportation of our baggage on the ice." He also stated that to go from Columbus to Upper Sandusky, for every team employed in transporting supplies it would require two teams loaded with forage for their subsistence, and that at Upper Sandusky it was necessary to accumulate not only provisions for the men but forage sufficient for at least two thousand horses and oxen, that would necessarily have to be employed in advancing the main expedition. During November and December Gen. Harrison did what he could toward improving the roads.

While at his headquarters on the Sandusky, Tarhé, the Wyandot chief, called on Gen. Harrison, and suggested that a meeting of the Indians be held, as it was his opinion many of the Indians had been deceived into joining the British forces. In response to this, a council of Indians, both friendly and unfriendly, was held on the American side of the Detroit river at Brownstown. The Wyandots were then the leading and most powerful Indian nation, and Tarhé, their chief, sent a strong message urging them to remain neutral. Tarhé's message was received in sullen silence, and Round Head, a Canadian chief, and a Wyandot, made a bitter speech against the Americans, which was endorsed by practically all present. The British were represented at the council by two agents, Elliott and McKee, and Elliott, seeing the spirit of the Indians, made a very insulting

speech, boasting of the victories already achieved, and alluding to the President of the United States as a squaw, and saying: "If she receives this as an insult and feels disposed to fight, tell her to bring more men than she ever brought before. If she wishes to fight me and my children she must not burrow in the earth like a ground hog* where she is inaccessible. She must come out and fight fairly." The leading chief of the Wyandots present was Between-the-Logs, the chief orator of that nation, and to the insulting speech of Elliott he made a dignified reply:

"Brothers, I am directed by my American father to inform you that if you reject the advice given you, he will march here with a large army, and if he should find any of the red people opposing him in his passage through this country, he will trample them under his feet. You cannot stand before him.

"And now for myself, I earnestly entreat you to consider the good talk I have brought, and listen to it. Why should you devote yourselves, your women and your children to destruction? Let me tell you, if you should defeat the American army this time you have not done! Another will come on, and if you defeat that still another will appear that you cannot withstand; one that will come like the waves of the great water, and overwhelm you and sweep you from the face of the earth.

"If you doubt the account I give you of the force of the Americans, you can send some of your own people, in whom you have confidence, to examine their army and navy. They shall be permitted to return in safety. The truth is your British father lies to you and deceives you. He boasts of the few victories he gains, but never tells you of his defeats, of his armies being slaughtered, and his vessels being taken on the big waters. He keeps all these things to himself.

"And now, father, let me address a few words to you. Your request shall be granted. I will bear your message to the American father. It is true none of your children appear willing to forsake your standard, and it will be the worse for them. You compare the Americans to ground hogs, and complain of their mode of fighting. I must confess that

*Alluding to the Americans having pits in the embankments to shelter them from cannon balls thrown into their forts.

a ground hog is a very difficult animal to contend with. He has such sharp teeth, such an inflexible temper, and such an unconquerable spirit, that he is truly a dangerous enemy, especially when he is in his own hole. But, father, let me tell you, you can have your wish. Before many days you will see the ground hog floating on yonder lake, paddling his canoe toward your hole, and then, father, you will have an opportunity of attacking your enemy in any way you may think best."

This closed the council, the Canadian Indians remaining with the British, while the Ohio Wyandots followed the advice of Between-the-Logs. Tarhé made another attempt and sent another message to his Canadian Wyandot kinsman: "Let all the Wyandots abandon the British. They are liars and have always deceived the Indians. They built Fort Miami, as they said, to be a refuge to the Indians. When wounded and bleeding, after our defeat by Gen. Wayne, we fled to their fort for protection, they shut the gates against us." Later in the campaign Tecumseh threw this same treacherous act up to Gen. Procter. It referred to a campaign when "Mad Anthony" Wayne defeated the British and Indians, and the British sought refuge in Fort Miami, and closed its gates against their fleeing Indian allies. He called attention to several other acts of perfidy of the British but it had no effect on his Canadian people, although nearly all the Wyandots in Ohio remained on the side of the Americans; only a very few joining the British.

During the war of 1812 Gen. Harrison had his headquarters much of the time along the Sandusky river. He established Fort Ferree, the present site of Upper Sandusky; Fort Ball at Tiffin and Fort Seneca half way between Tiffin and Fremont. This latter place had been a trading post over a century, established by the French, and here was Fort Stevenson.

On December 17, 1812, Gov. Meigs sent a message to the State Legislature appealing for aid for the Ohio militia at Sandusky, in which he said: "The situation of the men as to clothing is really distressing. You will see many of them wading through the snow and mud almost barefooted and half naked. Not half the men have a change of pantaloons, and those linen."

In January, 1813, Gen. Harrison marched from Upper Sandusky to the Maumee and about January 20 erected Fort Meigs, on the south side of the river just above where Perrysburg now is, and for the balance of the winter supplies and troops were sent forward and the fort strengthened. Toward the last of April the fort was besieged by Gen. Procter and Tecumseh with two thousand British and Indians, but the small force there made so determined a resistance until re-inforcements arrived under Gen. Clay, that on May 5, the allies gave up the siege and retired. Gen. Harrison sent word to Gov. Meigs that more troops were needed, and they were soon on their way to the different posts. On May 8 the commander at Fort Ferree wrote that five hundred men had arrived that day and a thousand more would be there the next day.

On July 21 Gen. Procter and Tecumseh again laid siege to Fort Meigs with four thousand British and Indians, Gen. Clay being in command of the Fort. The British general, Procter, left Tecumseh to watch the Fort, while he, with five hundred British troops and eight hundred Indians, marched to Lower Sandusky (Fremont) to capture Fort Stevenson, which was garrisoned by one hundred and fifty men under Major Crogan, a young man of twenty-one. They arrived before the Fort on August 1st, 1813, and Procter demanded its surrender under the threat that its defense against his superior force was hopeless, and if they were compelled to capture the place, it would be impossible for him to restrain the savagery of the Indians, and the entire garrison would be massacred. The demand was refused and on August 2d the attack commenced, and after several hours of fighting the enemy endeavored to take it by assault but were repulsed with great slaughter. Gen. Harrison was at the time at Fort Seneca, nine miles up the river, with a large force of troops, and Procter fearing an attack in return gave up the attempt and returned to Detroit. Their loss was perhaps one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The American loss was one killed and seven wounded.

The Ohio militia continued pouring into Fort Ferree until in August there were from five to six thousand men there under com-

mand of the Governor, Return Jonathan Meigs. It was impossible to care for so many, besides the enemy had abandoned their attempt to capture Fort Meigs and retired to Detroit, and the pressing need for the militia had passed, so all but two thousand were disbanded and sent home, an order which was received with the greatest disapproval by the disbanded troops, and led to indignation meetings in which severe resolutions were passed against Gen. Harrison.

On September 10, 1813, Perry gained his signal victory on Lake Erie and Gen. Harrison pushed forward into Michigan to retake the fort. Reaching Detroit he found the place deserted, the British and Indians having retired across the river into Canada. On October 2d, Gens. Harrison and Shelby, with 3,500 Ohio and Kentucky troops, started after the retreating army and overtook the allied forces at the river Thames, eighty miles from Detroit. A battle followed on October 5, in which Tecumseh was slain, which so demoralized his Indian followers that they immediately took flight. A large number of the British were killed or captured and the rest fled. This was the final battle of the northwest, and from that time the settlers of northwestern Ohio were no longer disturbed by the British or Indians. The war, however, continued in the east and south, until the last battle was fought at New Orleans, on January 8, 1815, by Gen. Jackson, who, with six thousand men, administered a crushing defeat to Gen. Packenham's force of 12,000. The troops of Packenham were the pick of the British army, the survivors returning to Europe in time to take part in the battle of Waterloo, while the troops of Jackson were the raw militia of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Northwest, but every man a marksman. In the repeated charges of Packenham against the breastworks of the Americans the world was given an example of the height to which disciplined soldiery can be brought.

During the war of 1812, in the battles along the Maumee, the brutal murderings by the Indians of the soldiers after they had surrendered, were of frequent occurrence. Unarmed prisoners were butchered and scalped; huts containing the wounded were set on fire, the infuriated savages surrounding the burning buildings, and as the maimed and crippled

soldiers endeavored to escape they were bayoneted back into the flames. Some prisoners were taken by the Indians to their towns to undergo death by torture. During this war the English endeavored to curb the cruelties of their Indian allies, but it was generally useless, and it was only on a few occasions that



MAP OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Tecumseh himself was able to restrain the ferocity of the savages.

The Wyandots being at peace with the Americans, and Harrison's headquarters for his principal army of advance during the war being in what was Crawford county from 1820 to 1845, there were no disturbances in this section; in fact at the time of the War of 1812 to 1814, there was not a single settler on any land within the borders of the county, it was still an unbroken wilderness, crossed by a military road in the south and another through where Bucyrus is now located, with Indian trails covering the county in various directions.

CHAPTER IV

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY

Crawford County Organized—Previous Ownership—Indian Reservations—Formation of Wayne County—Delaware and Knozen Counties Formed—Richland County Organized—Boundaries of Crawford County in 1820—The Wyandot Reservation Purchased—Indian Villages in Crawford County—Army Routes—Early Roads—The Sandusky Plains—Passage of Crooks' Army—Ludlow's Survey—Bad Lands—Abandoned Cabins—Crawford County in its Crude State—The "Old Purchase"—The Westward Movement—Inhabitants of the County Prior to 1815—Jedediah Moorehead—John Pettigon, the First Land Owner—William Green, the First Permanent Settler—Other Early Settlers in the Various Townships—A Fatal Accident—Early Distilleries—Indian Treaty of 1817—The Land Secured by it—Supplementary Treaty—The New Land Surveyed and Settled—Where the Pioneers Came From—Their Real and Personal Estate—Log Cabins and How They Were Built—Accidents—Furniture—Provisions—Baking—Water Supply—Log Rolling—Clothing—Crops and Harvesting—Grist Mills—Honey and Bee-Hunting—Cranberries—Scarcity of Money—Price of Various Products—Blazed Trails—Neighbors' Visits—Pioneer Hospitality—Mails—The Traveling Minister—Family Services—Medical Resources and Early Doctors—Pioneer Pastimes—Funerals—Improvements—The County Erected and Named—Population in 1820—List of Settlers.

O! the pleasant days of old which so often people
praise!

True, they wanted all the luxuries that grace our
modern days:

Bare floors were strewn with rushes—the walls let
in the cold;

O! how they must have shivered in those pleasant
days of old!

I love to sing their ancient rhymes, to hear their
legends told—

But, Heaven be thanked! I live not in those blessed
times of old!—Francis Brown.

On Feb. 12, 1820, the Legislature of the State of Ohio passed an act erecting the County of Crawford, and on Jan. 31, 1826, another act was passed, authorizing the citizens of the county to elect their officers and Crawford became one of the counties in the great State of Ohio.

Prior to this the territory comprising Crawford county had been under various controls. The first civilized owner was Spain, when it became Spanish territory in 1492, by the dis-

covery of Columbus, and the claims of Ferdinand and Isabella, approved by Pope Alexander VI., which made all newly-discovered territory, west of the Atlantic, Spanish possessions.

In 1497, and subsequent years, the Cabots, John and Sebastian, especially the latter, explored the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida, and by virtue of their discoveries England claimed the entire country north of Florida from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Later England made grants of lands to colonization companies, and what is now Crawford county, under one of these grants, came under the jurisdiction of Virginia. The present northern boundary of Crawford was the north line of Virginia territory. From this line north to the Lake belonged to Connecticut, also supposed to extend through to the Pacific ocean.

In 1551 Cartier went up the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, and for over two centuries France made explorations of the entire com-

try west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio river. France explored it and fortified it, erected trading posts and made settlements, claimed it by the right of discovery and had control of it. England, however, still claimed it by reason of the Cabots' coast discoveries, and the further claim that in several treaties with the Iroquois Nation, the last in 1744, they had purchased of that Indian nation the entire territory from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, north of the Ohio river. As a result of these conflicting claims, in 1755 the Seven Years War started between England and France. The French were defeated, and in 1763, by force of arms, the land became English, and Crawford county was Virginia territory.

In 1774 England made all the land, from the Ohio to the Lakes and from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi, Royal Domain and a part of the Province of Quebec, so Crawford county's headquarters was now Canada.

In 1776 the War of the Revolution started, and again by the force of arms the ownership changed, and by the final treaty signed in Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, Crawford became a part of the new Nation.

By the Indian treaties of Jan. 27, 1785, and Jan. 9, 1789, all of Ohio west of the Cuyahoga river, and about the northern half of the State west of that river, including nearly all of northern Indiana and all of eastern Michigan was reserved to the Indians, and this vast territory was designated as Wayne county, with headquarters at Detroit.

On July 4, 1805, another treaty was made with the Indians extending the eastern boundary of the Indian reservation fifty miles further to the west. This placed the boundary line of the reservation in Crawford county. The eastern line of the reservation being the present eastern line of Liberty and Whetstone townships. The seven eastern miles of the present county were now open to settlement, and of this territory the four eastern miles were a part of Fairfield county, and the balance a part of Franklin county. In 1808 Delaware and Knox counties were created, and the eastern part of the county was Knox and the western part Delaware.

Jan. 7, 1813, Richland county was organized, and the four eastern miles of the present

Crawford were a part of the new county, the balance of the county being Delaware.

Sept. 20, 1817, a treaty was made with the Wyandots, together with a supplemental treaty on Sept. 17, 1818, by which all of northwestern Ohio was purchased from the Indians, their only reservation being a few tracts, the largest twelve by eighteen miles in size in what is now Crawford and Wyandot counties. This newly opened section for three years remained a part of Delaware county.

By an act of the Legislature of Feb. 12, 1820, Crawford county was formed, consisting of a tract of land, commencing at the present western boundary of Auburn and Vernon townships, and extending west thirty-three miles, including all of the present Wyandot county except an irregular strip of about four miles on its western border. The northern boundary was the same as today. The southern boundary was two miles north of the present southern line of the county. For judicial purposes the new county was placed under the care of Delaware. Dec. 15, 1823, Marion county was organized, and Crawford came under its judicial jurisdiction, and for the convenience of settlers in the northern portion, all land north of the Indian reservation, including one tier of townships east and west, was placed for judicial purposes under the care of Seneca county. The Seneca county portion was practically Texas, Lykins, and the western portion of Chatfield.

On Jan. 31, 1826, Crawford county was organized, the same territory as formed in 1820, an area of about 594 square miles.

In 1835, six miles of the eastern portion of the Wyandot reservation was purchased from the Indians, and a few years later all of the present Crawford county was open to settlement. On March 7, 1842, the balance of the Wyandot reservation was purchased, and the last foot of soil in Ohio owned by the Indians passed from their possession.

The organization of Wyandot county on Feb. 3, 1845, changed Crawford county to its present borders. Crawford lost to Wyandot on the west a strip of land eighteen miles square; from Richland on the east was added a strip four miles wide and eighteen deep. From Marion on the south a strip was added twenty miles long and two wide, making the

new and present Crawford county about 20 miles square, with an area of nearly four hundred square miles.

Previous to the war of 1812 there was no settler in Crawford county. Prior to that time the Indians had villages and camps in various parts of the county. An Indian village had once been located in the northwestern part of Auburn township, just east of what is now North Auburn station. Another village was that of the Delawares, half a mile northeast of the present site of Leesville. Another was a Wyandot village on the bank of the Whetstone in what is now the corporate limits of Galion. There may have been a village four miles west of Bucyrus on the Grass Run. If it was not a village it was used so frequently as a camp as to leave many of the signs which mark the sites of Indian villages. The same is true of a site on the Sandusky south of the Mt. Zion church, and another point on the Sandusky a mile above the present village of Wyandot. Early settlers found land cleared at these places which had been used for the raising of corn; there were also a few fruit trees, but the clearing being not over an acre they may have been only annual camps. Some writers hold it was on the Sandusky river at one of these points where the Moravian Indians spent the winter of 1781, when they were forced to leave their home on the Tuscarawas, and were brought as prisoners by the British and Wyandots to Crawford county. The Indians had camps all over the county, one which they used during the maple sugar season was on what is now the public square at Bucyrus; others were along the banks of the rivers and bordering the plains used during their hunts; in Chatfield and Cranberry and northern Auburn and southern Holmes were those used during the cranberry season. Many an early settler on his first arrival made use of these little shelters which had been erected by the Indians.

During the War of 1812 troops passed through what is now Crawford county; the eastern division of the army had its headquarters at Upper Sandusky; a fort was built there, called Fort Ferree, and it was here the bulk of the stores for the entire army operating on the Maumee was assembled, most of

these stores being brought north from Franklinton (Columbus), and entered the original Crawford county several miles west of the present western boundary of the county, at Little Sandusky. But one or more roads had been cut through the forest from the eastern to the western part of Crawford county for the transportation of troops and supplies from the east to the Upper Sandusky headquarters.

In 1805 the seven eastern miles of the present Crawford had been purchased from the Indians, and in 1807 this portion of the county was surveyed. A map published in 1815 gives a road that goes west along the present boundary line between Vernon and Jackson townships; at the southwest corner of Vernon it bears to the north one mile in three, leaving Sandusky township one mile north of its southern boundary; it is then marked through the unsurveyed Indian reservation as an air-line to Upper Sandusky, which would pass along the present north corporation line of Bucyrus in Holmes township, and leave the present county about a mile south of Oceola. Another of these military roads entered the county at where Crestline now is; bore to the southwest, practically along the line of the present Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road, passed through Galion north of the Whetstone,* and followed about the line of the present Galion road to Bucyrus, keeping to the high ground north of that road; crossing the Sandusky at Bucyrus, and getting to the high ground north of the present Pennsylvania road, going west to Upper Sandusky. This road is not given on the map printed in 1815, but that a military road existed somewhere along this route can hardly be questioned. H. W. McDonald, in his thorough survey of the county forty years ago, traced it plainly through Jackson and Polk townships. In 1821 James Nail was living two miles north of Galion, and he wanted to find the place where the Indians gathered their cranberries, so he started on a searching expedition with two of his neighbors. He says: "We took horses and horsefeed and went southwest until we struck the Pennsylvania Army Road, which we could easily distinguish." After following that road several miles, he thought they were not "get-

*In 1833 the Legislature changed the name of this stream to the Olenangy.

ting far enough north," therefore "we turned further north," and crossed the Sandusky at McMichael's, whose land was then about two miles up the river from Bucyrus. The language of Nail plainly shows that when they struck the Army road they followed it in a northwesterly direction, but not far enough north to suit them so they turned further north. Added to this, Seth Holmes, who came with the Nortons in 1819, was a captain of teamsters in the army in 1812, and always insisted that on the march to Upper Sandusky he camped one night on the banks of the Sandusky, the camping point being near where the Pennsylvania railroad now crosses East Mansfield street.

The celebrated Sandusky Plains in this county extended from the eastern part of Whetstone township west to the Sandusky river, the Pennsylvania railroad being about the northern boundary. Outside of this section the county was practically all forest, where trees would have to be cut to make a road. During the War of 1812 the entire militia of the state, nearly twelve thousand in number, were assembled at Upper Sandusky; many regular troops were also massed there, and there can be no question many of these passed through Crawford county, probably nearly all of them on horseback, marching light without camp equipage, and followed the Indian trails, and their passage gave rise to the traditions handed down of several of Gen. Harrison's Military roads in Crawford county.

The army that passed through Crawford county was Pennsylvania troops under Gen. Crooks. They arrived at Mansfield a little after the middle of October, where they stopped several weeks for rest and to await their supplies. About Dec. 10th Gen. Crooks received orders from Gen. Harrison to proceed to Upper Sandusky. At that time reports from the supply train showed it would reach Mansfield in a day or two, and on Dec. 12th, Col. Anderson arrived with the stores. He reports: "On the 12th we reached the village of Mansfield, where we found two blockhouses, a tavern and two stores." The army train of which Col. Anderson had charge consisted of 25 cannon, mostly four and six pounders, each of these drawn by six horses; then there were the twenty-five cannon carriages each requiring

four horses; fifty covered wagons containing the stores, with six horses to each; the ammunition was in large covered wagons, each with six horses; one large covered wagon drawn by six horses contained iron-bound kegs filled with coin for the payment of the troops. After remaining in Mansfield two or three days to rest the teams they started for Upper Sandusky about Dec. 15. Each teamster was armed with a gun in case of an attack by the Indians. The army train had reached but a short distance from Mansfield when a heavy snow fell, and the ground was covered to a depth of two feet. The ground had not yet frozen for the winter, and the heavy wagons and ordnance cut into the soft earth, and frequent stoppages had to be made to extricate some wagon that had become stalled. At night, after a toilsome day's journey, the snow had to be cleared away to secure a camping place; they had no tents, and trees were cut down and large fires burned all night to keep them from freezing. This toilsome journey of about 43 miles from Mansfield to Upper Sandusky, through Crawford county, took them about two weeks and they reached Upper Sandusky on New Year's Day, 1813. But the first road through Crawford county had been made.

What this army road was like is best shown from a letter written by one of the Pennsylvania troopers to a friend at Pittsburg, when he continued his march from Upper Sandusky to the Maumee, in March, 1813: "Early the next morning at two o'clock our tents were struck, and in half an hour we were on our way. I will candidly confess that on that day I regretted being a soldier. We walked thirty miles in an incessant rain. For eight miles of the thirty the water was over our knees and often up to the middle. The Black Swamp, four miles from the Portage river, and four miles in extent, would have been considered impassable by any man not determined to surmount every obstacle. The water on the ice was about six inches deep. The ice was very rotten, often breaking through, where the water was four or five feet deep. That night we encamped on the best ground we could find, but it was very wet. It was next to impossible to kindle fires. We had no tents, no axes; our clothes were perfectly soaked through, and we had but little to eat. Two logs rolled together

to keep me out of the water was my bed." This was Gen. Harrison's military road, over which he had to transport all his troops and supplies from the eastern division of his army. If the Pennsylvania trooper had left Upper Sandusky on his homeward journey, and passed on his way east through the plains of southern Crawford, the description in March, 1813, would have been exactly the same.

It was in 1807 that Maxwell Ludlow surveyed the eastern seven miles of the present Crawford county. He passed over what is now the rich farming lands of southern Vernon, and in his surveyor's notes says: "This mile is low land; the swamp is bad and no water; am very thirsty; had but one drink in 48 hours." Surveying the line between Vernon and Auburn townships he writes: "I have traveled the woods for seven years, but never saw so hedious a place as this." The land was so awful that the surveyor abandoned the proper spelling of the descriptive word in expressing his disgust. In northwest Auburn, between sections 3 and 4, just west of Coykendall's run, he writes: "Second rate lane, except the prairie, 20 inches deep in water." In Polk township, he fared some better. He writes: "Level. Good meadow ground. Some swamps. Many crab apples. Hickory, sugar, beech and swamp oak." Ludlow's territory stopped before the Plains were reached. And it was not until 1817 the western part of the county was opened to settlement, and it was surveyed by Sylvester Bourne in 1819. Here, on the Plains, in southern Holmes, and in the cranberry region of Chatfield and Cranberry he had difficulty in setting his stakes, and in some cases had to use a log or boat.

The Plains were so unhealthy from the disease that lurked in the swampy ground that many an early settler abandoned his claim in disgust, leaving behind an empty cabin and a few unmarked graves of those of his family who died before he could leave the unhealthy spot. When Abraham Monnett reached Crawford in 1835, he states that on the Plains he could count at least 40 abandoned cabins of settlers who had given up the hopeless fight. It was impossible to get pure water in this region. Bourne says in his notes: "Nearly all the water I get by digging in the prairie is strongly impregnated with copperas; so much

so as to be very disagreeable to the taste." Along the river he writes: "There are many springs along the banks of the Sandusky river, below the high water mark, impregnated with sulphur, some with iron, and some with copperas, and some with all of these." When Nail made his trip in 1821, across northern Whetstone nearly to Bucyrus, and then north to the Cranberry marsh, he summed it up: "As long as we followed the army road the weeds were as high as the horses' heads, and from there the country was heavily timbered. We concluded this country would never be settled."

This was Crawford county in its crude state, just as nature had formed it, and before the hand of civilization had touched it. This was the land to which the early pioneers came, the wilderness which they transformed into the cultivated farms of today, with the rich fields of waving grain on every hand, and hundreds of miles of pikes to take the place of that solitary army road which wound its way through the swamps and forests of the virgin soil.

In 1809 Huron county was organized, which bordered on the seven eastern miles of Crawford's present northern boundary. In 1813 Richland county was organized, and included in that county was all of the present Auburn, Vernon, Jackson, the two eastern miles of Jefferson and the four eastern miles of Polk.

All of Huron and Richland counties had become open for settlement by the treaty of July 4, 1805, and settlers began taking up land in those counties. But settlement was partly stopped by the breaking out of the war of 1812. After peace was declared in 1815 the westward movement again commenced, and from Huron and from Richland the settlers drifted over into what later became known as the "Old Purchase," of which the seven eastern miles of Crawford were a part.

Prior to 1815 there had been whites residing in this section. Not bona fide settlers, but hunters and trappers, who with the Indians wandered all over the region, erecting their small cabins, and making their living from the skins and furs they gathered during the season. Many of these were men whose business was hunting and trapping. There were others who for some offense had fled from civiliza-

tion to find safety beyond the reach of all law. These were little better than desperadoes, and this class were the men who in the earlier days by their treatment of the Indians, stealing their horses, robbing their traps, and even shooting them without provocation, engendered much of the bitterness which later caused the savages to fall with barbarous cruelties on the innocent and harmless settler. Around the Plains were the bee-hunters, who in the summer season traced the bees to their hiding places, marked the trees, and in the Fall gathered the honey. These were the first white residents of Crawford, and as the real pioneer came they went farther into the wilderness.

One of these hunters and trappers who built a home for himself and family in Auburn township, this county, was Jedediah Morehead; he was what was known as a "squatter," owning no land, but "squattling" wherever it was most convenient for his hunting. He was the first white man to build a real cabin for himself in the county. He came with his wife and a large family of children, and built his primitive cabin on a narrow neck of land in Auburn township on the Honey Creek, convenient to the marshes, where he trapped the beaver and the otter, the most valuable furs in those days, the skins of these animals having a market value of \$5 to \$8, the otter having the higher value. His cabin was of brush, bark, and small logs, and some of the old settlers of half a century ago were of the opinion he came there during the War of 1812; he was certainly there in 1815, and probably in 1814, and his cabin, crude though it was, is reported as being the first cabin erected in the county. His business was exclusively hunting and trapping; he was on friendly terms with the Indians, and was sometimes absent for weeks at a time on his hunting expeditions, returning loaded with skins. He is also reported as having a cabin and living a part of the time in northern Vernon. He cleared no land, and when the real pioneer came he moved farther west with his family, but the site of his first cabin in Crawford county is still known as Morehead's Point.

John Pettigou was a soldier in the War of 1812, and during the latter part of the war he purchased a small tract of land in the southern portion of Auburn township; on this he built a

small cabin in 1814, and moved into it with his wife and family. He was the first land owner in the county, but he devoted his time to hunting and trapping. Like Morehead the support of his family was his rifle, the sale of furs procuring what necessities of life the forest would not furnish. He carried his furs on his back to Huron on Lake Erie, exchanging them for ammunition, salt and flour. He also had a cabin in northern Vernon, to be more convenient for deer. On what is known as the Cummins farm, in Vernon, was a deer lick, and here it was easy to secrete himself and kill the deer as they came to drink. His principal associates were the Indian hunters, and as the settlers began entering land in his section, he, too, left for the more unsettled western regions.

In 1815 the first real pioneer arrived in what is now Crawford county. It was William Green. He came from Massachusetts, and entered 160 acres of land in the southeastern part of Auburn township, section 27. He built his log cabin in the woods in the fall of 1815. Then he returned to Licking county, where he had left his wife and children with relatives or friends until he could prepare a home for them. He spent the winter in Licking county, and in the spring of 1816 came with his wife and family to their new home and commenced the work immediately of clearing the land and in the fall of that year gathered his first crop. His descendants are still residents of Auburn township.

A man named Deardorff entered a quarter section in Auburn in 1815, on which he lived for several years and then sold out and moved away. About this time came Jacob Coykendall, settling in section 15 on a small stream in the eastern part of the township, which gave the stream the name of Coykendall Run. He became active in the affairs of the township, and early built a saw and grist mill on the little stream.

William Cole came in 1817, and remained a resident of the township until his death, leaving a large family of descendants, many still living in that section. Charles Morrow settled in Auburn the same year, but after remaining a few years he left.

In 1818, the new settlers were David Cummins, William Laugherty, Charles Dewitt, and

the Bodleys—Levi, Lestêr, Jesse and John. Probably about the same time Henry Reif settled in the township, but no record can be discovered as to the date.

In 1819 Adam Aumend arrived with his wife and daughter, both named Mary. He was a shoemaker by trade, and was the first shoemaker to work at his trade in the county, and after his day's work was done, in the evening and on rainy days he made shoes for his family and the neighbors. His land was 320 acres, which he purchased of Henry Reif at \$2.50 per acre. It was in the northwestern part of the township. One of his sons, Adam, who came with him was a young man of age. Samuel Hanna came in 1819, and remained a resident of the township until his death, and the original land is still in the possession of his descendants.

Resolved White and his wife Lucy came in 1819. He was a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first Pilgrim child born in America. He was born on the Mayflower while it was lying at anchor off Plymouth Rock. In an old New England Bible is the following record of this first birth: "Sonne born to Susanna Whie (White) Dec. 19, 1620, yt six o'clock morning. Next day we meet for prayer and thanksgiving." The record would seem to indicate that in those days the father was not of sufficient importance to receive mention. His name was William White. Resolved White bought 160 acres of land of William Laugherty in section 29, a mile north of the present village of Tiro. It is still owned by his descendants.

In 1816 Aaron B. Howe came, one of the active men in the affairs of the township. He settled on section 16, and the second election in the township was held at his cabin in 1822.

In 1820 Rodolphus Morse came with his wife Huldah, and son Amos, an infant one year old. He purchased 160 acres of land in section 29 of William Laugherty at \$3.75 per acre. Morse immediately took an active hand in township affairs, and in 1824 secured the establishment of a post office, which was called both Tiro and Auburn, and he was appointed Postmaster by President Monroe. The office was in his log cabin two miles north of the present village of Tiro, where it remained for many years.

John Webber and Palmer and Daniel Hulse

were settlers prior to 1820. The Hulses were brothers, and probably lived in the eastern part of the township, in what is today Richland county. They were active in the early affairs of the new township, gave it its name and the first election of township officers was held at the cabin of Palmer Hulse, on April 12, 1821.

Other early settlers were the Sniders and Kelloggs, as on Dec. 9, 1822, the first known wedding took place in the township when Sallie Snider was married to Erastus Kellogg.

In Vernon township the first early settlers were the two hunters, Jedediah Morehead and John Pettigon, both of whom built cabins in the northern part of the township and lived there with their families, but clearing no land; hunting and trapping their sole occupation, and on the arrival of early settlers they took their departure.

The first real pioneer in Vernon was George Byers, who built his cabin on or near the present site of the village of West Liberty in 1817 or 1818. He was more of a hunter than pioneer. He trapped bears, wolves and foxes; in one winter he secured a hundred mink, besides many coons, a number of beaver and a few otter, the swampy regions in Vernon making it a home for these fur bearing animals, although, like bears, they were not very plentiful. He did some farming, as in 1820 he had several acres cleared, and as his occupation was chiefly hunting the size of the clearing indicates he had been there two or three years at that time. Andrew Dixon and David Anderson are both reported as settling in Vernon in 1819. Both of these men became prominent in the affairs of the township, and many of the descendants of the Dixons are still in the township.

In what is now Jackson township the first settler was Joseph Russell, who entered land about a mile south of the present town of Crestline, and built his cabin there in 1820. His entire tract was a dense forest, and his first work was to clear the land for farming purposes. Soon after he settled there another pioneer arrived in John Doyle, who entered a tract near him. Early pioneers mention two other families of whose names there is no record. Of one of these is handed down by the descendants of Christian Snyder, who settled in Jefferson township in 1817, the first fatal ac-

cident among the pioneers. In the clearing of the forest the first work of the pioneer was to fell the trees and cut them into logs; then the neighbors came willingly from miles around; the logs were rolled to one or more points in the clearing, piled into great heaps, and set on fire. The pioneer had cleared his ground, the neighbors had responded, and the fire started. The man himself was keeping watch to see that the logs were properly burned,—“mending up” it was called. The clearing was some distance from his cabin, and the wife, finishing her evening work, had gone to bed. In those days, a trail after game, a visit to some neighbor several miles distant, might take a man away from home for several hours, so there was no anxiety on the part of the wife when the husband was absent for a few hours. The next morning her husband not having arrived she started in search of him, and found that in attempting to keep the logs in position on the burning pile, one long heavy log had fallen, pinned him to the earth, and he was burned to death.

The first settler in the present township of Jefferson was Jacob Fisher, who came in 1816, settling on land he had entered, just south of the gravel bank of the Pennsylvania road. He bought the land for \$1.25 per acre, and arrived in a two-horse wagon with his wife and eight children. His cabin was of unhewn logs, the usual crude structure, about 18 or 20 feet in length. He lived there until 1860, when he sold out and moved to the newer country of Missouri.

Westall Ridgley came to the township in 1816 or 1817. He came in a wagon with his wife and eight children, four sons and four daughters, some grown. He was well-to-do for those days and brought cattle and hogs with him and many useful articles for the household. He built a large cabin and was one of the prominent men in the early affairs of the county. His sons had no love for farming, and spent their time in the woods on hunting expeditions with the Indians, but they brought in the game for the support of the family. The girls were true pioneers, and were of much assistance in the house, and at times in the work of the farm in the busy season. The four daughters made the Ridgley

home the popular headquarters of the young men for miles around.

Christian Snyder came in 1817, settling on section 17, purchasing 160 acres of Jacob Fisher at \$3 per acre, some of the land Fisher had entered the year previous at \$1.25. The family consisted of himself, wife and eleven children. They drove through from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in a two-horse wagon, and from Mansfield he came ahead on foot to erect a cabin prior to their arrival. The old road from Mansfield started northwest from that place and after a few miles turned southwest, following almost the present Pennsylvania road from Mansfield to Crestline. When the family came to follow they took an old trail directly west from Mansfield, which for a time was passable for their wagon, but later became only a trail through the forest, so they were obliged to make a way for themselves through the woods, cutting down the small trees, and their trip from Mansfield to their new home north of Galion, took them nearly a month, and about a mile east of their destination they crossed the old army road they should have taken. However, the family were in plenty of time, as Snyder had experienced some delay in getting to his land, and the only part of the cabin built on their arrival was the foundation on which a rude floor had been laid, but on this floor, in the open air, they spent their first night, and awoke in the morning to find that a snow-storm had given them an additional covering of six inches. The arrival of the new settlers was soon known, and the neighbors responded, and the cabin was erected, and even the Indians made friendly calls and left venison and game for the newcomers.

In 1818 John Adrian settled west of the Snyders on section 13, the first Frenchman to make his home in the county. He did very little in the way of clearing his land, but started a distillery instead, the first in the county. He was a man of tremendous strength and it is reported of him that he could pick up a barrel and take his drink from the bung-hole. It is probable that the frequency with which he performed this feat for the astonishment of his neighbors, was the reason he became his own best customer, and his distillery

became unprofitable and was discontinued. Besides whisky was then only seven dollars a barrel. Since that first distillery, whisky in this county has gone up very largely in price and gone down very largely in quantity.

About 1818 Lewis Leiberger settled about two miles north of Galion, and was joined in 1819 by James Nail, who entered 160 acres of Government land at \$1.25 per acre adjoining Leiberger's tract and made his home with the latter until the fall of 1821, when he married a daughter of William Brown, a sister of Mrs. Leiberger, walking to Delaware to get his license.

Other settlers in Jefferson prior to 1820 were Thomas Ferguson, J. S. Griswell, and Peter Beebout, all settling on the high ground near the Sandusky river.

The first settlers in what is now Polk township were Benjamin Leveridge and his two sons, James and Nathaniel. They came in 1817, the latter part of their journey cutting their way through the woods. Benjamin Leveridge built his cabin on what is now Atwood street, near the springs; James built his on the ground which for so many years was the residence of David Mackey; Nathaniel built his on what is now the Public Square. His father and brother had water in abundance from the springs in their neighborhood, but on the high ground Nathaniel had no water, and dug a well, and traces of this old well were found when the Square was improved in 1880.

George Wood and David Gill arrived in 1818, and settled north of the Whetstone, near the military road of 1812. They were brothers-in-law and came from Pennsylvania. Wood was a carpenter and Gill had a much better education than the average pioneer, and later taught school and became the clerical official for the township.

Benjamin Sharrock came in 1818, and built himself a temporary cabin in the western part of the city of Galion near where the Portland road crosses the Bucyrus and Galion road. Here his family lived while he walked every day to his land a few miles south, where on the banks of the Whetstone he built his cabin, to which he removed with his family, later building a saw and grist mill and a distillery.

He became early a prominent man in that section.

On Saturday, Dec. 19, 1819, on foot, with his axe and his rifle over his shoulder, Asa Hosford walked into what is now the city of Galion, of which city, although not the founder, he became the father. He was accompanied by his brother Horace, and they stopped with Benjamin Leveridge. Horace Hosford erected a blacksmith shop at where is now the crossing of the Portland and Galion road. Asa Hosford later built a saw and grist mill on the Whetstone, southwest of Galion, still known as Hosford's mill.

Samuel Brown and his son Michael came in 1819, settling on section 27, now the Beltz farm three miles west of Galion. One of his daughters married Lewis Leiberger and another James Nail.

In 1818 Nehemiah Story came with his family; his son Nathaniel was of age, and with them was Father Kitteridge. The first winter they occupied a cabin belonging to John Leveridge, southwest of the Public Square, and the next Spring Nathaniel's home was west of Galion on the brow of the hill on the north side of the Galion road, which had been occupied by a man named Sturges. Father Kitteridge made his home with Story, and devoted all his time to hunting. Other arrivals about this time were J. Dickerson, whose cabin stood on what is now the Gill property on West Main street. David Reid and a man named Pletcher were also there.

In 1819 Disberry Johnson came to Polk township, numerically the "star" pioneer of the county. He came to Ohio after the war of 1812, settling in Harrison county. His wife died leaving him a widower with six children. He married a Mrs Cooper, a widow with six children. By this marriage there was six children, and Johnson decided to move to a new home. One of his daughters was married, so he started with his wife and his five original children, the six Cooper children, and the six Johnson-Cooper children, nineteen in all and they settled on section 26, just east of William Brown. Johnson was prominent in the township, was Justice of the Peace for many years, and died in 1868 at the advanced age of 101, leaving many descendants all over the county.

In 1819 Samuel Knisely settled in Sandusky township, and since that date the Kniselys have been prominent in the county, a descendant, Richard Knisely, being president of the Crawford County Pioneer Association for years. James Gwell is reported as settling in Sandusky in 1819 and a man named Elder in 1820. Samuel Shull settled in Sandusky township in 1820.

No record is found of any pioneer in Cranberry township prior to 1820; many hunters had been all over this region, notably Morehead and Pettigon, living in huts of bark and brush, but the tide of immigration had ignored it, and it was still a swampy, virgin soil, the home of the rattlesnake and the beaver, and the hiding place for wild game, with its only product an annual harvest of cranberries.

The eastern portion of the present county had been purchased from the Indians in 1805, surveyed in 1807, but owing to the Indians and the War of 1812 the taking up of this land was delayed, but from 1815 on these lands became settled, and the pioneers in their westward march cast their greedy eyes on the hunting grounds reserved to the Indians just beyond, which included all of Northwestern Ohio, in this county that reservation being two miles in Cranberry, and all of Liberty and Whetstone; Lykins, Holmes and Bucyrus, Texas, Tod and Dallas.

In 1817 Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, met with the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Pottawatomie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes, at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, and on Sept. 20, 1817, a treaty was signed by which the United States secured all this land, all of northwestern Ohio, barring a few reservations. The sections of the treaty relating to Crawford were as follows:

Article II.—The Wyandot tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made, on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States, the lands comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same, between the mouth of Sandusky Bay and the Portage river, thence running south* with said line to the

*The line passing through Crawford was the present dividing line between Sandusky, Jefferson and Polk on the east and Liberty and Whetstone on the west. In Cranberry the line ran about one and a half miles east of the present western boundary of that township.

line established in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five by the treaty of Greenville which runs from the crossing place above Ft. Laurens† to Loromie's store;‡ thence westerly with the last mentioned line to the eastern line of the reserve at Loromie's store; thence with the line of said reserve north and west to the northwest corner thereof; thence to the northwestern corner of the reserve on the river St. Mary's at the navigable head thereof; thence east to the western bank of the St. Mary's river aforesaid; thence down the western bank of said river to the reserve at Ft. Wayne; thence with the line of the last mentioned reserve, easterly and northerly, to the river Miami* of Lake Erie; thence down on the north bank of said river to the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven; thence with the said line south to the middle of said Maumee river, and easterly with the line of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

Article III.—The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Pottawatomie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Indians accede to the cession mentioned.

Article VI.—The United States agree to grant by patent, in fee simple, to Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondee, Taunyau, Rontayau, Dawatont Manocue, Taunyaudautauson, and Haudawaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribes, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribes, for the use of the persons, and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, the center of which shall be the place where Fort Ferree stands; and also a tract of one mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp on Brokensword creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.

Article VII.—And the said chiefs, or their successors may, at any time they may think proper, convey to either of the persons mentioned in said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity thereby secured to him, or may refuse to do so. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person; and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may, at any time, convey the same to any person, by obtaining the approbation of the president of the United States, or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the agent of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said shares when conveyed.

Article VIII.—At the special request of the said Indians the United States agree to grant by patent, in fee simple, to the persons hereinafter mentioned, all of whom are connected with the said Indians, by blood or adoption, the tracts of land herein described:

To Elizabeth Whitacre, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has since lived among them, 1280 acres of land. (This land was near Fremont, Sandusky county.)

To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them,

†About one mile east of Cardington, Morrow county.

‡Northern boundary Tuscarawas county.

‖Western part Shelby county.

*Maumee River.

and has married a Wyandot woman, 640 acres. (This land is now a part of Tiffin.)

To the children of the late William McCollock, who was killed in August, 1812, near Mangaugon, and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, 640 acres. (This land is now a part of Tiffin.)

To John Vanneter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife's three brothers, Senecas, 1,000 acres. (This land was on the Honey Creek, Seneca county.)

To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and being the widow, and the said Joseph and Rachel being the children, of the late Isaac Williams, a half-blood Wyandot, 160 acres. (This land was on the Sandusky, below Fremont.)

To Catharine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Mangaugon, in 1812, 640 acres of land each. (This land was on the Honey Creek, near Tiffin.)

To William Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, 640 acres on the east bank of the Sandusky.

To Horonu, or the "Cherokee Boy," a Wyandot chief, 640 acres. (This land was where the Tymchee empties into the Sandusky.)

Article XV.—The tracts of land being granted to the chiefs, for the use of the Wyandot, Shawanese, Seneca and Delaware Indians, and the reserve for the Ottawa Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind so long as such land continues the property of said Indians.

Article XIX.—The United States agree to grant by patent, in fee simple, to Zeeshawan, or John Armstrong, and to Sanondoyourayquaw, or Silas Armstrong, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, a tract of land to contain nine square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of twelve miles square, and to include Capt. Pipe's village.*

The reservation of twelve miles square was all in what was originally Crawford county. Its eastern boundary was about three-quarters of a mile west of the present western boundary of the county.

By this treaty the United States were to pay the Wyandots a perpetual annuity of \$4,000; the Senecas, \$500; the Shawanese, \$2,000 annually for fifteen years; the Chippewas \$1,000 annually for fifteen years; the Delawares, \$500, but no annuity. The Government also agreed to pay for property and other losses sustained by the Indians during the war of 1812-15: to the Wyandots, \$1,319.39; Senecas, \$3,989.24; Delawares, \$3,956.50; Shawanese, \$420; and

to the Senecas an additional sum of \$219; to Indians at Lewis' and Scoutash's towns, \$1,227.50; to the representatives of Nembis, \$348.50. The Shawanese were also to receive \$2,500 under the treaty of Fort Industry in 1805. The United States were also to erect a saw and grist mill for the Wyandots, and to provide and maintain two blacksmith shops, one for the Wyandots and Senecas, and the other for the Indians at Hog Creek.† The value of improvements abandoned by the tribes when they left their land was to be paid for. The land bought by the United States of the Indians was a tract as large as about one-third of the State of Ohio. It proved to be an excellent and profitable bargain—for the United States. They secured something over ten million acres, which they soon placed on the market at \$1.25 per acre and upward.

The reservation of twelve miles square was all in what is now Wyandot county. But a supplemental treaty was made to this original treaty on Sept. 17, 1818, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, the Commissioners for the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanese and Ottawa tribes.

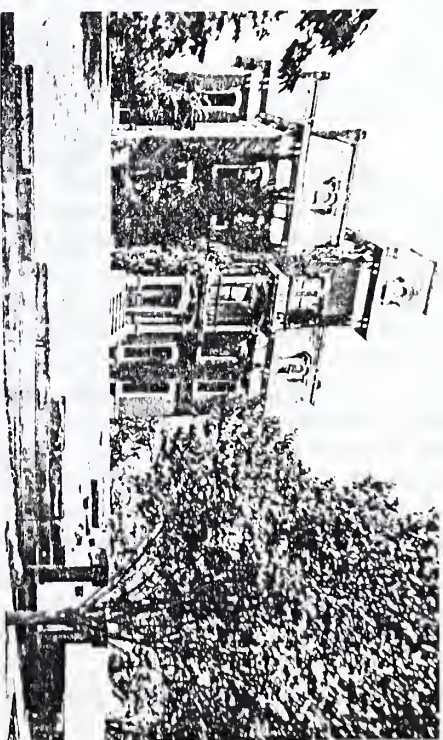
When the original treaty was made in 1817, the Wyandots positively refused to sell their land. Most of the other Indian nations were willing to sell, and promptly set up a claim of ownership to much of the land which belonged to the Wyandots, and agreed to sell the land to the Commissioners. The Wyandots denied these ownerships and called attention to the fact that at all previous treaties these same tribes were at the front with their fraudulent claims, when in reality nearly all the land they had they only occupied through the courtesy of the Wyandots, who were the sole and only owners of the land. The Commissioners preferred buying of the Wyandots, but as they absolutely refused to sell, the Commissioners decided to buy it of the other tribes. It was in vain that Between-the-Logs, the orator of the Wyandots, protested on behalf of his tribe, calling attention to the fact that when their American father was at war with their enemies, the English, the great American chief made his home on the land of

*This village was the present village of Little Sandusky, in southern Wyandot, a part of Crawford from 1820 to 1845.)

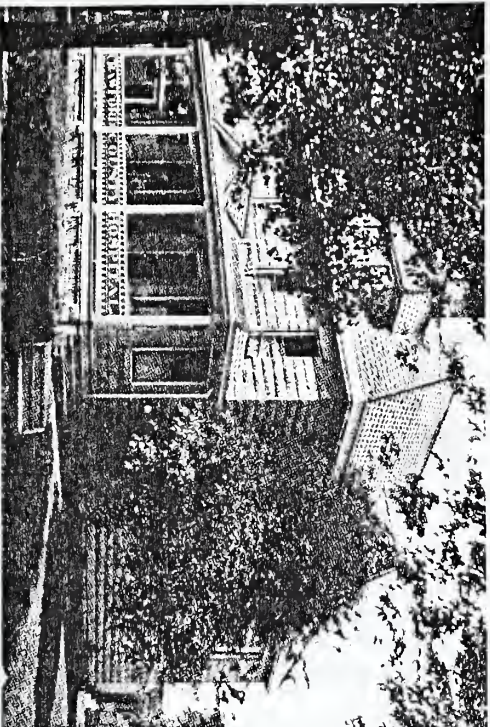
†Hardin County.



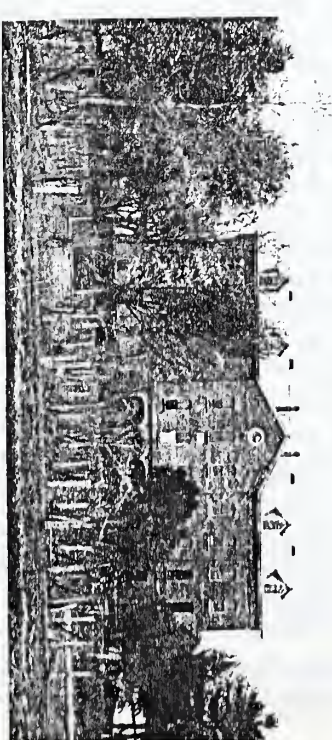
FOUNTAIN IN COURT YARD, BUCYRUS, O.



BUCYRUS CITY HOSPITAL, BUCYRUS, O.



CRAWFORD COUNTY HOSPITAL, BUCYRUS, O.



CRAWFORD COUNTY INFIRMARY

the Wyandots during that war; that the Wyandots were the only tribe that remained loyal to their American father, and in the latter part of that war it was Wyandot braves who fought side by side with their American friends, and at the request of the American father delivered all their prisoners to the great general unharmed. The land had to be had, so the eloquence of Between-the-Logs was useless, and finding their land would certainly be taken, the Wyandots made the best of a bad bargain by signing the treaty, and so came in for a share of the payments.

That winter Between-the-Logs and several other chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca and Delaware tribes, took "the long trail" east, and one morning presented themselves before the Secretary of war at Washington. The Secretary was very much surprised at their call, and his first words were a mild rebuke that they had come to Washington without his first having received word from the Commissioners of their intended visit. Between-the-Logs tersely replied: "We got up and came of ourselves. We believed the great road was free to us."

They explained why they had felt compelled to sign the treaty as the only way of protecting a part of their rights; that the Commissioners had not treated them fairly, and without their knowledge they had come to the "Great Father" for justice. The Secretary looked the matter up and took them before the "Great Father," President Monroe, who listened patiently to Between-the-Log's eloquent plea for justice for his people. It was found a wrong had been done the Wyandots, so instructions were sent to the Commissioners to rectify this wrong, and the supplemental treaty was made at St. Mary's, on Sept. 17, 1818. Article two of the supplemental treaty says:

"It is also agreed there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots, in addition to the reservation before made, fifty-five thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land to be laid off in two tracts, the first to adjoin the south line of the section of 640 acres of land heretofore reserved for the Wyandot chief, "Cherokee Boy," and to extend south to the north line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, and the other to join the east line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, and to extend east for quantity."

They were also to receive sixteen thousand acres of land, commencing a mile north of the

present town of Carey and extending into Seneca county, a tract five miles square; also 160 acres in Sandusky county. The Wyandots were also to receive an additional annuity of \$500; the Shawanese \$1,000; the Senecas \$500, and the Ottawas \$1,500.

Of the 55,680 acres, 2,240 was in the grant south of that given to Cherokee Boy. The balance was attached to the twelve mile square reservation on the east. This tract entered the present Crawford county just north of the half section line of section 35 in Dallas township, continued east through sections 31 and 32 in Bucyrus township and nearly to the centre of section 33 (the south line was a little over half a mile north of the southern boundary of Bucyrus township); it then went north twelve miles through sections 28, 21, 16, 9 and 4 Bucyrus township, a trifle over two miles west of the present western line of the city of Bucyrus; through sections 33, 28, 21, 16, 9 and 4 Holmes township, three quarters of a mile west of Brokensword; continued north a trifle over three quarters of a mile in section 33 Lykins; then west through sections 32 and 31 Lykins and 36 and 35 Texas, about three quarters of a mile south of Benton. This reserved to the Indians about the western two and a half miles of Bucyrus and Holmes, the northern two miles of western Dallas, the southern half mile of Lykins and Texas, and all of Tod, barring it to settlement, except that with the consent of the Government the Indians could sell the land.

The treaty of September, 1817, with the supplementary treaty of a year later opened to settlement all of northwestern Ohio, except that reserved to the Indians, about 225 square miles. In 1819 it was surveyed by Sylvester Bourne and Samuel Holmes. The new territory was known as the New Purchase, and although there was still plenty of land unoccupied that had been purchased from the Indians in 1805, yet the fact of new land being thrown on the market gave it to the settlers a sort of superior value and a feeling that it was a choicer article. Even before the surveyors had completed their work sufficient to place the land on the market at the land offices, settlers were in the New Purchase looking up land.

The first settler to enter the New Purchase

was Samuel Norton. With him were his wife and six children; his brother-in-law Albigece Bucklin, with a wife, six children and an adopted daughter; and Seth Holmes, their driver and guide. These first pioneers drove through from their home in Eastern Pennsylvania, a distance of about 600 miles, in a large schooner wagon, and arrived in October, 1819, the Nortons locating their home on the banks of the Sandusky, west of the present Sandusky avenue bridge at Bucyrus, land now owned by Christian Shonert; Bucklin and family were also on the banks of the Sandusky between the brewery and the T. & O. C. road. (Up to half a century ago the main channel of the river was at the foot of the bluff back of the brewery.) Seth Holmes made his first headquarters in an abandoned cabin that was standing where is now the court house yard. A family by the name of Sears were the next arrivals, locating just west of Oakwood cemetery; they remained only a short time and removed to parts unknown. Daniel McMichael came in 1819, and stopped for a time in the eastern part of the county (what is now Polk township), near where Norton and Bucklin also left their families until they could find land that suited them. After Norton had selected his land, McMichael came to the same section and entered land just north of the river; also land in the southwest corner of Liberty township, where he built a mill. In the Spring of 1820 David Beadle came with two sons, Michel and David, and a son-in-law John Ensley, who married Ann Beadle. Michel was married, and had 80 acres on West Mansfield street, just west of Norton, and south of this his father had 80 acres, his son David, a young man of 18, making his home with him.

In 1820 Ralph Bacon settled on the east half of the south east quarter of section 25 in Liberty township. With him and his family came Aner Uniberfield as a teamster.

In 1819 John Kent settled in Whetstone township, and in 1820 he was followed by Joseph S. Young, Noble McKinstry, Martin Shaffner and a man named Willowby.

In Dallas township in 1820 were George Walton, G. H. Busby, Matthew Mitchell and Samuel Line.

In Chatfield township in 1820, Jacob Whetstone had erected a cabin and cleared some

land. His occupation was that of a hunter; he wandered all over that section and never settled permanently in any one location.

As early as 1820 no pioneer had settled in Cranberry, Lykins, Holmes, Texas or Tod.

In 1820 there were about sixty known families in Crawford county, and counting all the members of those families there must have been between five and six hundred people in what is now Crawford. Heading the list was Disberry-Johnson of Polk with a wife and 17 children, while on the section adjoining was Samuel Brown with a wife and several children, so that in 1820 the metropolis of Crawford county was in western Polk. Christian Snyder was in Jefferson township with a wife and eleven children, and in the same township was Westall Ridgley and Jacob Fisher each with a wife and eight children. In Bucyrus was Samuel Norton with a wife and six children, and Albigece Bucklin with a wife and seven children, one an adopted daughter. The "metropolis" (the largest population in one section), only remained in western Polk for about a year when the settlement of Bucyrus transferred it to that place, where it remained until the census of 1870 transferred it to Galion, where it remained for forty years until the census of 1910 again transferred it to Bucyrus.

The early pioneers came from New England and Pennsylvania and New York with a few from Virginia. They came in wagons drawn by one horse or a yoke of oxen, sometimes a two horse wagon, always weeks on the trip and sometimes months, and with the exception of a very few all took up their claims in the forest where the land had to be first cleared to give them the ground for the raising of their crops.

Having selected his land the first work of the pioneer was the erection of some shelter for the protection of himself and family. Sometimes the pioneer left his family with friends or relatives in one of the eastern counties, and came on foot with his axe and rifle, erected his little cabin, and returned for his family. The cabins were all of logs, the "lean-to" the most primitive, which was simply a three-sided shelter, built of saplings, and very small logs, sloping to the ground at the rear, with only the two sides and the slop-

ing roof, the front being hung with skins as a protection from the wind and rain. These cabins were similar to the hunters' "camps," and in only a very few cases did the early pioneers of Crawford start with so crude a shelter.

The early pioneers brought very little with them except large families; some had practically nothing; others had a few chickens, a few hogs, sometimes a cow, and some no more stock than the horse or the yoke of oxen that had brought them on their long and toilsome journey in the one wagon. Some came on foot, carrying their little all on their backs.

With the first pioneers in the different sections it was impossible to build a cabin of very large logs. The first arrival selected his site, cut down the smaller trees, and from these made the logs which he could handle alone, and with these logs he built his home, chinked up the cracks with mud, covered it with saplings and brush, and had a place to live. As neighbors came within a radius of several miles the pioneer had an easier task. He selected his site on some dry ground, near a stream or spring that would furnish him with water, a site where most of the trees were of the uniform thickness for the logs he desired; these trees he felled himself, cut them into logs of the proper length, beveling the ends so they might fit as closely together as possible. Everything being in readiness the neighbors came, and the cabin was erected by strong and willing hands, the pioneer adding the roof, and also the door and perhaps a window at his leisure. The general size of these earlier cabins was 14 to 16 feet long, with a height of six to eight feet. The ground logs were first placed in position, and on these the additional logs were piled, the beveling and notching of the logs holding them in place at the corners. As the cabin increased in height, these logs, a foot in diameter, had to be lifted into position, which was done by the strong arms of the men, some with hand spikes and skid-poles, and when it came to the gable logs at the ends, each shorter than the one below it, they had to be held in place until the ridge pole and cross pieces were in position. In the erection of the cabin the responsible positions were the corner-men, men with a clear head and a quick eye, expert with the axe, who notched the logs as

they were lifted into place. The building of these cabins was not without danger, for sometimes, fortunately seldom, a heavy log slipped from the hand-spikes or the skid-poles, while strong arms beneath were shoving it into position, and an accident occurred, a broken arm or leg of some one caught beneath the heavy log. Sometimes a life lost. Leveridge was killed at a cabin raising where the city of Galion now stands, and a year or two later, in 1822, Heman Rowse was crushed to death by a falling log at a cabin raising a mile south of Bucyrus.

The cabin erected, the pioneer put on his own roof, made of clap-boards, cut as thin as he could make them with an axe or an adze, and over the cracks a second layer. He chinked and daubed the sides, filling in the cracks between the logs with moss and sticks, plastering it with mud, both inside and outside the cabin. This daubing had to be renewed nearly every year, as the rain softened the mud and washed it away. The chimney was built on the outside, at one end of the cabin. The base of the chimney was generally of irregular stones, plastered with mud, while the upper portion was sticks laid rail-pen or corn-cob fashion and plastered with mud. Sometimes where stone was scarce, the entire chimney was of sticks plastered with mud. The fire-place was sometimes so large that logs six to seven feet in length could be burned in it, the "back log" being so heavy it had to be towed or snaked into the cabin by a horse, and it took strong arms to roll it into position, where it would burn for a week. There was an advantage to the pioneer to keep a roaring fire, as all the wood he burned meant so much more of his land cleared.

The door was a crude structure, the logs being cut away in the front of the house, and the door made of lumber roughly split from the logs with bars across to hold it together, and hung with wooden or leather hinges. A wooden bolt was inside the cabin, which fitted into a groove, and this bolt could be raised from the outside by means of a latch-string of deer hide, which ran through a little hole above the bolt, and hung outside, hence the expression, "the latch string is always out." All that was necessary to lock up the house was to draw the string inside, but this was seldom

done even at night. After his cabin was erected the pioneer took his time to building his door, and until this was done, the opening was covered with skins to keep out the wind and rain, and a large fire kept burning on the outside at night to keep away the wild animals that were prowling through the forest. If a window was added a small section of the logs was cut away, the same as for the door, and the opening was covered with greased paper or the thin skin of some animal, glass was too expensive, besides there was none to be had in the early days in the wilderness.

In fact nearly every one of the earlier cabins was completed and occupied for years with not a nail or a screw or a piece of metal used in its construction; everything of wood and leather, and that leather the skin of some animal of the forest.

Some cabins had the bare ground for a floor; others had a puncheon floor, boards split from logs and smoothed as well as the work could be done with an axe. If a small article slipped through the cracks all that was necessary was to raise one of the puncheons and recover the missing article. If the cabin was of sufficient height, it boasted of a loft, puncheon boards being laid across where the slope of the roof commenced. This made a sleeping place for the children, and was reached by climbing up a ladder and through a hole cut in the boards. This was also the guest chamber, the visitor mounting the ladder to his sleeping apartment and crawling on hands and knees to his bed, which consisted of a tick stuffed with dried leaves, with plenty of skins and furs. Here he could listen to the pleasant patter of the rain on the clapboard roof, sleep soundly, and in the morning at the rear of the cabin find a wooden washbowl, get his own water from the spring or well, and prepare himself for the wholesome breakfast.

Some of the early pioneers brought small articles of furniture with them, but in most cases much of it was made by hand after their arrival. The table was a wide board, carved with an axe and supported by legs cut from small saplings; the bed was made the same way, and the primitive cupboard with its few rough shelves was handmade. On these shelves were the dishes; the one or two cooking utensils of iron or pewter; the few dishes

brought from the old home, and the others of wood, made in the evening from the buckeye; plates and saucers and basins of wood. Occasionally there were knives and forks, but not enough to go around, and wooden ones took their place, the hunting-knife of the pioneer being the carving knife for the meal.

Game was abundant, and without leaving his little clearing the early pioneer could easily secure an abundant supply of meat; deer and turkey were plentiful; so were the smaller game, rabbit and squirrel, but powder and ball were too expensive to waste in killing these, except in case of absolute necessity. Bread was the scarce article and at times had to be used sparingly. After his first crop the pioneer diet was game, potatoes and cornbread, with cranberries, honey and dried apples as the luxuries. On important occasions they indulged in wheat bread, and even served tea. There were no stoves, and the cooking was done in the large fire-place, the kettles or pots hung on an iron or wooden crane suspended over the fire. The frying pan had a long wooden handle, and was used for cooking both the meat and the corn cakes, either held over the fire or placed on a bed of burning coals drawn out over the hearth.

Bread was baked in a covered "bake kettle," and under and over it was a bed of burning coals constantly renewed. Later, many pioneers had a bake oven built of stones and mud near the cabin. Sometimes the bread was baked in the hot ashes underneath the fire, or on a board tipped up in front of the fire. It was in this manner the true "hoe cake" was baked, the broad hoe being used for the purpose, which gave it its name; also called "johnny-cake," a corruption of journey cake, bread in convenient shape for taking on a journey. Corn was the staple article of diet, and was cooked in several ways; it was made into hominy or boiled into mush; cooked in a covered oven as corn pone; cooked in front of the fire as johnny-cake, or cooked in round balls as corn dodgers. Like the old New England woman who never baked anything but apple pies, she always responded to inquiries as to what kind of pies she had, that she had three kinds: "open-faced, kivered, and criss-crossed." The pioneers had the same variety in their corn-bread; and it was a variety, as

the various ways of cooking gave a different taste to the bread. There were times after the husband had returned from one of his long journeys to the mill that the good house wife became the envy of her neighbors by actually serving them with wheat bread when they called.

Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, were baked in the ashes, and although the ashes had to be brushed off, this manner of cooking was then, as it is today, the most palatable and wholesome way of preparing the food. A haunch of venison, a piece of pork or beef, and turkeys were cooked by suspending in front of the fire, and constantly turning them, while beneath was a pan which caught the drippings.

Before mills were within easy reach, every pioneer was his own miller, and ground his own grain. His mill consisted of a solid stump into which he cut or burned a hole in the shape of a mortar, and in this placed a quantity of corn, and with a heavy block of wood or stone pulverized the grain by constant pounding. A more advanced way was to have the pounder attached to the end of a pole like a well-sweep, so that heavier pounding could be done and a larger quantity of grain pulverized more rapidly. In this way sometimes half a bushel of corn could be placed in the hollowed out stump at one time. The grain once pulverized it was sifted into three different grades for use, the coarser grade requiring six to eight hours of cooking before it was thoroughly prepared for food. These stump mills were known as Indian mills, and for centuries all the grain used by the Indians had been ground by the squaws in this manner.

If the pioneer had not located beside a stream or spring, his first business was to dig a well; water was generally to be found in this county at a very few feet. The well was lined with stones of all sizes, plastered with clay, and a well-sweep easily constructed;—a long heavy pole hinged in a fork at the top of a tall pole, and a rope or chain to which the bucket was attached. It was a very simple contrivance and the water could easily be drawn from the bottom of the well. In parts of the county, notably the plains, the wells were made by sinking a hollow sycamore into the ground, but the water was a very poor

article, and generally very unhealthy; sometimes the well was made of wood.

Having prepared a place in which to live, the next business of the pioneer was the clearing of his land, and the trees were felled and cut into logs. He then secured game in abundance from the surrounding forest, went to the nearest settlement, sometimes a two days' journey, where he secured what provisions he must buy, and the whisky, which was regarded as a necessity in those days. Everything being in readiness, the neighbors came from miles around, and willing hands soon rolled the heavy logs into piles, making sport of the work by dividing the party into two sides and separating the logs equally, each side endeavoring to be the first to pile up their logs, the victors being rewarded by the first drink from the jug, while the thirsty vanquished patiently awaited their turn. The immense piles were set on fire, and walnut and wild cherry, oak and maple, and ash and hickory, worth more today many times over than is the land itself, were burned as useless. Inside the cabin the women had not been idle, and the rough hand-made table was covered with good wholesome food to which perfect health and the best of appetites did ample justice, and a dance generally followed, in which old and young alike joined. To these gatherings at the call of some new neighbor, every pioneer was glad to respond. They gave their time willingly, and freely and frequently. One of the pioneers in his notes of these early days says that in one year he put in twenty-nine days responding to calls for assistance at cabin-raising and log-rollings.*

The wifely duties did not stop at the cooking. To her also fell the preparation of much of the clothing for the family, she doing the spinning and the weaving. The spinning wheel was to be found in nearly every cabin on which the yarn or the flax was spun. Some early settlers brought sheep, but there was no protecting them from the wolves, and it was years before any sheep could be raised in the county. From Knox county, and what is now Morrow, the pioneers made long journeys through the wilderness, and brought back a few pounds of wool. This was carded and

*John O. Blowers, Liberty township.

made into rolls by hand cards, and the rolls spun on the wheel. A common article of apparel was the linsey-woolsey, the chain warp being linen and the filling or woof of wool. This made the dresses for the women and girls, and jeans were woven for the men's clothing. The skins of the deer and the coon were made into garments for the men, and even the little girls sometimes had dresses of fawn skins, colored and fringed and prettily picturesque. These homemade fabrics were dyed with walnut, indigo or copperas, and striped or checkered goods were easily made by dying the yarns the different colors before they were placed in the looms.

The pioneer was also his own shoemaker and hatter, tanning his own hides in a vat made of a hollow log sunk in the ground, and in the evening by the fireside making his own shoes, and those for the family.

The costume of the men was a hunting-shirt hanging loose, made of skins or of woolen made by his wife. It was a sort of blouse, belted at the waist, and inside this loose blouse was the storehouse for his day's provisions and any small articles he might need; his breeches were of deer skin, comfortable and warm in dry weather, but in wet weather very uncomfortable and disagreeable, and then it was that at night he never threw them on the floor, but when he succeeded in getting them off, leaned them against the wall for use in the morning, when he again put them on with the same ease and comfort that a man might experience in incasing his legs in a couple of stove pipes. His shoes were of his own make, as heavy a sole as possible, with the tops made of skins reaching above the ankles and laced with thongs of deer skin. In summer he used the softer moccasin. His head was covered with a coonskin cap, or a hat made of the skin of some animal, cured and pressed by himself, and made into whatever shape or style that best suited his fancy.

The women were clothed mostly in linsey woolsey garments made by themselves of the raw material; a linen waist of flax they themselves had spun; heavy shoes and stockings, all home made, and in winter gloves of buckskin made by themselves.

As late as 1845 a young boy came to Bucyrus

from one of the townships to get the advantage of the better schools the village afforded and he wore his coonskin cap and buckskin breeches, his shoes being home-made by his father or himself, and forty years after this a familiar figure on the streets of Bucyrus was one of the pioneers always wearing his deer-skin vest.*

On his first cleared land the pioneer planted wheat, corn and potatoes, a few other vegetables, and a small patch of flax from which to make the clothing. Some had a crude plow they had brought with them; others made their own, and the harrow was also of their own make, sometimes rough brush drawn over the ground. The grain was harvested with a sickle or scythe, the former being the most convenient on account of the many stumps, and near these stumps the hunting knife was used. The wheat was threshed by spreading it on the barn floor, and having the patient oxen tramp it out, or the pioneer with his heavy shoes doing the work himself by tramping, or with a flail. It was winnowed by taking a heavy sheet and with men at the corners swing it rapidly over the grain, creating a wind to blow away the chaff, if the pioneer had to depend on himself alone, he selected a day with a good wind, and filling a bucket with the grain held it as high above his head as his arms could reach, and slowly poured it out, the wind blowing away the chaff. Two or three pourings soon had the heavier wheat fairly separated from the lighter chaff.

Prior to 1820 there was not a grist mill in Crawford county, so the pioneer pounded his own grain into the best flour he could in his hollow stump, sometimes using a hand mill similar to our old-fashioned coffee mills. In this it took an industrious housewife several hours to grind a very little quantity of meal. Another device for corn in an emergency was the grater—jagged holes punched in a piece of tin or iron, and taking an ear of corn rubbing it over the rough edges. It took about four hours by this process to get enough meal to give each member of the family a very small taste of corn-bread in the morning. Some of the pioneers state there were times when the

*Thomas Fuhrman, father of Mrs. Geo. Donnemwirth and Mrs. A. J. High.

cornmeal was so scarce that the family were all put on an allowance.* With the early settlers the nearest mill was miles away, the principal ones being at New Haven in Huron county; Fredericktown and Mt. Vernon in Knox county; one three miles southeast of Mansfield, and another at Lexington in Richland county. There were no roads, only trails through the forest, and the settler loaded his sacks of grain on the horse and started for the mill, leading his horse the entire distance, sometimes compelled to wait his turn at the mill. The trip took two to four days. The return journey he might ride, as the load of the horse was much lighter the miller having taken from a fourth to a half of the grinding as his share. If the pioneer had no horse, he made the long journey on foot, carrying what grain he could on his back. Very soon mills were started nearer home, generally a horse mill, run by horse or ox power, erected by some enterprising settler for his own use; to this the neighbors came, using their own horses or oxen to furnish the power to run the mill. The mills were very crude in construction, and sometimes four horses had to be attached to move the clumsy machinery. It was also slow work and the meal ground very coarse. Water mills were built along the little streams, but on account of the smallness of the streams in this county when there was enough water to run the mills, the ground was almost impassable, and during the summer season when the trails could be used, there was no water in the streams and the mills were idle, and in the dead of winter the streams were frozen, so the pioneer had difficulty in keeping a supply of meal on hand. It was years before the conditions of the roads improved in many sections, and as late as 1845, E. B. Monnett now living in Bucyrus, started with a four-horse team from his father's farm in Dallas township with half a dozen sacks of wheat to be ground at the mill at Wyandot. Small as the load was the team was stalled, and he had to secure additional help to get the wagon through the marshy ground. As late as 1837 when the farmer took his load of grain to Sandusky it took from six to seven days to make the trip on account of the bad roads; he received his

50 to 60 cents a bushel for his wheat, and brought back a consignment of goods for some merchant for which he was paid about 50 cents a hundred pounds. Goods for the eastern part of the county and some for Bucyrus were hauled overland from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Generally for Bucyrus they came by water to Sandusky, and were hauled from there by land. The freight charges reached as high at times as four dollars a hundred pounds so nothing but absolute necessities could be shipped.

With the early pioneers there was an abundance of game, but as the county became more populated game became scarcer, but the pioneer had brought with him cattle and hogs. The hogs ran at large, fattening on the nuts and grass of the forest; on the rattlesnakes and small vermin, and they became wild. While wolves prevented the raising of sheep, experience soon taught them to let the wild hogs severely alone, and even the few bears found discretion the better part of valor and left the hogs to root in peace, and unless very hungry never molested them. Each farmer had a special mark for his hogs, but in their wild state they were very prolific, and many of them were practically common property. As to those marked and half wild, sometimes a pioneer was near-sighted and failed to recognize the mark of his neighbor on the hog he had shot—but in the main they were honest and the wild hogs of the forest and the rapidly increasing stock of cattle made up for the constant lessening of the wild game.

Another plentiful thing was honey, which could be gathered by the pioneer himself or purchased of the Indians or the bee-hunters. The Indians also supplied the pioneers with an abundance of cranberries when in season. Many of the pioneers became experts in bee-hunting, marked the trees in the summer, and in the autumn gathered the harvest, which was not only a welcome addition to the family provisions, but was an article almost sure to bring cash in the market, 50 cents a gallon.

There was very little money in those days, business being carried on by exchange, the storekeeper being the clearing house. He gave the pioneer credit of about a cent a pound for the hogs he delivered, and two cents for his cattle; 25 cents each for his coon and mink

*Lewis Cary, Bucyrus.

skins, and \$1 for a deer hide; 40 cents a bushel for his wheat and three cents a dozen for his eggs and the same price per pound for his butter, and sometimes would not take his butter and eggs at any price, but he was glad to get the honey at fifty cents per gallon. In return he charged his customer with \$2 to \$3 a pound for tea, and very few charges too as not many could afford the luxury of tea; 75 cents a pound for coffee; \$5 for a barrel of salt that weighed 50 pounds; \$2 a pound for powder and 25 cents a pound for lead; \$1 a yard for calicoes and prints; and the only cheap thing was the whisky at fifty cents a gallon. Everybody used it in those days and it was regarded as more of a necessity in the house than tea or coffee, and few social gatherings were complete without it. Money was not an absolute necessity as even the county officials, with a salary of \$50 to \$100 a year, were in some other business, and taxes could be, and were, paid in skins or produce, which the treasurer turned into cash. The merchant, too, when he sent his skins and produce to the market, exchanged them for the goods he needed, paying or receiving the balance in cash.

On the arrival of a neighbor a trail was blazed through the woods so the nearest families could visit back and forth without getting lost in the forest, and the women folks made their friendly calls. Then it was the hostess did the honors, proudly displaying all her little cabin possessed. In one case all the newcomer could boast of in the line of a cooking vessel was a solitary pewter pot, but it was bright and glistening from the polishings it received through its constant use. But to her it was enough. She placed it on the fire, and in it the pork was tried into lard, and in the same vessel the cakes were fried in the lard; it was washed and cleaned and in it the short cakes were baked; then it was used as a bucket, taken to the spring and filled with water, again placed on the fire and the water boiled, and it being her first "state occasion" a little tea was taken from her meagre store and the meal served to her first guest in her new home, all prepared in the one and only cooking vessel she possessed.

Strangers were always welcome and every traveler received a hospitable reception. If he was in search of a location he was doubly wel-

come, and the pioneer dropped his work to show his visitor all the best sites in the neighborhood that were yet on the market, and if the stranger did enter land in that section he was welcome to bring his wife and family of half a dozen children to make their home with him until he and his sons and the neighbors had erected a cabin for the newcomer. If a settler arrived in the fall the neighbors all kept a careful watch that he suffered for nothing until he could clear his ground and raise a crop of his own. It was not uncommon to make the newcomer a present of land to induce him to locate in their neighborhood, and in one case in this county a pioneer induced a man to remain by selling him eighty acres off his own land for \$100, taking his pay in a note due in one hundred years without interest.* The note is not yet due, but will be in 1920.

The homes of the early settlers were indeed far in the wilderness for it took from two to four weeks for their mail to reach them from their old homes in the East, and when a letter did arrive it was marked "due 25 cents," for postage in those days need not be paid in advance and the charge was according to distance. Neither was the letter always sent to where the addressee lived, but to the nearest postoffice. Prior to 1823 the postoffice of residents of Crawford was Mansfield or Delaware, and the pioneer store-keeper going to one of these places brought back whatever letters were there for any one in his neighborhood. When a postoffice was established at Bucyrus in 1823, that little village received the letters for residents for miles around, those of Whetstone, Liberty, Sandusky, Chatfield, Lykins, Holmes, Texas and Tod townships all getting their mail at Bucyrus. When a letter did arrive for some settler the watchful postmaster requested some man who happened in from that section to notify his neighbor that a letter had arrived for him. The pioneers were generous; they shared with those in need; of the stock or game killed many a neighbor received a portion; but he could not put up the 25 cents for the letter due, because money was something he did not have. But he was still the true neighbor, and after reaching home, when the evening work was done, he went through the woods to the home of his neighbor, several

*Benjamin Sharrock, Polk township.

miles away, and notified him that there was a letter in the postoffice for him. Now the scene of anxiety is transferred to the little farm; they have nothing to dispose of, but the postage must be raised to secure the news from home, so the hens are "summoned to duty," and after patient watching and waiting eight dozen eggs are gathered and the pioneer goes to Bucyrus and exchanges his eight dozen eggs for the "24c due" letter, and returns to his clearing to read over and over again the news from the old home anywhere from a month to six months old.

There was no class of people more welcome among the pioneers than the traveling minister. Long before the first white man had ever dreamed of settling in this wilderness, these faithful servants of God had risked their lives, and many lost them, too, in preaching the Gospel of Christ to the savages. And when the settler came, these ministers, on foot or on horseback, wandered through the sparsely settled region, and the largest cabin or barn was the meeting place of the settlers for miles around to hear once more the word of God. It was not denominational preaching; sometimes it was one creed, sometimes another, but a minister of any denomination was welcome, and although a man may not have been a professing Christian, if his cabin were the larger or the more central it was used for the services, and it was an honor and pleasure to him to entertain the minister. Later the different denominations became numerous enough to hold services of their own special creed at irregular intervals. Violent pulpit oratory was regarded as more necessary in those days than at the present time, and the preacher soared to his highest flights in picturing the terrors and horrors of a brimstone hell. The construction of his sentences, as far as grammar was concerned, was a secondary consideration, and frequently was a neglected art. The loudest in their oratory, both in preaching and in prayer, were looked upon as the better Christians, and when one of these became thoroughly warmed up to his work his prayer could be heard for half a mile.

Among the more religiously inclined morning and evening services were held, the head of the house reading a chapter from the well-worn family Bible, giving out a hymn in which all

joined in the singing, and closing with one of his far-reaching prayers. If a guest were present, known to be a Christian, by courtesy he was asked to lead in the family services, and if he failed to "loosen the rafters" in his instructions to the throne of grace, the thoroughness of his conversion was doubted, and he was never again invited to lead in prayer in that household. Many others were milder in their forms of worship, but among the more zealous the religion of most of the milder class was looked upon with suspicion, and hopes and prayers were freely offered that the scales might fall from their eyes and they become truly converted. But as sure as "the groves were God's first temples," so the purest and truest of religion existed in the hearts of these pioneers. No destitution was so severe in his own family that he ever failed to share the little that he had with his poorer neighbor; no sickness ever invaded any family in his section when he failed to respond with sympathy and with succor; and when the icy hand of death had robbed some poor struggling family of a loved one, every pioneer's heart beat in sympathy with his sorrowing neighbor, and every pioneer's hand tendered assistance and relief. They were true Christians in the broadest and best sense of the word, and in the books above where the recording angel has written the list of those who loved their fellow men, the names of these early pioneers will be found leading all the rest.

Each settler was his own doctor, and the minor diseases were cured by their own simple remedies. In the loft of each cabin, or in the cabin itself along the wall, hung the wormwood and pennyroyal, sassafras and sage, tansy and catnip, and other herbs and barks gathered and dried for sickness, and the minor cases were cared for with these simple ingredients. In each neighborhood some man was depended upon to set a broken leg or arm, and it was fairly done with no charge, the patient on his recovery as a remembrance of the kindly act sending around a deer he had shot. But there were times when the disease or the accident was beyond the knowledge or the skill of the household or the neighbors. Then it was one of the family or a kindly neighbor started through the woods anywhere from ten to forty miles for medical aid, and a day or two later

returned with the doctor on horseback, with his saddle-bags containing his wonderful medicines, who gave what treatment he thought the patient needed, and left advice for future care, for the distance was too great to make a second call possible. He was paid for his trip, if there was anything to pay with—a little cash, or some skins or some provisions; perhaps nothing, and a year or two later receive a wagon-load of potatoes or of corn, some choice skins, or a cash payment from the pioneer who had not forgotten his faithful services. The doctor was satisfied; he had gone the toilsome journey as an errand of mercy and as a professional duty, and the pecuniary reward was a secondary consideration.

But the pioneers had their pleasures as well. They had their cabin-raising and their log-rollings; and they had their shooting matches, for marksmanship with the rifle was their highest sport. Then there were the quilting-bees and the husking-bees, and after the work was over many provisions were eaten and much whisky drank. Whatever the occasion for the gathering may have been it was followed by a most bounteous meal of the wholesome provisions that the forest and the farm could supply, and always enjoyed, for good appetites were never lacking in those early days. The natural result of these gatherings and the dances with which the occasions closed, were the weddings, where the bride was complimented and admired, resplendent in a new calico gown that cost \$1 a yard and was made by herself out of five yards of goods; the happy groom, envied and congratulated, his hair smoothed and plastered to his head and polished and glistening with a superabundance of bear's grease. And after the wedding the feast, the long table so crowded and covered with the good things prepared that no one could see that a table cloth was lacking. After the feast all the young folks escorted the bridal couple to their new home, which was another little log cabin in the forest, but its building and furnishing had been the willing work of the young husband for many an evening after his day's work had been completed on his father's farm.

Sometimes and frequently, the angel of death invaded the household, and a parent or child was called away. If a child, it was the father who went sorrowfully to the woods and

selected the straightest tree from which he made the little coffin, lovingly staining the wood with walnut, and tenderly covering his rough work with ferns and flowers, and the neighbors came from miles around, and in some pretty and quiet spot on the little farm the body was placed in its last earthly home, one of the elderly pioneers conducting the services with preaching and with prayer. If it was the husband called away, the duties of caring for the family fell upon the stricken wife, and many a boy of eight or nine became the useful assistant of the widowed mother as the provider for the younger members of the family. If help was needed, the pioneer neighbors, after their own hard day's work was done, assembled of an evening at her little clearing, and prepared the land, and planted the seed, and harvested the crop, and kept up their kindly work until the children were old enough to care for the family.

So the pioneers of Crawford settled the county, passing through frequent trials and undergoing many privations, with certainly one redeeming feature in their own experience in the wilderness, and that was that by the time the first settler placed his foot on Crawford soil, the Indians had been so thoroughly whipped and cowed into submission that no settler's cabin in this county was ever burned, and no pioneer was ever murdered and scalped by the savage tribes, as was so frequent and so harrowing in the eastern and southern counties in the earlier days.

Slowly but surely the primitive cabins gave way to those of hewn logs and to the double log cabins; and these were in turn followed by a few frame houses, and an occasional brick residence. Each year the acreage of cleared land increased; new roads were laid out and the earlier ones improved; little settlements were started which became villages, grew into towns, and expanded into cities, and the wilderness of a century ago became the rich and fertile fields and farms, and the busy and prosperous villages and cities of today.

On Feb. 12, 1820, the Legislature passed an act erecting a county which they named Crawford, after Col. William Crawford, who was burned at the stake in 1782 within the confines of the county then created. In 1820 the present county of Crawford had within its borders

less than a hundred settlers, who with their families numbered about 500 persons. As nearly as can be gathered the principal settlers up to 1820 were as follows:

Auburn Township. 1814—Jedediah Morehead, John Pettigon. 1815—William Green, Samuel S. Green, Jacob Coykendall, John Deardorff. 1816—Aaron B. Howe. 1817—William Cole, Charles Morrow. 1818—Levi Bodley, Lester Bodley, Jesse Bodley, John Bodley, David Cummins, Charles DeWitt, William Laugherty, Henry Reif. 1819—Adam Aumend, Adam Aumend, Jr., Samuel Hanna, Resolved White. 1820—Rodolphus Morse, Erastus Kellogg, Jacob Snyder, Palmer Halse, Daniel Hulse.

Bucyrus Township. 1819—Samuel Norton, Albigece Bucklin, Seth Holmes, ——— Sears. 1820—David Beadle, Michael Beadle, Joseph Ensley, William Young, George Young, John Young, Joseph Young.

Chatfield Township. 1820—Jacob Whetstone.

Cranberry Township. No one.

Dallas Township. 1820—G. H. Busby, Samuel Liné, Matthew Mitchell, George Walton, Charles White.

Holmes Township. No one.

Jackson Township. 1820—Joseph Russell, John Doyle.

Jefferson Township. 1816—Jacob Fisher. 1817—Christian Snyder, Westell Ridgley, Peter Beebout, Thomas Ferguson, J. S. Griswell. 1818—John Adrian, Lewis Leiberger, James Nail.

Liberty Township. 1819—Daniel McMichael. 1820—Ralph Bacon, Auer Umberfield.

Lykins Township. No one.

Folk Township. 1817—Benjamin Leveridge, James Leveridge, Nathaniel Leveridge. 1818—Nehemiah Story, Nathaniel Story, Father Kitteridge, Benjamin Sharrock, George Wood, David Gill. 1819—Samuel Brown, Michael Brown, Asa Hosford, Horace Hosford, Disberry Johnson, John Sturgis. 1820—J. Dickerson, David Reid, William Hosford, ——— Pletcher.

Sandusky Township. 1819—Samuel Knisely, James Gwell. 1820—Samuel Shull, Mathew Elder.

Texas Township. No one.

Tod Township. No one.

Vernon Township. 1818—George Byers. 1819—David Anderson, Andrew Dixon.

Whetstone Township. 1819—John Kent. 1820—Noble McKinstry, Joseph S. Young, Martin Shaffner, John Willowby.

CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY

First Elections—Boundaries—First Taxes—Early Roads—Location of County Seat—Col. Kilbourne's Proposition—Settlement of Bucyrus—Crawford County Organized—The Fight on Commissioners—Their First Proceedings—Readjustment of Township Lines, 1831-1835—Indian Purchase, 1835—The Leiths—Justice Garrett—Formation in 1845 of Crawford County as it Now Exists—Later Township Changes—New Roads—The Courts—Contest for County Seat—Donations of Leading Citizens—Erection of Court House—Visit of General Harrison—The County Jail—Population of Crawford County in 1830 and 1850—Construction of Railroads—New Court House—Improvements—The Court House of 1856—The New Jail—Care of the Poor—Abuses of the Old System—The County Infirmary—More Roads—Difficulties of Travel in Early Days—The Mails—Turnpikes and Stage Routes—Early Stores—Population by Townships—List of Residents in 1826.

Toil swings the axe and forests bow;
The fields break out in radiant bloom;
Rich harvests smile behind the plow,
And cities cluster round the loom.—Anon.

On Feb. 20, 1820, the Legislature passed an act creating fourteen counties out of the territory purchased from the Indians in 1817—Crawford, Allen, Hardin, Hancock, Henry, Marion, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams and Wood. Later, from these counties, were erected Auglaize, Defiance, Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa and Wyandot, the latter being formed almost exclusively from Crawford in 1845, taking 288 square miles from this county, 47 from Marion, 45 from Hancock and 24 from Hardin. The new county of Crawford as erected in 1820 was 18 miles from north to south and thirty-three from east to west, or 594 square miles. Its northern boundary was the same as today; its southern boundary two miles north of the present county line. On the east it commenced on the present eastern boundary of Cranberry and Sandusky townships, and extended west to seven miles beyond Upper Sandusky, the present western boundaries of Crawford, Salem and Millin town-

ships in Wyandot county. As surveyed the territory was townships 1, 2 and 3 in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 east, and the western half of townships 16, 17 and 18, in range 21 west. The new county of Crawford, not having sufficient population, and not having sufficient taxable property to bear the expense of a county government, was placed temporarily, with its sister county of Marion, under the jurisdiction of Delaware county.

The first act of the commissioners of Delaware relating to Crawford county was on March 9, 1820, when they passed a resolution creating that part of Crawford county lying west of what is the western boundary of Bucyrus township into a township to be known as "Big Rock, and an order issued for the election of township officers."

On June 5, 1820, another resolution was passed creating the township of Harmony, which was that part of Crawford county, extending from the present western boundary of Bucyrus township to the Richland county line, which was then the present western boundary of Auburn and Vernon townships. Crawford county was now two townships. Harmony township (all of Crawford east of the western

boundary of Bucyrus township) is never again mentioned in connection with Crawford county, but later in the Delaware records this territory is referred to as Sandusky township, so it is probable that when the action of the commissioners was referred to the court for approval the name of the township was changed to Sandusky. This is indicated from the fact that the Delaware commissioners on Dec. 23, 1822, passed the following:

"Ordered, that all that part of Sandusky township which lies west of the middle of the seventeenth range of lands be and the same is hereby erected into a separate township by the name of Bucyrus."

Prior to this the Delaware commissioners had erected the township of Crawford, which was six by eighteen miles in size, and embraced what is now Texas township, Crawford county, and Sycamore, Tymochtee and Crawford townships in Wyandot county. Here an election was called, the first in the new county of Crawford. It was held on April 1, 1821, at the home of Henry Lish, who ran a ferry across the Tymochtee on the road leading from Upper Sandusky to Little Sandusky (Fremont). There were just thirteen voters present, and fourteen offices to fill, and Elijah Brayton was the man elected to two offices.

One of the last acts of the Delaware commissioners relating to Crawford County was on March 2, 1824, when they created the township of Whetstone, as it exists today, except that in the rearrangement of Crawford county in 1845, two miles were added to Whetstone on the south from Marion county.

On June 6, 1821, the first taxes were levied in Crawford county, and the commissioners decided to levy the taxes "to the full extent allowed by law, to wit: horses, 30 cents each; cattle, 10 cents each; houses, &c., the one-half of one per cent."

The principal business of the Delaware commissioners relating to Crawford county was the matter of roads. On Dec. 5, 1821, they granted the position for a road commencing in Marion county and joining the State road from Columbus to Portland (Sandusky) at a point near Sharrock's mills. On this road Conrad Roth was one of the viewers, and James Kilbourne the surveyor. On March 5, 1822, a road was petitioned for through what is now Wyandot county, on which William

Holmes was one of the viewers. On June 3, 1822, John B. French presented a petition for about the present road from Bucyrus to DeKalb, running east, south of the Sandusky river, and crossing that stream at the old Luke tavern. Michael Beadle, Joseph S. Young and Daniel Palmer were appointed the viewers and John Marshall, the surveyor.

Westell Ridgely presented a petition for the present road from Leesville to Bucyrus, on Dec. 2, 1822.

In May and June of 1822, Col. James Kilbourne surveyed the present Sandusky pike. His surveyor's notes show that nearly a mile north of where the road crossed the Broken-sword it passed through a pondy swale half a mile wide, and a half a mile further they cut through the "southwest bend of the great marsh."

On Jan. 20, 1823, the commissioners granted the petition for a road from the "Upper Sandusky fort to the Richland county line." It passed Crawford on the present boundary line between Bucyrus and Dallas township, and on to Galion. On Dec. 3, 1822, James Kilbourne presented a petition for a road starting in Marion county, passing through Whetstone and Sandusky, and "crossing the Sandusky river below the mouth of Lost Creek, and then angling northwest to strike the Columbus to Portland road. This road is probably the one that joins the Portland road at West Liberty. Amos Earl and John B. French were two of the viewers.

Dec. 1, 1823, Zalmon Rowse petitioned for a road commencing at Sandusky avenue, Bucyrus, and running east along the south line of Norton's property, the present Middletown road. Thomas McClure, Auer Umberfield and John Maxfield were the viewers. There had been some irregularity in the papers for the road from Leesville to Bucyrus, by Westell Ridgely, so on Dec. 2, 1823, it was petitioned for again by Asa Howard, and three of the viewers were John B. French, Amos Earl and Amos U'tey, and this time the road was laid out.

In 1821 James Kilbourne had gone through where Bucyrus now is, looking for a location for a road from Columbus to the Lake, a road having already been built from Columbus to Norton, in the northern part of Delaware

county. During that year he entered into a contract with Samuel Norton to lay out a town on Norton's land on the south bank of the Sandusky, and the plat of the new town, called Bucyrus, was filed in the office of the recorder of Delaware county on Feb. 11, 1822, the first recorded entry of the name Bucyrus.

On Dec. 15, 1823, the Legislature passed an act authorizing Marion county to elect officers, and become an organized county, at the same time transferring Crawford county to the jurisdiction of Marion county, and Feb. 17, 1824, placing the northwestern part of the county under the jurisdiction of Seneca county. The act went into effect on May 1, 1824, and on May 3, 1824, the first election took place for the new county officials of Marion. The officers elected were Sheriff, Auditor, Coroner and three County Commissioners. There were no candidates from Crawford, except one County Commissioner, and it must have been understood that Crawford to have one of the Commissioners, as Crawford's candidate headed the list. The vote on Commissioner was Enoch B. Merriman (Crawford county) 247; Matthew Merritt 209, Amos C. Wilson 157, William Cochran 122, John Page 102, Alexander Berry, Jr. 69, Eber Baker 53, David Tipton 47, William Wyatt 26. Merriman, Merritt and Wilson were elected. At the regular election following, on Oct. 12, Merriman again led the poll, the vote for commissioner being Enoch B. Merriman 297, Amos C. Wilson 256, John Page 226, Matthew Merritt 109; Richard Hopkins 130. Merriman, Wilson and Page elected. At this election C. Roth was a candidate for Auditor. He was the only other candidate besides Merriman from Crawford county, but he was defeated, receiving only 33 votes. His opponent, Ezekiah Gorton, receiving 334.

At this election Crawford cast its first vote for Governor, and the vote of Marion and Crawford combined was 380, the Federalist candidate, Allen Trimble, receiving 275, and the Democratic candidate, Jeremiah Morrow, receiving 105. The returns show that at that time there were but two voting townships in Crawford county. The eastern three miles (present width of Sandusky township), was Sandusky township, then three miles wide and 18 deep, and cast 7 votes for Morrow and 5

for Trimble; then came Bucyrus township, twelve miles wide and 18 deep, extending from the present eastern boundary of Whetstone and Liberty to the western boundary of Bucyrus, Holmes and Lykens. This township cast 49 for Trimble and 1 for Morrow. What is now Texas, Tod and western Dallas voted as a part of Grand Prairie, Marion county, while all of Wyandot belonging then to Crawford, voted with Seneca county.

In this first vote probably 115 were cast in Crawford county and 265 in Marion county, and of this 115 the present Crawford had 64 of the votes and the present Wyandot 51. The Crawford vote being the 50 in Bucyrus, 12 in Sandusky, and 2 in what is now Texas township, but it is a singular fact that in this first election, Bucyrus township, which included in that election, all of the present townships of Bucyrus, Holmes, Lykens, Chatfield, Liberty, Whetstone, and the western mile of Cranberry gave Trimble 49, and Morrow democrat 1. In the more than four-score years that have passed since this first political vote, the democratic vote has very largely increased, but unfortunately there is no way at this late date to discover who it was that cast that first democratic vote in Bucyrus, from whom so numerous a progeny has descended. At the Presidential election in 1908, the territory that was then Bucyrus township gave the following vote: Democratic 1859, Republican 1151, scattering 97. Any one interested can figure for himself the per cent of increase in the democratic vote in the last 84 years.

Mr. Merriman resigned as commissioner and was succeeded by Zachariah Welsh, whose farm was near where the village of Wyandot now is, the Wyandot part of Crawford county. At the election in October 1825, Zalmon Rowse was elected as the commissioner from Crawford county, taking the place of Welsh.

On Oct. 4, 1821, the first agreement between Samuel Norton and James Kilbourne was signed to lay out a town on Norton's land. Various changes were made, and an amended agreement was signed on Dec. 15, 1822, and in this agreement it is stated the town is "now named Bucyrus."

The sale of lots of the new town commenced, and the wisdom of the location was demonstrated by the interest taken in the new

village. But the projectors of the new town recognized the fact that it was in the southeastern part of the county, nine miles being east of them and twenty-four west; six miles south of it and twelve north, so Col. Kilbourne brought pressure to bear on the Legislature for the organization of a new county to be called Bucyrus, so arranging this territory that Bucyrus would be in the centre, and have no opposition as the county seat. To facilitate this movement, Samuel Norton issued the follow agreement:

"Know ye that I, Samuel Norton, of Bucyrus, in Crawford county and State of Ohio, have agreed, and do agree, as this instrument witnesseth, that in case the county of Bucyrus should be established by law at the approaching session of the Legislature, for which petitions will be presented, and the seat of justice permanently established in the town of Bucyrus, then, and in that case, I will give, and, by a warranty deed free and clear of all incumbrance, convey unto such agent or agents as may be appointed to the trust, for the use of said new county in defraying the expenses of erecting a court house and offices in said town of Bucyrus, one equal third part in number and value of all the numbered lands and outlots of said town, or that may be numbered within the present year, which remain to me as original proprietor thereof; that is to say, one-third of all the lots numbered on the recorded plat of said town, or that may be numbered as aforesaid, excepting those which have been bargained and sold, or that may be sold to individuals, by deeds or title bonds prior to the acceptance of this offer and excepting also the fractional parts of said town, originally belonging to Abel Carey and Daniel McMichael. On a plat of said town accompanying this obligation are distinctly marked the lots by their numbers and situations composing the said third part intended to be given for the public uses aforesaid, and the foregoing agreement and the just fulfillment thereof I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at said Bucyrus, this 20th day of November, 1823.

SAMUEL NORTON.

In presence of A. L. Shover.

Notwithstanding the influence of Col. Kilbourne in the State, and the petitions presented by the few but enterprising citizens of Bucyrus, the Legislature declined to erect the new county of Bucyrus. In 1823 an enumeration of the voters of the State had been taken, and this count showed that Crawford county had 244 electors and Marion 517, so the Legislature, instead of erecting a new county, passed an act authorizing Marion county to elect officers and organize, placing Crawford county temporarily a part of Marion.

The first road laid out by the Marion com-

missioners was what is now the Marion road, on June 8, 1824, "commencing at David Tipton's farm, thence on nearest and best road to Bucyrus, making Benjamin Salmon's peach orchard, Benjamin Fickle's farm, and David Bryant's points." Tipton's farm was two miles this side of Marion where the road from Upper Sandusky forms a point by joining the Marion road. The same day a road was established "beginning at the east line of Crawford county, at the crossing of the road leading from Wooster to Upper Sandusky, thence on the nearest and best ground to Bucyrus, making Daniel Michael's mill a point on said road." This road passed through Liberty, north of the Sandusky, crossing the river at McMichael's mill, which was on the south bank of the river but across the road from the present water works reservoir. The road then joined the Mansfield road and entered Bucyrus. A part of the road has long since been abandoned, and the balance straightened.

On Dec. 7, 1824, Heman Rowse, Nathaniel Plummer, Benjamin Parcher and John McClure were appointed viewers for the road from Norton to Portland, first established by the Delaware Commissioners. (Two years later made a state road, the Sandusky Pike.)

Dec. 17, 1824, what is now the Mt. Vernon road was laid out. A part of it was to go west on a road that runs from the Plains to James Nail's mills "until it crosses the bridge through the long swamp, thence running north-westwardly so as to cross the Whetstone about ten or fifteen rods north of Clinger's fields," thence to intersect the Bucyrus road running to Galion. Clinger's fields were about the north-west quarter of section 33, Whetstone, two miles northwest of New Winchester.

The last road the Marion commissioners ordered was the Little Sandusky road, "commencing at or near the Little Sandusky bridge, thence by nearest and best ground to Bucyrus, passing Selick Longwell and Thomas Terry." This road and the Leeville road are the two most meandering roads in the county; in the years that have passed they have been straightened in many places.

From 1820 to 1826 there was a constant and steady stream of settlers taking up land along the few roads, and on the best farming lands of the county. The establishing of a town by

Norton and Kilbourne had brought many to the new village, and the settlement in and around Bucyrus, had brought business to the village so that it boasted of two taverns, a mill, three stores, two tanneries, and several small shops. It was the only village in the eastern section of Crawford, but in the Wyandot portion was McCutchenville, also a village of perhaps three hundred people, a few larger than Bucyrus. Prior to 1822, the only outlet for a market from Bucyrus was over the crude road constructed by the settlers themselves, through the present Liberty, Sandusky and Auburn townships to New Haven, but roads had soon followed to Mansfield, Sandusky, Mt. Vernon and Delaware, the Sandusky road in 1822, being a better outlet for the lake than the one to New Haven. Having failed in the erection of a new county to be called Bucyrus, the citizens of the village and of the county had constantly brought pressure to bear on the Legislature to organize the county, and make the county seat Bucyrus. Finally, on Jan. 31, 1826, the act was passed, but instead of establishing the county seat at Bucyrus, the act referred the matter back to the voters, the location of Bucyrus being too far from the centre of the county to warrant their making it the county seat. Instead they ordered an election of officers in the new county, with the proviso that the commissioners elected should select temporarily the county seat. At that time the population of the county was about as follows, the table being given in a way to show those in the present Crawford part and in the Wyandot part:

Townships	Crawford	Wyandot	Total
Antrim .....	...	70	70
Bucyrus	463	...	463
Crawford .....	...	499	499
Liberty	372	...	372
Pitt .....	...	92	92
Sandusky	346	...	346
Sycamore	22	150	172
Whetstone	375	...	375
Totals	1,578	811	2,389

A total of about 2,389 people in the county when the following act was passed on Jan. 31, 1826:

Section I.—Be it enacted, &c., that the county of Crawford be, and the same is hereby organized into a separate and distinct county.

Section II.—That all Justices of the Peace residing within the county of Crawford, shall continue to

discharge the duties of their respective offices until their commissions shall expire and their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section III.—That the qualified electors residing in the county of Crawford shall meet in their respective townships on the first Monday of April next, and elect their several county officers who shall hold their respective offices until the next annual election and until others are chosen and qualified according to law.

Section IV.—That all suits and actions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall have been commenced, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, and all taxes, fines and penalties which shall have become due shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Section V.—That Zalmon Rowse is hereby appointed assessor for said county of Crawford, who shall, on or before the first day of April next, give bond as is provided in the fourth section of the "act establishing an equitable mode of taxation," to the acceptance of Enoch B. Merryman, who is hereby authorized to receive said bond, and deposit the same with the county auditor of said county forthwith after such Auditor has been elected and qualified; and the assessor herein appointed shall be required to perform the same duties, hold the office for the same time and in the same manner as if he had been appointed by a Court of Common Pleas for said County of Crawford; and the Auditor of State is hereby required to transmit to said Assessor a schedule of all lands subject to taxation within said county, which schedule said Assessor shall return with his other returns to the County Auditor.

Section VI.—That the commissioners elected according to the provisions contained in the third section of this act, shall meet on the first Monday of May next, at the town of Bucyrus, and then and there determine at what place in said county of Crawford the judicial courts shall be held till the permanent seat of justice shall be established in said county.

Section VII.—That those townships and fractional townships in Crawford county which have heretofore been attached to and formed a part of any township in Marion or Seneca county respectively, are hereby attached to, and declared to be a part of, Crawford township in said Crawford county, till the same shall be otherwise provided for by the Commissioner of said county.

By this act the question of the place of the county seat would be decided by the first county commissioners elected. As early as 1821 the settlers near Bucyrus had made a road through the woods to Sandusky. Almost following the route laid out by them Col. Kilbourne, in 1822, had surveyed a road to Sandusky, and along this road much land was being entered. In 1825 Joseph Newell entered land on section 9, Holmes township; it was about a mile west of the Tiffin road, and was on the south bank of the Brokensword, just below where the Brandywine empties into that stream, and adjoining the eastern boundary of the Indian reservation. It was a hand-

some site for a town, and being very much nearer the centre of the county, Mr. Newell laid out a town on his land which he called Crawford, in the hope that the county seat might be located there.

Before the town had fairly started, the question came before the voters for settlement by the election of the first commissioners. At the time of the first election, April, 1826, two-thirds of the population were in the eastern part of the county, and nearly all of these would naturally support Bucyrus; the other third were expected to favor a more central location. The most thickly settled section at that time was in what is now northern Wyandot, the present township of Tymochtee, containing the little settlement of Old Tymochtee and the town of McCutchenville, the latter having a few more inhabitants than Bucyrus. It was in this township the first election in Crawford county was held. Crawford township had been established by the Delaware County Commissioners in 1821, and comprised the territory that is now Crawford, Tymochtee and Sycamore townships, Wyandot county, and Texas township, Crawford county. The electors met at the home of Henry Lish, who ran a ferry across the Tymochtee on the road from Upper Sandusky to Lower Sandusky (Fremont), passing through where Tiffin now is, that city not then having any existence. There were thirteen electors present. They elected a chairman and secretary of the meeting, appointed judges, and elected by ballot the fourteen township officers. At that time there was no settler in what is now Texas township, so there was no vote cast from what is now Crawford county. The nearest this county came to getting an office was by relationship, Ichabod Merriman being elected one of the trustees, Rufus Merriman one of the appraisers, and Myron Merriman one of the fence viewers. They were relatives of the Merrimans who became prominent in Bucyrus.

When the first county election was held on April 1, 1826, the principal fight was for the commissioners, as on these officers rested the selection of the county seat. Bucyrus was awake to her interests, as the men she presented were John Magers, of Sandusky, who came to the county in 1823; Thomas McClure, of Liberty, who came to the county in 1821,

and George Poe of Whetstone, who came in 1823. In these three townships were nearly half the population of the entire county, and these three men won out. The other first officers were Hugh McCracken, of Bucyrus, for Sheriff; James Martin, of Bucyrus, for Auditor, and John McClure for Surveyor. John H. Morrison may have been elected treasurer, but the general custom in those days was for the commissioners to appoint the first treasurer. At any rate, Mr. Morrison was the first treasurer of the county. Of the men elected the commissioners were farmers, McClure followed his occupation of surveyor, McCracken was a wheelwright, Martin was a school teacher, and Morrison was a lawyer.

The Bucyrus section had two-thirds of the vote, so political wire pulling may not have been necessary. It is a matter of record, however, that in the October election of that year, John Carey, of Crawford township (now Wyandot county) was elected as the first representative from the new county to the State Legislature. This may have been purely accidental, but when two-thirds of the voters present the principal office in their gift to one-third, present day politicians would have their suspicions that the Hon. John had been decidedly friendly to the Bucyrus commissioners in the county seat fight.

The newly elected commissioners held their first meeting at Bucyrus, on the first Monday in May, 1826, and promptly selected Bucyrus as the county seat of the new county.

All the early records of the county commissioners were destroyed by fire in October, 1831, when the jail in Bucyrus was burned. Many other records of the county were lost at the same time. In those days the commissioners held four meetings a year. The first meeting of the county commissioners of which there is any record was as follows:

"Proceedings of the Commissioners of Crawford County, begun and held in the town of Bucyrus, on the 17th and 18th days of October, A. D. 1831:
"Be it resolved, That James McCracken, Esq., of Crawford county, be and hereby is appointed a commissioner (in the room of R. W. Cahill, Esq., resigned) to lay out a certain state road, commencing at the town of Perrysburg, in Wood county; thence to McCutchenville; thence to Bucyrus, in Crawford county.

"Resolved, That an order be issued to the Auditor, John Caldwell, for seventy dollars and sixty-eight cents, for his services as Auditor.

"Resolved, That Z. Rowse be, and he is hereby authorized to contract for books for the Clerk's and Recorder's offices, to be paid out of the county treasury."

While there are no records of the commissioners prior to the above, from papers in other offices and from township records it is found that among the first acts of the commissioners in 1826 was the dividing of the new territory into townships, and Cranberry was formed as the northeastern township, its territory including what is now Cranberry and the eastern four miles of Chatfield. Texas township was a part of Sycamore township; west of this were Tymochee and Crawford, these last three townships having been created by the Marion Commissioners. This constituted the northern tier of townships. The central tier commenced on the east with the three mile strip which was the northern half of Sandusky township; west of this was Liberty, about six miles square; then Holmes six miles square, and then Antrim, which included what is now Tod and extended to Pitt township. The southern tier commenced on the east with the southern half of Sandusky, three miles wide; then Whetstone nearly six miles square; then Bucyrus, the same territory as now; northern Dallas was a part of Antrim, which extended to Pitt township. The present two miles of southern Dallas and the two southern miles of Whetstone were then a part of Marion county, and the eastern four miles of the county were a part of Richland county. With the exception of the two mile strip which was added to Whetstone on the south in 1845, the townships of Liberty, Whetstone, Holmes and Bucyrus were in 1826 the same territory they are today.

On account of the Pike road from Bucyrus to Sandusky, and the business it created along the line by giving a market outlet to the settlers, the western portion of Cranberry was becoming rapidly settled, and petitions were presented to the commissioners for the division of Cranberry, and about 1831 Cranberry was established its present size, and Chatfield created six miles deep and four miles wide. About the same time Lykins was erected from Sycamore township, the western half of that township, and it included the present Lykins and the western mile of Chatfield.

No further change was made in the townships until in 1835. Sandusky township was a strip on the east three miles wide and twelve deep, which was so inconvenient that the citizens petitioned for a division of the township, and Sandusky township was erected as at present, the three mile strip, six miles deep, east of Whetstone being formed into a new township named Jackson.

In 1835, the Government purchased of the Indians, seven miles off the eastern part of their reservation, which was all of the present Tod township, a trifle over two miles of western Bucyrus and Holmes and the northern three mile strip of Dallas. This was surveyed and in 1837 opened to settlement. This necessitated a rearrangement of townships. The parts adjoining Bucyrus and Holmes were easily placed by making them a part of those townships, which they already were by the survey. Antrim was divided, the northern half being named Leith township and the southern half remaining Antrim. Leith township included in its borders the six northern miles of Tod while the three southern miles of Tod and the three northern miles of Dallas were a part of Antrim.

The prominent man in the new township of Leith was George W. Leith, whose father was the first white child born in the Sandusky valley, his grandfather, John Leith, having been taken a prisoner by the Wyandot Indians when a boy, afterward marrying Sally Lowry, a white girl who had also been taken prisoner by the Indians. John Leith was an Indian trader and Samuel Leith, the father of George W., was born in 1775, at the village which was then the headquarters of the Indians, probably the old Indian town of Upper Sandusky, about three miles further up the Sandusky than the present town of Upper Sandusky. During the Revolutionary war and at the time of Crawford's campaign John Leith, the grandfather, ran a trading store at the Wyandot village, which was the headquarters of the Indian allies of the British, and when the township was named Leith by the commissioners, the enemies of Leith protested against the name on the ground that his grandfather was on the side of the British. The remonstrance became so universal that the commissioners were compelled to change the name, and wisely avoided

any future difficulty by deciding that as the territory was the exact centre of the county they would name it Centre township. Prior to this, when the township was organized as Leith, there was an election to fill the various offices, and George W. Leith was elected justice of the peace. He had already qualified and was serving when the indignant storm broke, and when the commissioners discarded the name of Leith, he promptly resigned his office.

The justice elected in Antrim township was George Garrett. When the Indian mill was started for the use of the Wyandots near Upper Sandusky under the treaty of 1817, it was run by Garrett. Later he built the Garrett mill on the Sandusky near Wyandot, and was running this when he was elected justice. He was a life-long friend of Leith, a quarter-blood Indian, and was so indignant at the action of the commissioners that he, too, resigned.

There were no other changes or erections of townships, until the present Crawford county was formed in 1845, when 18 miles was taken from the western part of the county to form Wyandot county. As part compensation for this loss of territory four miles on the east was added to Crawford from Richland, and two miles on the south was added from Marion. The Richland addition included the present townships of Auburn and Vernon. South of Vernon was Sandusky township, Richland county, four miles wide and seven deep, and as Crawford had a township named Sandusky the new territory was called Polk, it receiving two miles of the strip taken from Marion county. The balance of the two mile strip from Marion county was attached to Whetstone, and further west the two mile strip was made a part of a new township named Dallas. West of Bucyrus, Holmes and Lykins a strip two miles wide remained a part of Crawford county. The northern six miles of this territory was erected into Texas township, the next nine miles became the present township of Tod and the lower three miles were added to Dallas. In the north, one mile was taken from the eastern side of Lykins and given to Chatfield, making both these townships equal in size, five miles square.

Polk and Jackson were the southeastern townships of the county Polk being four miles

wide and seven deep and Jackson three miles wide and seven deep. A petition was presented to the Commissioners to make a different division of these two townships, and after several hearings, the boundary was changed and instead of being north and south the dividing line was made east and west, the northern part, seven miles wide and four deep being named Jackson and the southern part, seven wide and three deep being called Polk.

The next change of townships was in 1873. Crestline, in Jackson township, had been laid out in 1851, and became a prominent railroad centre, and grew so rapidly in population that the business of the entire township was conducted at that town, which was so inconvenient to those residing in the western portion of the township that a petition was presented to the commissioners to divide the township, and the request was granted the five western miles being formed into a township which was named Jefferson, leaving Jackson the smallest township in the county, only two miles wide and four deep.

The final change of township lines was in 1909, when two southeastern sections of Vernon township petitioned to be attached to Jackson, as it would be more convenient to them. Their request was granted.

Another large branch of the work of the early commissioners was the laying out of new roads and the straightening of old ones. The road mentioned in the first records of the commissioners in 1831, that from Perrysburg to Bucyrus, was what is now known as the Tiffin road.

The county seat had only been selected temporarily, so the people of Bucyrus did not feel disposed to erect a new court house. The county did, however, build a jail. The commissioners made the contract with Zalmon Rowse for its construction. It was of logs, and was built on the lot now occupied by the Park House, at the southeast corner of Walnut street and the Pennsylvania road. This jail was built in 1827. It was the only county building, and in it were kept many of the county records which were destroyed by the burning of the building in October, 1831.

The selection of Bucyrus as the county seat carried with it the holding of court at Bucyrus. In those days, a Common Pleas Court con-

sisted of a lawyer, appointed by the Legislature, who was the presiding judge, and three prominent citizens, also appointed by the Legislature, who sat with him as associate judges. The first court was held in this county in 1826. There was no court house and the most convenient place to hold the court was in Abel Carey's cabin on the south bank of the Sandusky just west of the Sandusky avenue bridge. Ebenezer Lane, of Norwalk, was the presiding judge for this section, and he came across the country on horseback. The Legislature had appointed in February, as the associate judges for the new county, E. B. Merriman and John Carey of Bucyrus, and John B. French of Sandusky township. Later, court was held in the school house, which was a one story log structure in a grove just west of the present site of Holy Trinity Church, the lot now occupied by Mrs. Charles Vollrath. When a jury case was on, the sheriff escorted the jurymen to some private residence or shop where they could hold their deliberations undisturbed. Each year also the Supreme Court met at Bucyrus. In those days the Supreme Court was composed of four members, and court was held not less than once each year in every county in the State, two members of the Supreme Court being necessary to constitute a quorum. Court days were great days for Bucyrus. The best rooms in the tavern were reserved for the judges, and lawyers came from the surrounding towns, notably Mansfield, Norwalk and Delaware, and in the evening the judges laid aside their dignity and with the visiting lawyers sat in the hotel office, which was the bar room, and told their stories and reminiscences to the delight of the villagers who dropped in. These villagers were not a part of the sacred circle, probably not more than half a dozen of the more prominent men in the town having the temerity to take any part in the conversation.

The town of Bucyrus was growing, the county was becoming more and more thickly settled, and roads were being laid out so they would pass the mill or farm of some prominent citizen, his convenience being of far more importance in those days than anything else; or, probably, as it was the influential citizen who took the active part to secure the road he would naturally see that its location

was the most convenient for him. Finally in 1830 the Legislature appointed three commissioners to visit Crawford county and recommend a site for the permanent county seat. The commissioners were Judge Hosea Williams of Delaware, R. S. Dickerson of Lower Sandusky (Fremont), and J. S. Glassgo of Holmes county. The census of 1830 gave Crawford a population of 4,778, and of these about two-thirds were in the eastern part, and the other one-third in the western part, or Wyandot portion. There were but two towns of any consequence in the county, Bucyrus with a population of about 300, and McCutchenville a dozen or more larger. The objection to Bucyrus was that it was in the southeastern part of the county, and in those days when the only means of travel was over the worst of roads this was a serious objection. McCutchenville, however, although a trifle larger than Bucyrus, was not to be considered; it being in the extreme northwest. The only real danger to Bucyrus was the site of James Newell's town of Crawford on the bank of the Brokensword. Unfortunately for him the town had not developed. It had probably three log houses, with a little clearing around each; the rest was all original forest and only the plat of the town could show where the streets were to be. A graveyard was marked on the plat but even this was covered with trees like the rest, and untenanted. However, in those days the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate permanent county seats were governed by a desire to place the site as near the centre of the county as possible. True, the exact centre of the county (within a mile of Osceola) was then an Indian reservation of twelve by seventeen miles in size, of the eighteen by thirty of the county, but the commissioners for the State well knew the time was not far distant when this great central tract would be thrown open for settlement. Already many settlers had squatted on the reservation in defiance of the law, and others were occupying and clearing it, renting from the Indian owners. Four miles northeast of the exact centre of the county was Bucyrus' rival for the county seat.

In the summer of 1830 the commissioners appointed to settle the question came to Bucyrus, and faithful to their duties visited

the site of Crawford, going out what is now the Tiffin road over a road which had been made by the settlers themselves through the woods avoiding as far as possible the swampy ground. Five miles to the north they left this semblance of a road and took a trail through the woods for about a mile, and came to the three or four little cabins. After passing over the swampy ground that then covered southern Holmes this higher ground on the banks of what was then a pretty little river certainly showed up as an attractive site for a town. The commissioners returned to Bucyrus, no doubt tired from a twelve miles ride on horseback through what was then nothing but swamps and forest, and they found a fine supper waiting for them at the tavern. They found also the prominent men of the village there. Col. Kilbourne was up from Columbus to attend the banquet given in their honor; his partner, Samuel Norton, was there; also Zalmon Rowse and a young attorney who had recently located in the town, Josiah Scott; the Careys and the Merrimans, the McCrackens and the Failors were there; George Lauck and Ichabod Rogers, the latter rapidly becoming one of the wealthy men of the village. It is probable nearly all of Bucyrus' prominent citizens were there or dropped in to meet the commissioners. The matter was talked over under the most enjoyable circumstances. Norton agreed to donate the two lots held in reserve by him for a school house and jail. Kilbourne agreed to donate two of his reserved lots for the court house. And under the excitement and enthusiasm of the moment, and the stimulating and exhilarating effects of the liquid end of the feast, liberal citizens promised various subscriptions toward the erection of public buildings, and to show they meant it they reduced their promises to writing to which they affixed their names.

The lots donated by Kilbourne for the court house, were Nos. 90 and 92, the present site. The lots for a schoolhouse and a jail donated by Norton, were Nos. 86 and 88, now occupied by the Park House and the residence of A. Wickham. With some of the other subscriptions, the county commissioners' records later show that legal measures had to be taken for their collection, which indicates the wisdom of those engineering the movement having a

promise made under the enthusiasm of the moment reduced to writing and signed. Human nature does not change much after all, and even in the present day the courts are sometimes resorted to for the enforcement of the payment of subscription to some enterprise which the signer enthusiastically supported at its inception. On the other hand, in 1823 Samuel Norton signed an agreement to give one-third of the proceeds received from the sale of all the lots he owned in Bucyrus toward the erection of public buildings, provided a new county was formed with Bucyrus as the county seat, and in 1826, when the Pike Road from Columbus to Sandusky was being prospected, some of the Bucyrus business men and lot owners, to secure the road subscribed for more stock than their property was appraised at on the tax duplicate. No wonder the Ohio Gazeteer of 1826, in its mention of Bucyrus, described it as "a lively post town laid out in 1822," &c. It was easy enough to select the beautiful site of Bucyrus, but that did not make the town; it took the enterprise and push, the liberality and work of Norton and Rowse, of Merriman and St. John, of the Careys and the McCrackens to give it the name and the reputation of "a lively post town" when it was only three years old, and to keep it one.

After the selection of Bucyrus as the county seat the commissioners let the contract to Zalmon Rowse for the erection of a court house. Col. Kilbourne was the architect of the new building and the contractors were Nicholas Cronebaugh, Abraham Hahn and William Early. The design of the building, as drawn by Kilbourne, was simply a copy of the State House at Columbus, only smaller, having but one window on each side of the door in the front of the buildings, instead of the two windows on each side which the State House had. The site of the building was the present site, except that it was built further forward, even with Mansfield street. The first floor was on a level with the street, certainly not more than one log step being necessary to enter the building. On each side of the door was the window. The second floor was the court room and had three windows in front and two on each side. The first floor also had but two windows on each side of the

buildings. The roof sloped from the four sides up to a square tower. On top of this was a smaller round tower surmounted by a weather vane. The building was of brick, the brick being made at Hahn's brick yard which was at the southwest corner of Sandusky and Warren. In the course of its erection the building had reached the second story by Dec. 4, 1830, and on that day the scaffolding gave way and Elias Cronebaugh and a man named Seigler were thrown to the ground and killed. On the completion of the building it was painted white, emblematic of the purity of the justice which it was expected would be furnished within the new structure. In 1837 a bell was added, which cost \$100, and the day it was placed in position was made the occasion for a jollification. In 1844 a fence was placed around the lot, which cost \$56; it was of wooden pickets, about four feet high, resting on the ground. The building was not only used for the courts but for all public meetings, and there were very few Sundays when the court room was not used by some religious denomination for the holding of services.

It was in this old court room that Gen. William Henry Harrison spoke in 1840, when he was campaigning for the presidency. He was accompanied at Bucyrus by Robert C. Schenck, a rising young attorney of Dayton, and a brilliant orator, who later became a General in the Civil War, a member of Congress, and minister to England. During his stay at Bucyrus Gen. Harrison stopped at the hotel kept by Samuel Norton, where the Zeigler Mill now stands on North Sandusky avenue. Richard M. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, spoke at Bucyrus during the same campaign. He was accompanied by Senator William Allen and Gov. Wilson Shannon. When they left here for the meeting at Mansfield, they were accompanied by George Sweney, the Congressman from this district. The difficulties of campaigning in those days may be judged from the fact that the Vice Presidential candidate spoke at Bucyrus on Friday, and in company with Allen, Shannon and Sweney drove to the home of William Patterson this side of Mansfield where they rested on Sunday for the Mansfield meeting of Monday. A vice presi-

dential candidate traveling only 26 miles and filling two dates in four days!

Although the court house was commenced in 1830, it was 1834 before it was completed to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and accepted by them. It is certain that the contractors were as slow then as they sometimes are today, as it was during the erection of the jail in 1839 the commissioner's journal contained the following terse entry:

"Commissioners met today to see if the new jail was done, and of course it wasn't done. On motion adjourned."

In these days of long drawn out reports, one turns with pure joy to an entry which in three lines expresses the exact state of affairs with a side swipe at the dilatory contractors thrown in.

The old log jail erected in 1827 was destroyed by fire in 1831, burned up by Andrew Hesser, who was being confined there as a lunatic. Its destruction involved also that of the records of the county commissioners, for it was in this building that that body held their meetings. After the fire, in searching among the ruins, bones were found, and the officials being satisfied that the unfortunate Hesser had lost his own life in the burning of the jail, the bones were carefully gathered up and given Christian burial. Some time later the citizens were astonished when an officer arrived from Wooster, bringing with him the identical Andy supposed to have been burned up, and whose remains were known to have been decently buried. It appears Andy had been discovered at Wooster sitting on a store box, and as his talk and actions showed he was of unsound mind, he was taken in charge, and learning from him that he was from Bucyrus they brought him home. Andy was quite amused at the astonishment of the citizens, and told them: "Well, you folks call Andy crazy; but what are you? A set of men who find a lot of old sheep bones, and say they belong to Andy, and all the time Andy is in the grove behind a tree laughing at you." When Andy died and where he was finally buried is not known, but for many years the place in the graveyard over the river where the sheep bones were mouldering to decay was humorously pointed out as the grave of Andy Hesser.

At the time of the burning of the jail in October, 1831, the new court house was in process of erection, and the county could not afford to erect a permanent structure at that time, so another temporary jail was erected on the adjoining lot a few feet south of the burned building. It was built as cheaply as it was hurriedly, and appears to have had two uses; first as a place in which to confine persons when arrested, and second, as a source of complaint to the various grand juries on account of its insecurity and condition. Its first use was not a success, as its construction was such that it was optional with the prisoner as to how long he remained within its enclosures, and the frequent departure, a few days before the trial, of those criminals who were certain to be convicted kept the court and jury busy with their complaints as to its condition. Finally, in 1838, a proposition was submitted to the people for a new jail, and it carried, and on Feb. 4, 1839, the contract was awarded to Zalmon Rowse. It was built of brick on the lot donated by Norton for that purpose, just north of the present Carnegie Memorial Library, the brick being made at the brick-yard on Mansfield street, just east of the present Kearsley residence. The building was two low stories in height. Below in front were two rooms for the sheriff and his family, and at the rear were two rooms for the imprisonment of debtors. Above in front were two more rooms for the sheriff, and at the rear were two cells for the prisoners, one in the northeast and the other in the southeast corner of the building. Both were without windows, and they were separated by a corridor, running east and west, and at each end of this corridor was a small window, so the only light the prisoner had was that which came through the little east window, and found its way to his cell through the gratings of the cell door. Later, a solid board fence, eight feet high, was built around the lot at a cost of \$58, with a massive gate which was locked at night.

The first log jail was burned when John Miller was sheriff. He was the second sheriff of the county, succeeding Hugh McCracken, who was elected to that office in October, 1826. The pioneer traditions handed down are to the effect that when the commissioners met in May, 1826, they appointed Hugh McCracken

as the first sheriff. He had only recently arrived in the town, but was a man of prominence and integrity, and was promptly appointed by them. There was little to do, and he did it satisfactorily, but being sheriff he naturally pined for a jail, as the citizens probably did also. So Samuel Norton, of course, donated the lot, and equally, of course, Zalmon Rowse was given the contract for its building. When it was burned it was no special financial loss, and in a very short time Zalmon had the second log structure ready for use.

The little brick jail did duty for nearly twenty years. In these good old days when a man was unable to pay his debts all his creditor had to do was to bring suit before a justice of the peace, and unless the bill was paid, or satisfactorily secured, the unfortunate debtor was unceremoniously arrested and locked up until the amount was paid, or until his creditor relented and let him out. One feature of the law was that if he could give bond in double the amount of the debt that he would not run away, he was allowed "debtor's limits," which was freedom to go anywhere within 400 yards of his prison. This limit was allowed not so much for the debtor, but for the creditor, as the man might then earn enough to pay the debt.

During the building of the little brick jail, James Harper was sheriff, and he occupied as his residence a house that stood on South Sandusky avenue, where now is the residence of Dr. Yeoman, and while awaiting the completion of the new jail, minor prisoners were kept in the court house, and the more serious offenders were lodged in the Marion jail. The principal events of the new brick jail all centered in the northeast cell, up stairs. A man was locked up there, believed to be crazy, and he determined to commit suicide. He was very persevering in his job, for all he had to hang himself to was a bed-post, two and a half feet high, but he succeeded, and when the sheriff opened the cell one morning he found the prisoner dead.

In 1840 James Clements was sheriff. A man had been arrested charged with incendiarism. Several fires had recently occurred in Bucyrus, among others the furniture shop of Peter Howenstein on East Mansfield street,

and a building on the rear of the lot at the northwest corner of Warren and Poplar streets. At the trial one of the strong points of the prosecution was that there were footprints on the soft ground, and the prisoner's shoes just fitted these marks. He was found guilty, the jury probably believing that he ought to be guilty if he wasn't. Judge Bowen, of Marion, who was presiding, mildly censured the jury for their verdict. The judge, however, sentenced him to six years. The prisoner stoutly declared his innocence, and insisted he would never go to the penitentiary. During his confinement in the jail he was a quiet prisoner, giving no trouble, and making friends of the sheriff's children, especially the sheriff's little daughter who used to sit in front of his cell while he interested her with fairy tales.

The sheriff had arranged to take his prisoner to Columbus the following morning, and had selected Jacob Scroggs to accompany him. During the day the prisoner entertained the sheriff's little daughter with more entrancing fairy stories than usual, and succeeded in getting her to give him the keys to his cell. That night, after everything was quiet, he unlocked his cell door, and started down the stairs on his way to freedom. The sheriff was in the room in front of the cell, and hearing the noise, jumped from his bed, and without stopping to dress started after the prisoner. There was no light, but by the sound he followed him to the room below, and although unarmed, he rushed on the prisoner, who, although a much stronger man, he managed to force up stairs, and into his cell. The next morning, when the sheriff came to look after his prisoner, he was dead, having cut his throat from ear to ear. He had found freedom at last. He left a note claiming his innocence, and among other things was the terse statement: "A poor man has no more chance in this world than a flea in a hot boiler."

In 1830 when the court house was built Crawford county had a population of 4,778 people; this had increased in 1850 to 18,177. A new Constitution had been adopted by the State in 1851, and this Constitution had added a new office to the list of county officials, that of probate judge. At the election in October, 1851, Harvey Eaton was elected as the first

probate judge, and commenced his first term in February, 1852, but his only duty at the start was to draw his salary, as it was some time before the Legislature had passed the necessary laws relating to probate judges. There were but four rooms in the court house, and these were already occupied, so there was no place for the new official. The commissioners therefore rented a room of Andrew Faylor to be used by Judge Eaton as his office. It was the room opposite the court house, now occupied by Mader & Crawford as a saloon. For this room the commissioners paid \$36 a year. They started the new judge in business by making an appropriation of \$12 to buy the necessary book in which to keep his records; and another appropriation of \$10 to buy a seal. They furnished the office by buying a set of chairs of Abe Yost for \$5.25, and this appropriation included a set of rulers; they bought a table for \$4, a stove of Daniel Pickering for \$10.97, and closed with an appropriation of \$5 for wood.

In 1850 the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad had been built through the eastern part of the county, and in 1853 the Ohio and Indiana railroad was also in operation through the county. The increase of business and of population made the little court house too small for the transaction of the public business, and a new one became every day more and more of a necessity.

When the county lines were changed in 1845 Auburn, Vernon and Jackson townships, and the eastern part of Polk and Jefferson were transferred from Richland county to Crawford. Isaac Hetrick, the member of the Legislature from Richland county at that time, secured the passage of a resolution exempting the people of that part of Richland county which had been transferred to Crawford from being taxed for the erection of public buildings "for all time." The claim was that Richland county had new and modern public buildings, for which the Richland part of Crawford had already been taxed, while the Crawford public buildings were small and insufficient, and while there was much that was just in the resolution, the exemption "for all time" showed that Legislatures were just as careless and as thoughtless in the passage of laws in those days as they are today. Many other

complications had arisen in the formation of the present Crawford county. An attempt was made to have the Legislature make Galion the county seat of the new county, but this proposition was defeated through the work of Crawford's representative, Samuel S. Caldwell. Another proposition was submitted to the Legislature to exempt that part of Marion county recently attached to Crawford from the payment of any taxes for the erection of public buildings, of course with the beautiful rider, "for all time." Mr. Caldwell promptly killed this by calling attention to the fact that no one from this attached section had asked for the passage of any such act, and until they did present a petition the Legislature had no business to meddle in the matter.

To obviate matters like this subscriptions were made by a number of citizens of the new county to pay off the debt, and start the new county free of all incumbrance. A number subscribed, but it was soon seen that the paying off of the debt would not harmonize the difficulties that had arisen, so George Sweney refused to pay his subscription, and a test case was brought against him by the commissioners. The Common Pleas Court decided he must pay, but when the case reached the Supreme Court the county was beaten. So the commissioners allowed Josiah S. Plants \$50 and Cooper K. Watson \$25 for conducting the case for the county, and ordered the Treasurer to refund all installments that had been paid by parties subscribing. The money refunded ought to indicate some of the "boosters" in those days, so their names are given: Andrew Brookmiller \$1, Joseph S. Morris \$2, John Black \$2, George Hurr \$2, Michael Ruehl \$2, George Buehl \$2, Dutchman \$1, Henry Beck \$2, Lewis Heinlen \$5, John Boyer \$8, John Gibson \$2.50, Abraham Shull \$2, Abraham Yost \$5, John Boeman \$2.

The county commissioners also had to balance the finances of the different counties. Wyandot county had no public buildings, but had been taxed for the erection of those in Crawford, and asked a refunding, and on June 21, 1815, the commissioners of Crawford and Wyandot met in joint session and it was found the debt of Crawford county was \$2,220.97, exclusive of public buildings; there was cash on hand of \$1,886.52, so Crawford

owed Wyandot nothing. In the road fund Wyandot was found to be entitled to \$145.71, and an order was issued to pay Wyandot the money. Wyandot demanded a refund of the money that had been paid by the Wyandot tax payers in the building of the new jail, but it was refused.

When the rearrangement of the new Crawford county was made Richland county was the second most populous county in the State, being exceeded only by Hamilton county. It had fine public buildings, so Crawford made demands on Richland for any balance that might be due Crawford from Richland. On Aug. 28, 1845, the commissioners of the two counties met, the accounts were gone over, and it was found the debt of Richland county exceeded the cash in the treasury, so Crawford received nothing.

In 1854 the proposition was submitted to the voters of Crawford county for a new court house and the proposition carried. O. S. Kinney was the architect, and the contract was let to Ault & Miller of Mt. Gilead, and the building was completed in 1856 at a cost of \$18,000. During the erection of the building the county officials occupied rooms in various parts of the village, the court room being the second story of the frame building still standing at the southeast corner of Sandusky and Warren. This court house is easily remembered by many of the present citizens of Bucyrus, as the present structure is the same building with additions. It had two stories and an unused basement. In front were wide steps leading up to the entrance where was a portico supported by large wooden columns. The interior was the same as at present, with a corridor running down the centre and the offices on each side. On the right of the entrance was the auditor, and in the northeast corner the recorder, while cramped between this office and the auditor was a small room for the treasurer. On the left of the entrance was the clerk, with the surveyor in the northwest room and the probate judge in the centre. The court room occupied the centre of the second floor, the judge's bench was on the north side of the room, and above and back of it was a balcony; underneath the balcony on each side of the bench were the jury rooms. At the south end was another similar balcony, and

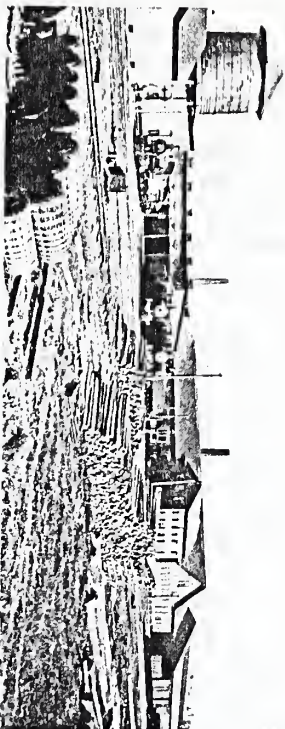
underneath this on the west was the sheriff's office and the east room was used by the prosecutor, the commissioners, the judge, a waiting room for the witnesses and a consultation room.

The new court house was dedicated on Friday evening, April 24, 1857, and it was a veritable house warming. The town was full of people, every township in the county being represented. The court room and the two galleries were crowded with citizens to listen to the music furnished by Kronenberger's Sax Horn Band and the Bucyrus Quartette Club. At 10 o'clock supper was served at all three of the hotels, the McCoy, the Western and the American House, and while the people were doing full justice to the supper, the court room was cleared and dancing commenced which continued until early in the morning. A fence was erected around the entire yard; it was of iron pickets, set in stone, the foundation being nearly two feet high. While there was no attempt at ornamentation the fence was attractive, appropriate and expensive. Many years ago this court house became too small for the increased business of the county and the increased force of officials necessary to handle that business.

For half a century this \$18,000 structure had filled its mission, and the officials were cramped, the records scattered, in any inconvenient place temporarily that could be found. It was a known fact that any proposition submitted to the voters of the county would fail to carry, so the commissioners took advantage of that provision of the law which allows them to make improvements on public buildings. They improved the court house, and when it was completed the improvement had cost about double that of the original building, and gave an added floor space as large as the original structure. The improvement consisted of the addition built at the rear as it exists today. When completed the first floor of the addition on the east was used as the recorder's office with private room and vault. The west room was the probate judge's office with private room and vault. On the second floor the east room was the clerk's office, with private room and vault and a room for the judge or prosecuting attorney. The west end was occu-

pied by the sheriff and surveyor. The third floor had a room for the examination of teachers, and other meetings, and also rooms for the use of any of the various county boards. The offices and rooms were all large and commodious, and fitted with all modern improvements, and the basement was cemented and walled in a modern way so as to make an available room for the Agricultural Society or the Board of Elections, with several large storage rooms. There were severe criticisms of the commissioners over the extensive nature of the improvements at the time they were made, but as the time passed the wisdom of the commissioners in providing the additional room so greatly needed was generally approved. The new addition left the original building occupied by the auditor and commissioners on the east and the treasurer on the west.

The court house now, with its fairly spacious offices, and many vaults had ample room for the transaction of the business of the county and the safe storage of all the records. But another element now made its attack on the half century old court house, and this was time, from whose ravages there is no protection. The wooden pillars supporting the portico were showing signs of weakness and decay; the wooden tower containing the heavy bell became unsafe, and notwithstanding an intense public feeling against a new court house the commissioners were compelled to submit the matter to the voters for funds to repair the building, and at the election on Nov. 6, 1906, the expected verdict against was rendered by the people. It carried the city of Bucyrus by a majority of 866, lost Galion by 405 and Crestline by 163. In the country it carried but two townships, Auburn by 5 votes and Lykins 4. It lost the other 14 townships, Liberty heading the country opposition with 170 majority against. The total vote was Yes—2,979, No—3,494, majority against 515. This settled the matter as far as the commissioners were concerned, but Father Time declined to abide by the vote, and matters ran on until a part of the ceiling fell in the court room, an area of over 100 square feet, of plastering, caused by the weight of the tower on the weakened roof. A thorough examination was made of the tower and it was reported unsafe.



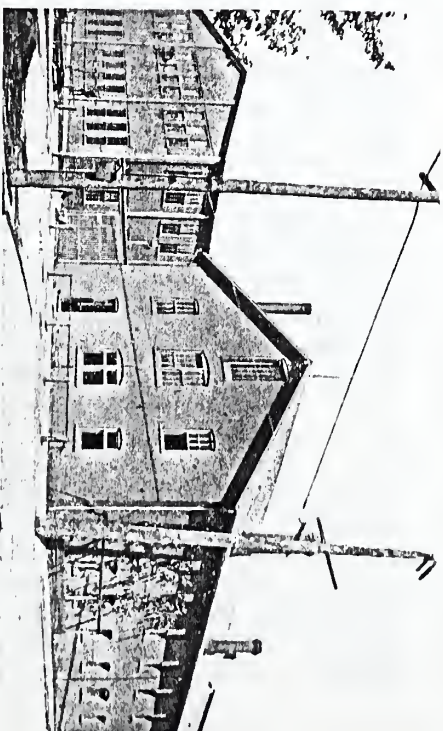
THE T. & O. C. RAILROAD SHOPS, BUCYRUS, O.



PLANT OF THE BUCYRUS STEEL CASTINGS CO.



PLANT OF THE AMERICAN CLAY MACHINERY CO.,
BUCYRUS, O.



THE C. ROHRER & CO. PLANT, BUCYRUS, O.

The heavy bell might at any time make a passing visit through the court room on its way to the basement below.

This being the condition, Judge Babst declined to hold court in the building, so quarters were secured at the Memorial Library. The matter was now taken up by the commissioners in conjunction with the citizens, and a committee of four were appointed to act on a suggestion made that the people be consulted directly on the matter and the responsibility thrown upon them. Following this view the committee reported the names of two prominent citizens in each voting precinct, and these men were requested by the commissioners to meet at Bucyrus to examine the court house and advise as to what should be done. Of the 80 advisers selected nearly every one responded, and they examined the court house from basement to tower, and then met in the office of the probate judge to render their decision. The commissioners, preparing for the emergency, for the past two years had made a small levy for building purposes; this now amounted to about \$40,000, with perhaps \$10,000 available from other sources. Harlan F. Jones, a Mansfield architect, had submitted plans by which the old part of the court house could be remodeled for \$90,000. It was easily seen that the majority of those present recognized the necessity that something should be done. The first suggestion of a new court house met with overwhelming defeat. The first motion was for a one mill levy for four years, a one mill levy bringing in about \$20,000. This was very unfavorably received; a one mill levy for three years was defeated by a small majority, and the final vote of one mill for two years, which would raise the building fund to the \$90,000 estimated for the improvement was carried almost unanimously. The question then came before the voters again at the election on Nov. 5, 1907, and it was carried by a vote of 3,665 yes and 2,784 no. Bucyrus again led with 1,176 majority for the proposition, while Galion gave 263 majority against and Crestline 134. In the country ten townships favored the proposition, and six returned an adverse majority, leaving the country vote for it by a majority of 102.

The county commissioners at this time were

Louis Gearhart of Holmes, Frank P. Dick of Dallas, and Hugh M. Dobbins of Bucyrus. Judge Babst appointed as a building commission to act in conjunction with the commissioners, Frank P. Donnenwirth and John Q. Shunk of Bucyrus, W. I. Goshorn of Galion, and Jacob Babst of Crestline. The only important change made in the plans was the placing of a stone covering over the entire building. A. E. Hancock of Mansfield was the contractor, and the new structure was completed within the estimated cost with enough left over to build and equip the electric light plant of the court house. During the construction of the front of the building the offices were continued in the court house, with the exception of that of the treasurer, who for a time had the office at the Farmers and Citizens Bank, the county treasurer, George W. Miller, being president of that institution, and court was held in the Memorial Library. The foundation stone was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons assisted by Trinity Lodge, No. 556 of Bucyrus, on Aug. 17, 1908. At the completion of the building there was no house warming or celebration. In the new court room the judge's bench was placed in the east. On the left of the entrance to the building in a niche was placed a life-sized statue of Col. Crawford, while in the basement were placed two waiting rooms.

After the erection of the court house in 1856 it was deemed advisable to build a new jail. The one built in 1838 was a small structure of soft brick, and as a place of confinement was not a success. It took more care and skill to keep the prisoners after their arrest than it did to capture them. Nothing special had happened to the old jail, except that on Sept. 4, 1850, the building had been struck by lightning, but no damage was done; a number of prisoners had escaped from the building, and one, preferring death to liberty, had committed suicide. Commissioners, grand juries and sheriffs made frequent complaints as to its condition, and the final blow fell in February, 1858, when a young man named John Mouse made his escape. He had robbed the till at the Oregon House, and was arrested and placed in the jail. Mouse treated his imprisonment as a joke and assured the sheriff that after he had rested up for a few days at the

expense of the county he would leave. He kept his word, and a few nights later made his escape, by the use of a false key he had constructed, unlocking the door, and quietly walking out.

John Franz was sheriff at the time, and while the till-robbing was only a minor offense, and the escape of the prisoner was good riddance, yet the contempt with which the prisoner had treated his incarceration, made the sheriff justly indignant, and he determined on his recapture. The sheriff finally found him at Sandusky City, and brought him back. He came quietly, but again assured the sheriff that when he got tired of stopping with him he would again leave. Franz locked him up in the strongest cell on the second floor, and a few nights later Mouse made his word good he dug a hole in the brick wall, just large enough for his body to squeeze through, dropped into the yard, climbed the eight foot fence which surrounded the building, and was gone for good.

As in the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," "the mayor looked blue, and so did the corporation too." It was the final blow, and the commissioners promptly issued a proclamation for an election to vote on a new jail, to cost \$6,000, one-half to be levied in 1858 and the other half in 1859. The Mouse escapes were so fresh in the minds of the people that at the April election the proposition carried easily. A contract was entered into with E. Jacobs & Co., of Cincinnati, for the jail part for \$5,500, and with George B. Terwilliger, of Bucyrus, for the balance of the structure \$3,076.98. It was built on the site of the old jail, and did duty for a quarter of a century, and is still standing and now occupied as a private residence.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS

While it was building, John Franz was Sheriff, and occupied as his residence the house at the southwest corner of Charles and Lane, now the home of B. F. Lauck. During the erection of the new jail prisoners charged with minor offenses were lodged in the city prison, while the more serious offenders were placed in the Wyandot county jail. The jail proved to be a very safe structure, but there was one notable escape. It was in 1872, in the

heat of the campaign of Grant against Greeley for the presidency.

James Worden was the sheriff, serving his second term, and he had only two prisoners in the jail, Billy Ring and his partner, charged with theft. On Friday morning, Aug. 30, 1872, the sheriff discovered his two prisoners had made their escape. An examination showed they had drilled about fifty holes through the iron floor of their cell, which was about a third of an inch thick. These holes were bored on three sides of the opening they made, and with a crow bar they pried up the iron floor, breaking off the fourth side, leaving a hole about 7½ by 13 inches, through which they escaped; they crawled through several passages, through four different openings in the foundation walls before they reached the cellar, after which their final escape was easy. They left the following letter, written on the back of an engraving torn from the "Ladies' Repository":

Crawford County Jail, Aug. 20, 1872.

Sheriff Worden:

Respected Friend:—Having but a few more moments to stay, we thought we would devote them to writing to you. Deeming it proper to seek some other place of refuge, and as we did not wish to awake you from your slumbers, therefore we thought we would go without informing you.

P. S.—We think we will vote for Greeley.

In 1877 John A. Schaber was elected sheriff, and during his term he had occasion to take five prisoners to Columbus—four men and one woman. They were all handcuffed, and the men were connected in pairs by a heavy chain. The sheriff took as assistants, Lewis Stremmel, George Myers and W. P. Rowland. They drove to Galion, and after all were safely on the train, Rowland returned home. When the train reached Delaware it was necessary to transfer from one car to another. Stremmel went first, the four male prisoners following, Myers next, then the woman, the sheriff bringing up the rear. As they reached the platform, the first two men jumped from the steps on the side opposite the station. Stremmel promptly jumped from the car and grabbed them. They raised the heavy chair with which they were manacled and brought it down with such severe force on Stremmel's head as to knock him senseless. Sheriff

Schaber seeing or hearing the disturbance forced his way past the woman, and drew his revolver, but already a crowd had collected, making it dangerous to shoot. In attempting to lower his revolver it went off, the ball striking the Sheriff himself on the hand, inflicting a slight flesh wound. The Rev. Mr. Byers, an ex-chaplain of the Penitentiary happened to be present, and being used to hardened criminals, with the assistance of the sheriff and Myers soon had the prisoners under control. The woman in the car had been left to herself and might have escaped, but the passengers rising in the excitement so blocked the way as to make escape impossible. She was a "high kicker" and contented herself with planting one of her feet under the chin of a six-foot traveling man who barred her way. The injured guard, Stremmel, was carried to the station and restored to consciousness, and although thirty years have passed he still carries the scar from the blow. Additional help was obtained at Delaware and the prisoners were safely landed in the penitentiary by the sheriff, but on his return home the wound and the excitement brought on a severe fever which confined him to his house for several days.

In time, the increasing growth and business of the county made a new jail a necessity, and in 1881, the commissioners had about \$10,000 in the building fund, and they submitted the question of a new jail to the people. It was the most bitter non-political election that ever occurred in the county with one exception. The sheriff's proclamation called for the vote on the jail on a separate ballot, the votes to be returned to the auditor for canvassing.

The election took place on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1881, and the returns from every precinct showed that 2,475 votes were for the new jail and 2,789 against; majority against 314. The proposition carried Bucyrus by 981 to 65, and Crestline by 315 to 66. Galion and Polk township gave the phenomenal vote of 12 for the proposition and 1221 against an adverse majority of 1,209. In the country, Auburn, Dallas, Holmes Lykins, Texas Tod and Whetstone were for the proposition, and Chatfield, Cranberry, Jefferson, Liberty, Sandusky, Vernon against. The vote was cast at a regular

election, and in those days election returns were forwarded to the clerk of the court. In the printing of the ballots, Auburn, Dallas, Whetstone, and the Second, Third and Fourth wards of Galion had placed the jail proposition on the regular ballot, and the vote in these precincts were returned to the clerk, and not to the auditor. A study of the returns showed these precincts erroneously returned had given 337 for the jail and 1,056 against, and the jail being a necessity the returning board, consisting of the auditor and commissioners, met and proceeded to count the jail returns that were before them, which eliminated the six precincts that had been returned to the clerk, and it was found the proposition had carried by a vote of 2,138 to 1,733, or a majority of 405 for the new jail. This official result was declared and the returning board adjourned. In 1826, the Ohio Gazeteer spoke of Bucyrus as "a lively post town in the southeastern part of Crawford county," and now after nearly three score years and ten had passed for about four weeks Bucyrus was again the "liveliest" town not only in Crawford county but in the State of Ohio. Indignant citizens swarmed to the county seat, protests and resolutions were sent to the commissioners, an indignant Galion council forwarded to the auditor official returns of the three eliminated wards of Galion, demanding their vote be counted, but the time limit had passed under the law by which a recount could be made, so nothing could be done. Public opinion quieted down, and the matter came to be regarded as a shrewd move, the necessity for the jail was apparent, and the whole affair degenerated into a huge joke on Galion, and when the humor of the situation became the predominant feature, ridicule killed all opposition, as it generally does. Eventually, the action of the commissioners was practically universally approved.

The next step was a change of location, the people and the commissioners being of the opinion the proper place for the jail was at the rear of the court house instead of across the street. A point was raised by the opponents of the jail that Norton had donated the jail lot, and if it was abandoned for jail purposes it would revert to the Norton heirs. In answer to this E. R. Kearsley produced a paper covering this contingency. When he was auditor in

1854 he had foreseen that this question might arise some day, and had secured a signed agreement from Mr. Norton allowing the county at any time to sell the old jail site, providing the money received from the sale was used for the purchase of a new site. Another difficulty was that the site needed—in lot 126, adjoining the court house on the north—had been occupied by Martin Deal as a residence for many years; it was his homestead, and the associations that clung around it made him object to disposing of it. The property was condemned, and bought by the county for \$4,500, and that time probably the highest price paid for a similar lot in Bucyrus. The architect of the new jail was J. C. Johnson of Fremont, his plans estimating the cost at \$23,000. The lowest bid on the contract was a Ft. Wayne firm, who neglected to give bond, and the contract was awarded to the second lowest bidder, Peter Faeth of New Washington, for \$22,293. The old jail was sold to Dr. C. Fulton, in 1883, for \$3,900, and the old buildings on the Deal lot were sold for \$445.10. The Deal residence was purchased by Peter Faeth, who moved it to the northeast corner of the Court House lot and occupied it during the erection of the new jail. In 1909 the commissioners secured an option on the lot between the jail and the railroad, the building of the new court house making it inadvisable to purchase at that time. Unfortunately the option was allowed to lapse, as it is property which should be owned by the county.

In the early history of the county, the poor were cared for by the respective townships, one of the most important offices prior to the constitution of 1851 was that of overseer of the poor. To this thankless office the best men in each township took turns in serving, filling the position from a sense of duty alone. If at any time any one came to the county who might eventually become a charge upon the county, the county had the right to demand that the newcomer gave bond that he would never become a public charge. There is one record where this right was used. About 1828, a man died in Roanoke county, Virginia, and on his death liberated his slaves with sufficient money to transport them to some point in the north. A number of them came to Crawford county, settling two miles south of

Bucyrus, which gave the name of the "Nigger Woods" to the grove where they located. It was the farm for so many years known as the Gornly farm and later as the Beal farm. The Overseers of the Poor demanded a bond of \$500 each that they would not become a public charge. This they could not give, so they were compelled to leave. One family remained, the man being known as "Old Solomon." The bulk of the negroes having left, no objection was made to the old man remaining, and in a very few years he died, and his widow married again, Zalmon Rowse, as justice of the peace, going down to perform the ceremony. He was accompanied by Josiah Scott and Madison Welsh, three cronies in those days, who got all the rough sport they could out of the first colored wedding in Crawford county. It has been traditionary history that these slaves were a part of the family of the celebrated statesmen, John Randolph of Roanoke, who released all his slaves by will at the time of his death. Randolph died in 1833, and these negroes were certainly here in 1830, probably as early as 1828, so they were not the Randolph slaves.

While each township cared for its own poor, they were let to the lowest "responsible" bidder. It was probably the only way in those early days that they could be cared for, but it was not the most humane way, as bidders sometimes bid very low for the keeping of the pauper, and as a result he was kept in a way that the bidder could make money on his investment. There were occasions when the pauper was very poorly fed and worse clad, and as for housing, kept in the same shed with the cattle or the dog, the same scraps being fed to him and the dog at the same time, with a division of food in favor of the dog. On the least provocation he was chained, and the children found amusement in hitting him with sticks and stones to make him frantic. Sometimes the inhumanity of keepers brought complaints from the neighbors, and the overseers promptly took charge of the unfortunate and relet him to some new bidder.

After the adoption of the new constitution in 1851 Crawford county had at the time a population of nearly 20,000 people (1850 census, 18,177), and at the October election of 1856 a proposition was submitted for the se-

curing of a site and the building of an infirmary, but it was defeated by a vote of 2,168 to 1,017, more than two to one. It carried Bucyrus by 457 to 26 and Cranberry by 94 to 92, and lost every other township in the county.

Under the new constitution the township trustees had charge of the poor, and they were still let to some party for their keeping. It was very unsatisfactory, as the most careful watchfulness could not prevent cruelties occurring, and a county infirmary became an absolute necessity. A compromise was made with the eastern part of the county by which the infirmary would be located between Bucyrus and Galion, and in 1864 it was again submitted to a vote, and carried by 2,246 to 1,654, a majority of 592. It carried the townships of Bucyrus, Jackson, Polk and Tod, was a tie in Chatfield, and lost the other ten townships. Its heavy favorable vote in Bucyrus, Galion and Crestline, on account of the compromise as to location, enabled it to carry. The site selected was 240 acre of fine farming land in sections 16, 17 and 21 Whetstone township along the Galion road three miles southeast of Bucyrus. On this a large three-story building was erected by David Shanks at a cost of about \$30,000, a plain, commodious brick structure, but with no attempt at ornamentation. As time passed the various necessary outbuildings were erected, and also a very modern structure for the care of the insane. The farm of the infirmary not only supplies its own provisions, but a surplus is sold every year. Much of the work of the farm is done by the inmates, who for the past few years average about 70. From the sale of the surplus products, and the funds received annually from the liquor tax the institution is practically self-sustaining.

When the county was organized in 1826 the principal difficulty with which the early pioneers had to contend were the roads. Most came in the summer, when the low, marshy ground was passable, and those who failed to come in the summer or early fall waited until the ground was frozen, and even built their cabins in the depths of the forest with the snow covering the trees and ground. The first settlers followed the old military road, and after reaching the county branched off to the north or south of this road, which accounts for the fact that after the early settlers had drifted

over into the northeastern part of the county from the Connecticut lands, nearly all the early settlers are found to have taken up land in what is now Jackson, Jefferson, Polk, northern Whetstone and Bucyrus, and southern Liberty and Sandusky, a strip of territory within four miles to the north or south of the present Pennsylvania road, which is the strongest of circumstantial evidence that the old army road was somewhere near the centre of this tract, and at no point through the county very far from the Pennsylvania road. Those settling in the eastern part entered their land at Wooster, while those around Bucyrus, coming from the east, selected their site, built their cabin, and then made their trip of forty miles on foot or on horseback, across the plains and through the forest to Delaware, where their land was entered. Gen. Harrison, in 1812, had constructed a road through Delaware to Upper Sandusky, passing through where Marion now is. This road the pioneers reached at the nearest point and followed it to Delaware, but later they made a trail for themselves, wandering in and out over the highest and best ground straight south from Bucyrus. As early as 1819 the settlers in the eastern part of the county (then Richland county) had made a road for themselves from where Galion now is through Jefferson, Auburn and Vernon, and on to Paris (Plymouth), where a road existed through New Haven to Huron on Lake Erie, thus giving them an outlet to points where they could get their supplies. On account of the difficulties of land transportation, it was necessary to reach some point where there was water navigation. At Huron, where goods had arrived from the east by water, necessities could be purchased 25 per cent cheaper than at Mansfield, and prices paid for the products the hunter and settler had to sell were 25 per cent higher. The necessity of taking grain to the mill at Fredericktown, made a trail southeast from Bucyrus through Whetstone township; this later became a traveled road, and when the county was organized developed into the Mt. Vernon road. The settlement at Leveridge's or Hosford's (Galion) was connected with Bucyrus by an Indian trail, later became a pioneer road, and still later a mail route to Mansfield, now the Bucyrus and Galion road.

The first real road was the Columbus and Portland (Sandusky) road. It was surveyed by Col. Kilbourne about 1820, and a charter granted by the Legislature for a State road. The road was from Columbus to Delaware, then to Mt. Gilead (then in Marion county), then north through the western part of Galion, through the present villages of Middletown, Leesville and West Liberty, and northeast to Paris (Plymouth) and on to Portland (Sandusky). From Hosford's settlement (Galion) north it was practically following the original road cut through the woods by the early settlers. In the building of roads high ground was looked after more than direct route, and when the road reached Leveridge's Kilbourne proposed to have it pass on the high ground where the Galion public square now is; here it was to cross an east and west road from Mansfield to Bucyrus. Kilbourne proposed to Leveridge to cross at this point, lay out a town and divide the profits, but Leveridge decided he had too fine a farm to spoil it by cutting it up into town lots, so the road was run through the Hosford settlement, on the east side of the Whetstone, half a mile west of Leveridge's, over low ground, which was frequently overflowed and during the wet season often impassable. A town was not laid out here, but the crossing of the two roads soon brought a few shops and a tavern, and the settlement became known as "The Corners."

The natural outlet to secure the best market for Bucyrus was Portland (Sandusky) on the Lake, and constant trips through the woods to that point soon made a road. Travel to Marion after 1823 soon made a road to that point, another bore southwest to Little Sandusky (the present Wyandot road), where it joined the north and south road from Columbus to Upper Sandusky, and from where it continued its route southwest to Marysville and Bellefontaine. The road built by Harrison in 1812 from Franklinton (Columbus) to Upper Sandusky, as far north as Norton, in the northern part of Delaware county, was a part of the present Columbus and Sandusky Pike. In 1820 Kilbourne had continued this road north bearing east, following the Whetstone, as his Columbus and Portland road. Settlers continued drifting to the west, and in 1822, Kilbourne laid out his direct road north

to Sandusky, the present Sandusky pike, 106 miles from Columbus to the Lake, and several miles shorter than the shortest of the three roads that then ran from Columbus to Sandusky. On this road he laid out the towns of Claridon in Marion county, Bucyrus in Crawford county, and Caroline in Seneca county. Later this road became the most traveled from Columbus to the Lake. John Kilbourne, a nephew of Col. Kilbourne, in his Ohio Gazetteer of 1826, says: "During the last session of the Legislature (Dec. 1825) the author petitioned for the grant of a turnpike incorporation to construct a road from Columbus to Sandusky city, a distance of 104 miles in a direct line. An act was accordingly passed therefor. But whether the requisite funds to make it can be raised is yet (March 1826) somewhat uncertain. But its benefits and advantages to above one half the northern and western part of the state are so obvious that the presumption is that it will be made."

When the county was organized in 1826, these were the routes of travel, called high ways, as they went from one point to another over the highest and best ground. The road from the east, from Galion to Bucyrus, was a mail route, with a tri-weekly line of stages in 1826, and yet that road from Galion to Bucyrus, with its half dozen turns and curves today, is an air line in comparison to the way it wandered through the country in its stage coach days, and it was a road in name only. As late as 1834, the father of R. W. Johnston of Galion was a teamster with headquarters at Mansfield. He hauled goods from Philadelphia or Baltimore to the merchants at Mansfield, the freight charges being from \$4 to \$5 per hundred pounds. He used one or more six horse teams for the hauling. In February, 1834, he had a consignment of goods for E. B. Merriman at Bucyrus. He had four horses to draw the wagon that delivered the goods. When he started to return the spring thaw had set in and when in the present Beltz neighborhood the empty wagon drawn by four horses became so mired that he had to go to the nearest farm house to get teams and men to push, pry and pull the wagon out of the swampy ground in which it was embedded. In 1845, E. B. Monnett, taking four sacks of wheat across one of the Plains roads to the mill at

Wyandot, found four horses unable to drag the light load over a county road, and additional assistance had to be secured to extricate the wagon. In 1858, on the State Turnpike between Bucyrus and Chatfield, a road built thirty years previous, and built, too, partly by donations from Congress, George Donnenwirth with a light load of beer was mired, compelled to shoulder each keg, and carry it across the impassable road, and leave the horses to pull the empty wagon to higher and better ground, reload his beer, and proceed on his way. In 1824, when Aaron Carey was made postmaster at Bucyrus a weekly line of stages was established from Columbus to Sandusky. It gave the passengers exercise during the wet season, as at the worst parts of the road, several miles of which were in Crawford county, the passengers all walked to enable the horses to drag the empty coach over the bad places. One of the necessary articles carried by all coaches was an axe, which was used to cut down saplings, for use as poles with which the driver and passengers would pry the heavy coach out of some chuck-hole in which it was stalled. Frequently, through the plains, the driver left the road, where on the right or left he was able to find better ground. Where the road passed through the swampy ground it was made of corduroy, trunks of trees laid sidewise. Heavy straps were stretched across the interior of the stage, to which the unfortunate passenger desperately clung to avoid being thrown from his seat, as the heavy and cumbersome coach bounced and rocked, and lurched and rolled over this rough roadway. Here is an advertisement of this mail route taken from the Columbus Gazette, of Aug. 28, 1823:

"PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING MAILS."

Leave Norton by Claridon, Bucyrus, Sherman, Oxford and Perkins to Sandusky City, once a week 80 miles.

"Leave Norton every Saturday at noon, and arrive at Sandusky City by Monday at 6 p. m.

"Leave Sandusky City every Tuesday at 6 a. m., and arrive at Norton the next Thursday at noon."

Thus, the first regular mail arrived in Bucyrus on a government schedule of 80 miles in 54 hours, and it can be imagined that the entire village turned out to greet the first arrival and hold a jollification over the important event, and Zahnon Rowse and Merriman and

Norton were the envy of their neighbors when the driver of the coach accepted drinks at their expense, and condescended to converse with them as equals, and every small boy inwardly resolved that when he became a man the height of his ambition would be reached if he could only become the driver of a stage coach.

This stage route was from Columbus to Norton, to Marion, to Bucyrus; then to Sherman (now Weaver's Corners 15 miles southwest of Norwalk); then to Oxford (now Bloomingville nine miles northwest of Norwalk), and to Perkin and Sandusky City.

A year later, in September, 1824, John Kilbourne commenced his advocacy of a turnpike over about this same road from Columbus to the lake, one so constructed that it would be "navigable" at all seasons of the year. In an article in the Columbus Gazette of Sept. 23, 1824, he says that the freight rate from New York to Sandusky City is \$1.75 per hundred weight (112 pounds), and that if a pike road were built from Sandusky to Columbus, goods could be shipped from New York to Columbus, at \$2.75 per cwt., which is but a fraction over one-half what we now pay from Philadelphia to Columbus. He then adds:

"Besides, this northern route would be the quickest, thus,

"To Sandusky....	126 miles,	as the road goes	3 days
"Buffalo.....	250 miles	.....	2 days
"Albany.....	300 miles	.....	3 days
"New York.....	144 miles	.....	1 day
"Philadelphia....	90 miles	.....	1 day
<hr/>			
	910 miles	.....	10 days

"And that for only about \$40 expense, including carriage and tavern bills. I know this is correct as I went this route myself."

Ten days from Columbus to New York, and this Mr. Kilbourne says was the "quickest" route. Three days from Columbus to Sandusky indicates the stages through Bucyrus did not travel the road after night, but made their journey only during daylight when the driver could pick his way over the road and dodge the tree stumps which might wreck the coach.

Prior to 1826 Bucyrus had a mail coming from Bellefontaine once a week, through Little Sandusky. A man named Snyder was the carrier, and he made the trip on horseback, but sometimes when the road was particularly bad,

he made the entire journey on foot, with the mail sack swung over his shoulder. Prior to the weekly stage line from Columbus to Sandusky the man who carried the mail when he reached Bucyrus, found the road to the north so impassable that he left his horse at Bucyrus, shouldered his mail sack, and made the trip to Sandusky and back on foot. Mail delivered at Bucyrus at that time included all the settlers within a radius of probably eight or ten miles from that village. In 1826 there was but one post office in that part of the county which is now Crawford county, and that was at Bucyrus; in what was then the Richland county part of Crawford county there was a post office at Galion and at Tiro (three miles north of the present Tiro). In that part of Crawford which in 1844 became Wyandot county there were post offices at Upper Sandusky and Little Sandusky.

These were the roads and their condition, the post offices and their locations, when the county was organized in 1826. There was but one village in the present Crawford county, Bucyrus; one settlement in the Richland county part. Galleon, located at the crossing of the two roads, with half a dozen houses, a settlement which thrived and prospered until the present Galion was laid out in 1832 when the buildings at the Corners gradually became deserted and crumbled to decay, and when 50 years later the territory of the original settlement became a part of Galion, but one house was standing on what was in early days one of the two business centres of the county.

The only stores in the present county were at Bucyrus, those of E. B. Merriman, Henry St. John and Samuel Bailey, or his successors Bowers & French; there were several shops at Bucyrus, and two or three at the Corners at Galleon; there were three distilleries, all in the Richland county part; one ran by John Adrian, near where Leesville now is; another by Nathan Merriman, near Galleon, and the third by James Nail, on the Whetstone, southwest of Galleon. There had been a distillery run by McMichael & Rogers on the banks of the Sandusky, the site of the present electric light works, but it had been discontinued. Carey had a grist mill in Bucyrus, and the McMichael mill was a mile up the river, while a mile south west on the Sandusky was the mill of William Young. The other grist mills were in the Rich-

land county part, Hibner's mill, northwest of Galleon, where the C. C. & C. road now crosses a branch of the Olen Tandy, Hosford, Park, Sharrock and Nail had mills along the Whetstone. There were saw mills in many of the townships along the various streams. There was a Methodist and a Baptist church in Auburn township (then Richland county), but no church yet erected in the Crawford county part; there was a log school house in Bucyrus, one in the Blowers settlement, Liberty township, and one in Auburn township. There were taverns at Bucyrus, one at the northeast corner of Sandusky and Perry, run by Robert More, while across Sandusky avenue on the Carey lot was a tavern kept by Samuel Roth, who was also Justice of the Peace. At the Corners (Galleon) William Hosford had a tavern, and there were several houses along the main roads, not exactly taverns but recognized as places for the entertainment of travelers.

The following is the estimated population of the county in 1826; also the populations in 1830 and 1840. The population of 1826 is estimated at one-half of the official population of 1830, and is probably a very close and fair estimate:

	1826.		1830.		1840.	
	Craw- ford.	Wyan- dot.	Craw- ford.	Wyan- dot.	Craw- ford.	Wyan- dot.
Antrim .....	...	70	...	139	61	200
Bucyrus	463	...	724	...	1654	....
Centre .....	...	...	...	...	32	100
Chaffield .....	...	...	90	...	878	....
Cranberry .....	...	...	112	...	680	....
Crawford	499	...	275	...	...	812
Holmes .....	...	...	202	...	744	....
Jackson .....	...	...	...	...	636	....
Liberty	372	...	655	...	1469	....
Lykins .....	...	...	...	...	742	....
Millin .....	...	...	...	...	...	316
Pitt	92	...	184	...	...	423
Sandusky	346	...	579	...	679	....
Sycamore	22	150	44	300	200	758
Tymochtee .....	...	...	...	724	...	1659
Whetstone	375	...	750	...	1124	....
Totals, old						
Crawford	1578	811	3156	1622	8899	4268
Auburn,						
Richland Co.	136	...	272	...	680	....
Sandusky,						
Richland Co.	143	...	385	...	977	....
Vernon,						
Richland Co.	139	...	278	...	693	....
Scott,						
Marion Co...	66	...	112	...	285	....
Tully,						
Marion Co...	47	...	97	...	290	....
Totals, pres- ent Crawford	2109	...	4300	....	11824	....

It will be seen by the above that the estimated population of Crawford county when it was authorized to organize as a county, was 2,389, of which 1,578 were in the Crawford county part, and 811 in the Wyandot section. In 1830 the population was 4,778, of these 3,156 being the Crawford part and 1,622 Wyandot. In 1840 the population was 13,167, Crawford having 8,899 and Wyandot 4,268.

The Richland and Marion county figures at the bottom give the population of those sections that are now a part of the present county, so the long columns are the population of the present Crawford county at the three dates given.

Since the present county was formed in 1845, and as constituted, the population at each succeeding census has been as follows:

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Auburn	951	1072	910	1176	1244	1174	1161
Bucyrus	2315	3543	4184	5073	6088	7587	9032
Chatfield	1351	1430	1247	1266	1201	1304	1129
Cranberry	1042	1339	1281	1824	1662	1819	1819
Dallas	406	406	370	500	430	465	469
Holmes	1238	1639	1570	1660	1423	1500	1233
Jackson	1711	3290	4021	3216	3248	3670	4236
Jefferson* .....	.....	.....	.....	1224	1009	913	802
Liberty	1782	1788	1597	1679	1591	1566	1342
Lykins	1185	1265	1140	1225	1058	930	883
Polk	1318	2910	4369	6518	7200	8433	8019
Sandusky	822	792	665	658	615	569	510
Texas	545	566	566	587	539	516	476
Tod	578	1093	1156	1099	974	882	774
Vernon	1276	1224	980	1038	952	926	722
Whetstone	1657	1524	1490	1840	1793	1661	1429

Total18177 23881 25556 30583 31927 33915 34036

Cities and villages:

Bucyrus, 1822†	1365	2180	3066	3835	5974	6560	8122
Galion,† 1831	589	1966	3523	5635	6326	7282	7214
Crestline, 1852 .....	.....	1487	2279	2848	2911	3282	3807
New Wash'g'n, 1833.	76	221	273	675	704	824	889
Tiro, 1874 .....	.....	.....	.....	65	177	293	321
Chatfield, 1840	52	106	198	216	326	298	270
N. Robinson, 1861 ..	.....	.....	157	182	257	200	155
Leesville, 1829	197	235	320	213	203	178	115

As nearly as can be gathered from pioneer statements and records, the following is a list of those in Crawford county in 1826, with the dates of their first arrival. Those marked with a (§) had been residents and moved away prior to 1826; those marked with a double

star (**) had died prior to 1826. Where several names are given of the same family, they are generally sons who are young men.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP—RICHLAND COUNTY UNTIL 1845.

1819—Adam Aumend
 1819—Adam Aumend, Jr.
 1826—Enoch Baker
 1826—Joseph Baker
 1822—David Bender
 1821—Jacob Bevard
 1821—Ira W. Blair
 1821—John Blair
 1821—Selden Blair
 1818—Jesse Bodley
 1818—John Bodley
 1818—Lester Bodley
 1818—Levi Bodley
 1821—Daniel Bunker
 1817—Martin Clark
 1825—William Cleland
 1817—Barnet Cole
 1817—William Cole
 1816—Jacob Coykendall
 1816—David Cummins
 1816—John Deardorff
 1818—Charles Dewitt
 1825—Jonathan Dixon
 1820—James Gardner
 1820—William Garrison
 1820—Michael Gisson
 1815—William Green
 1815—Samuel S. Green
 1815—Walter Green
 1820—Benjamin Griffith
 1822—George Hammond
 1819—Samuel Hanna
 1821—Seth Hawks
 1820—Harvey Hoadley
 1822—Aaron B. Howe
 1822—Nelson S. Howe
 1818—Daniel Hulse
 1818—Palmer Hulse
 1826—William Johns
 1820—Erastus Kellogg
 1822—Jesse Ladov
 1818—William Laugherty
 1822—Richard Millar
 1814—Jedediah Morehead
 1818—David C. Morris
 1817—David Morrow
 1817—Charles Morrow
 1817—James Morrow
 1820—Rodolphus Morse
 1819—Frederick Myers
 1814—John Pettigon
 1817—Henry Reif
 1821—Robert Robinson
 1825—Abel C. Ross
 1825—Daniel W. Ross
 1820—Erastus Sawyer
 1820—Jacob Snyder
 1820—William Snyder
 1821—John Sheckler
 1820—John Talford
 1822—Richard Tucker
 1818—Andrew Varuica
 1817—John Wadsworth
 1822—John Webber
 1819—Resolved White

*Jackson township was divided in 1873, the township of Jefferson being created.

†Dates are the year town was started.

‡In the census of 1910, many names were omitted, notably in the first ward. The population in 1910, was several hundred above the United States census figures given in this table.

BUCYRUS TOWNSHIP.

Those marked (\$) lived outside the village.

- 1822—Thomas Adams \$
 1826—Isaac H. Allen
 1825—Moses Arden
 1826—George Aumiller \$
 1826—Henry Babcock
 1824—Samuel Bailey
 1823—Adam Bair
 1825—Adam Bair
 1826—Martin Barr
 1820—David Beadle \$
 1820—David Beadle, Jr. \$
 1820—Michel Beadle \$
 1826—Edward Billups
 1823—John Billups
 1824—George Black \$
 1824—John Black \$
 1826—Jacob Bowers
 1825—John Bowman
 1826—William Bratton
 1823—John Brown
 1823—David Bryant \$
 1819—Albigence Bucklin \$
 1822—Elizabeth Bucklin **
 1822—Harry Burns
 1822—Aaron Cary
 1822—Aaron Cary, Jr.
 1821—Abel Cary
 1822—Lewis Cary
 1822—"Old Peter" Cary **
 1826—John Caldwell,
 1825—Samuel Carl
 1821—Amos Clark \$
 1825—Elihu Dowd
 1825—Ebenezer Dowd
 1822—John Deardorff **
 1826—David Dinwiddie \$
 1826—Jacob Drake
 1823—William Early
 1820—Joseph Ensley \$
 1825—Andrew Failor
 1825—Nicholas Failor
 1823—Benjamin Fickle \$
 1823—Jacob Fickle \$
 1823—Daniel Fickle \$
 1823—Isaac H. Fickle \$
 1826—Michael Flick
 1824—John Funk
 1822—Harris Garton
 1821—John S. George \$
 1825—George Hawk
 1826—George Hesser \$
 1826—Peter Hesser \$
 1824—Dr. John T. Hobbs
 1821—Henry Holmes
 1819—Seth Holmes **
 1825—James Houston
 1825—Thomas Howey \$
 1825—John H. Morrison
 1823—A. L. Shover
 1823—Patrick Height
 1826—William Hughey
 1826—William Hughey, Jr.
 1824—John Hulir
 1825—Mary Inman
 1826—Thomas Johnson
 1825—John Kanzleiter
 1822—John Kellogg **
 1822—David Kent \$
 1821—Elisha Kent \$
 1822—John Kent \$
 1822—Thaddeus Kent \$
 1825—Joseph Knott \$
 1822—Darius Landon \$
 1822—William Langdon \$
 1826—George Lauck
 1825—Joshua Lewis \$
 1826—Hugh Long
 1823—John Magers \$
 1826—William V. Marquis \$
 1826—William Marsh
 1826—James Marshall
 1822—John Marshall
 1822—Dr. Joseph McComb
 1825—Bailey McCracken
 1825—Hugh McCracken
 1826—James McClure
 1826—James McLain
 1819—Matthew McMichael \$
 1823—James Martin
 1822—Charles Merriman
 1822—E. B. Merriman
 1825—Daniel Miller \$
 1823—Harry Miller
 1824—Henry Miller \$
 1825—John Miller
 1826—Henry Minich
 1822—Robert Moore
 1823—Joseph S. Morris \$
 1826—Abraham Myers
 1826—Samuel Myers \$
 1826—John Nimmon
 1819—Samuel Norton
 1819—Rensselaer Norton
 1821—David Palmer \$
 1824—Dr. Joseph Pearce
 1822—Russell Peck
 1825—Horace Pratt
 1823—William Reeves
 1822—Conrad Rhodes
 1822—Ichabod Rogers
 1824—John Rogers **
 1821—Conrad Roth
 1821—Samuel Roth
 1823—Heman Rowse \$ **
 1821—Zalmon Rowse \$
 1825—Jonas Scott
 1825—Thomas Scott \$
 1825—Daniel Seal
 1826—Jacob Seigler
 1825—Daniel Shroll \$
 1825—George Shroll \$
 1825—John Shroll \$
 1825—William Shroll \$
 1821—George P. Shultz
 1821—Gottlieb John Shultz \$
 1820— — Sears *
 1826—George Sinn \$
 1826—Eli Slagle
 1823—Harry Smith
 1826—Joy Sperry
 1826—Henry St. John
 1826—Charles Stanberg
 1826—James C. Steen
 1826—David Stein \$
 1821—William M. Stephenson \$
 1821—Lewis Stephenson
 1822—Joseph Umpstead
 1825—Benjamin Warner \$
 1824—Joseph Whitherd

1825—George Welsh \$
 1820—Jacob Young \$
 1820—John Young \$
 1820—Joseph Young \$
 1820—William Young \$
 1820—George Young \$

CHATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

1826—William Champion
 1824—Oliver Chatfield
 1824—Silas Chatfield
 1826—David Clute
 1824—John Henry
 1825—John Robinson
 1825—James M. Robinson
 1825—William Spanable
 1824—George Stuckman
 1820—Jacob Whetstone *

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP.

1823— — Bergin
 1824—Joshua Chilcote
 1824—Joshua Chilcote, Jr.
 1824—Heathcote Chilcote
 1824—James Chilcote
 1824—John Chilcote
 1824—Nicodemus Chilcote
 1826—Aaron Cory
 1826—Thomas Cory
 1823—Charles Doney
 1826—Robert Hilborn
 1826—Jacob Lederer
 1826—Jacob Lederer, Jr.
 1826—Adam G. Lederer
 1826—John Lederer
 1826—George Myers
 1826—Oak Tyndale

DALLAS TOWNSHIP.

(Marion County until 1845.)

1820—George H. Busby
 1825—David Bibler
 1825—James Bibler
 1825—George Clark
 1825—Andrew Clark
 1822—Christian Hoover
 1822—William Hoover
 1825—William Howe
 1823—Jacob King
 1820—Isaac Longwell
 1820—Peter Longwell
 1820—Samuel Line
 1825—John Mason
 1825—John Mason, Jr.
 1825—Joseph Mason
 1820—Matthew Mitchell
 1824—John McClary
 1824—Thomas McClary
 1825—Thomas Mason
 1822—John Page
 1821—Charles Parrish
 1821—William Parrish
 1824—William Ramey
 1824—Jacob Shaffer
 1826—Jacob Snyder
 1826—John Snyder
 1823—Christian Stahley
 1822—Daniel Swigart
 1820—George Walton
 1821—Benjamin Welsh
 1821—Madison Welsh

1821—Zachariah Welsh
 1823—Benjamin S. Welsh
 1820—Charles White

HOLMES TOWNSHIP.

1824—Thomas Alsoph
 1821—William Flake
 1826—Joel Glover
 1821— — Heaman *
 1821—Elisha Holmes
 1821—Lyman Holmes
 1821—Samuel Holmes
 1821—Truman Holmes
 1821—Zalmon Holmes
 1826—Christian Haish
 1826—John Hussey
 1824—Samuel Hemminger
 1826—Martin Holman
 1825—Timothy Kirk **
 1823—James Martin
 1823—Jonas Martin
 1825—Joseph Newell
 1825—Daniel Snyder
 1826—William Spitzer

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

(Richland County until 1845.)

1824—Elisha Allen
 1818—John Benjamin
 1823—David Bryant
 1820—John Doyle
 1824—John Fate
 1818—Benjamin Rush
 1820—Joseph Russell
 1821—Samuel Rutan

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

(Part of Richland County until 1845.)

1818—John Adrian
 1817—Peter Beebout
 1816—Jacob Fisher
 1817—John S. Griswell
 1817—Thomas Ferguson
 1825—Samuel Freese
 1820—Eli Foglesong
 1824—David Dorn
 1824—John Hise
 1819—Henry Hershner
 1819—Jacob Hershner
 1819—Michael Hershner
 1825—John Hershner
 1819—Lewis Leiberger
 1818—Daniel Miller
 1819—James Nail
 1817—Westell Ridgely
 1817—Andrew Ridgely
 1817—Daniel Ridgely
 1817—John Ridgely
 1817—William Ridgely
 1817—Christian Snyder
 1817—Jacob Snyder
 1817—Peter Snyder
 1824—Jacob Weaver
 1826—Daniel Wert
 1826—Joseph Wert
 1826—Peter Wert
 1821—Benjamin Worden
 1821—Benjamin F. Worden
 1821—Nathan Worden

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

1823—John Anderson
 1820—Ralph Bacon
 1825—John Bair
 1821—John O. Blowers
 1822—William Blowers
 1823—John Chandler
 1823—Joseph Chandler
 1825—James Clingan
 1825—John Clingan
 1823—Asa Cobb
 1823—Dudley Cobb
 1821—Christian Coutts
 1823—Israel Dorland
 1823—Garrett Dorland
 1823—James Dorland
 1823—Luke Dorland
 1822—Robert Foster
 1824—John H. Fry
 1823—Jacob Gurwell
 1825—James S. Gurwell
 1825—Edward Hartford
 1826—David Hawk
 1825—John Helm
 1825—Pres Hilliard
 1821—William Huff
 1824—William Huff
 1825—Daniel Ketchum
 1825—Daniel Kimble
 1824—Richard King
 1824—John Kroft
 1824—William Little
 1823—Benjamin Manwell
 1823—Horatio Markley
 1823—Matthias Markley
 1821—Thomas McClure
 1823—James McCurdy
 1819—Daniel McMichael **
 1821—John Maxfield
 1823—William Moderwell
 1825—Alex A. McCullough
 1826—James McMannes
 1822—Simeon Parcher
 1826—Samuel Peterman
 1826—John Peterman
 1826—Isaac Rice
 1823—Thomas Scott
 1825—Daniel Shellhammer
 1826—Abraham L. Shivers
 1825—Andrew Shreck
 1825—John Slifer
 1826—Isaac Slater
 1823—Samuel Snailey
 1824—Richard Spicer
 1823—Ichabod Smith
 1823—Thomas Smith
 1822—Calvin Squires
 1822—Nehemiah Squires
 1823—Calvin Stone
 1824—John G. Stough
 1826—Peter Stockman
 1820—Auer Umberfield
 1825—Anthony Walker
 1825—John Walters
 1825—Asa Wetherby
 1826—Thomas Williamson
 1825—Mary Wood

LYKENS TOWNSHIP.

1825—Christopher Keggy

1826—Jacob Miller
 1826—George Rhoad

PORK TOWNSHIP.

(Part of Richland County until 1845.)

1826—John Ashcroft
 1820—Alpheus Atwood
 1820—John Atwood
 1824—James Auten
 1826—Jonathan Ayres
 1819—Samuel Brown
 1819—John Brown
 1819—Michael Brown
 1820—John Bashford
 1817—Edward Cooper
 1821—John Cracraft
 1820—Samuel Dany
 1820—John Dickerson
 1822—Rev. James Dunlap
 1822—John Dunmeier
 1822—John Eysman
 1820—Fletcher
 1820—Fletcher
 1818—David Gill
 1826—Thomas Harding
 1822—John Hauck
 1820—John Hibner
 1819—Asa Hosford
 1819—Horace Hosford
 1820—William Hosford
 1817—Disberry Johnson
 1817—Samuel Johnson
 1823—Phares Jackson
 1821—John Jeffrey
 1818—John Kitteridge
 1817—James Leveridge
 1817—James Leveridge, Jr.
 1817—Nathaniel Leveridge
 1823—Nathan Merriman
 1822—Alexander McGrew
 1820—Daniel Miller
 1821—Jacob Miller
 1822—William Murray
 1825—William Neal
 1826—Andrew Poe
 1825—James Reeves
 1822—Rev. John Reinhart
 1820—David Reid
 1825—George Row
 1825—John Schawber
 1826—John Sedous
 1818—Benjamin Sharrock
 1818—Nehemiah Story
 1818—Nathaniel Story
 1817—John Sturges
 1823—Owen Tuttle
 1818—George Wood
 1818—George Wood, Jr.
 1818—John Williamson

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP.

1823—Jacob Ambrose
 1820—William Beatty
 1820—Philip Beatty
 1823—Benjamin Bowers
 1823—Jacob Bowers
 1823—William Bowers
 1825—John Cove
 1826—Isaac Darling
 1826—John Dewey

WHETSTONE TOWNSHIP.

1823—Jacob Dull
 1820—Matthew Elder
 1823—John Clemens
 1823—Adam Clemens
 1823—Thomas Clemens
 1821—John B. French
 1819—James Gwell
 1819—William Gwell
 1822—William Handley
 1822—Jesse Handley
 1826—Isaac Henry
 1823—Isaac Hilborn
 1826—George M. Kitch
 1819—Samuel Knisely
 1820—Joseph Knisely
 1823—James Magee
 1826—John Magner
 1826—Henry Maguer
 1825—William Matthews
 1825—Isaac Matthews
 1824—John Mayer
 1826—John Ramsey
 1826—Joseph Smith
 1825—Alex Smith
 1820—Samuel Shull
 1825—James Tarns
 1825—Nelson Tustison
 1826—Joseph Wert
 1826—John Wert
 1826—Adam Wert

TEXAS TOWNSHIP.

1824—Eli Adams
 1824—Paul Adams
 1824—George Bender
 1822—John Henry Coon
 1826—Ebenezer Culver
 1825—Anthony Detray
 1826—Jacob Foy
 1826—Samuel Gregg
 1826—William Griffiths
 1826—Lewis Lemert
 1825—Robert Mayes
 1825—Adam Miller
 1825—Isaac Miller
 1825—Charles Morrow
 1825—John Nedray
 1825—David Palmer
 1825—Doddridge Paul
 1825—Elting Paul
 1825—Laban Perdew
 1826—William Pennington
 1825—Robert Roberts
 1825—Alva Tash

TOD TOWNSHIP.

All Indian Reservation until opened for settlement in 1837.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

(Richland County until 1845.)

1818—George Byers
 1823—John Cleland
 1823—William Cleland
 1816—Andrew Dickson
 1823—George Dickson
 1825—Jonathan Dickson
 1825—James Dickson
 1821—James Richards
 1824—Conrad Walters
 1824—Anthony Walters

1823—James Armstrong
 1822—Peter Anderson
 1822—Christian Bair
 1822—John Beckwith
 1826—John Boyer
 1822—Philip Clinger
 1822—Adam Clinger
 1822—Archibald Clark
 1822—George Clark
 1822—Benjamin Camp
 1823—John Campbell
 1817—William Cooper
 1824—Charles Chambers
 1824—Isaac Eichelberger
 1824—Casper Eichelberger
 1823—James Falloon
 1821—Frederick Garver
 1822—Benjamin George
 1822—William Hamilton
 1821—George Hancock
 1822—Henry Harriger
 1823—James Henderson
 1821—Asa Howard
 1821—Daniel Jones
 1823—Adam Jacob Kieffer
 1819—John Kent
 1826—Andrew Kerr
 1821—John King
 1825—John Lininger
 1820—Noble McKinstry
 1824—J. W. Moderwell
 1822—Esi Norton
 1821—Philander Odell
 1821—Eli Odell
 1821—Jacob Odell
 1823—George Poe
 1821—Samuel Parcher
 1822—Lyman Parcher
 1822—George Parcher
 1822—John Parcher
 1822—Benjamin Parcher
 1822—George Parcher, Jr.
 1821—Nathaniel Plummer
 1821—Abner Rowse
 1823—Cornwallis Reese
 1824—Robert Reid
 1824—George Reid
 1826—Henry Remson
 1822—Daniel Palmer
 1820—Martin Shaffner
 1826—Henry S. Sheldon
 1826—Valentine Shook
 1826—Samuel Shook
 1826—John Staley
 1823—John Stein
 1823—Abraham Steen
 1822—Hugh Stewart
 1822—William Stewart
 1822—James Stewart
 1822—John Stewart
 1822—Joseph Stewart
 1822—Hugh Stewart, Jr.
 1826—William Stuck
 1823—Hugh Trimble
 1823—John Trimble
 1821—Samuel VanVoorhis
 1826—Robert Walker
 1820—John Willowby
 1826—Samuel Winters

CHAPTER VI

POLITICAL

Early Politics—The Campaign of 1840—Harrison at Bucyrus—First Campaign Song—The Exciting Campaign of 1863—Various Minor Parties—Constitutional Conventions—Vote of the County Since Its Organization—The County in State Politics—Incidents of Early Campaigns—Crawford During the War—Complete List of Officials Since the Organization of the County.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness,
And some have greatness thrust upon them.

—SHAKESPEARE.

Here and there some stern, high patriot stood,
Who could not get the place for which he sued.

—BYRON.

When Crawford county was first established by the legislature in 1820, there was considerable unanimity in politics not only in Ohio at that time, but in the nation. James Monroe had been elected president without opposition. Crawford county did not vote as a county until 1824, and even at that election its vote was cast with Marion, and the first separate vote of the county was in 1826, and at that time a harmonious spirit existed in the county. Prior to 1820 there had been two parties, the Federalists and the followers of Jefferson, the latter using the names of Republican and Democrat indiscriminately. The Jeffersonian theory of government had prevailed to such an extent that in Ohio there was practically no opposition. When the election took place in 1824 there were four candidates John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, who represented what was left of the old Federal party, and was supported by the more conservative voters; William A. Crawford of Georgia, a democrat of the Federal school, who favored the leaders of the party at Washington controlling the nominations. The other two were Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay. The bulk of the Jackson and Clay followers were of the Jefferson-Madison-Monroe school, Jackson being for a strict construction of the constitution, against a national bank which then existed, and against any centraliz-

ing of power. Clay was more liberal, and favored the government looking after internal improvements, and in connection with that a protective tariff. Not one of them was a Federalist, although Adams was so classed, while the Jackson men took the name of Democratic Republican; the Clay men National Republican. The election in Ohio resulted Clay 19,255, Jackson 18,489, Adams 12,280, while Crawford had no electoral ticket in the field. It will be observed that his vote was 50,024. A month previous at the October election for governor the vote was Jeremiah Morrow, democrat, 39,526; Allen Trimble, national republican, 37,108. Trimble's vote coming from the Clay and Adams men, and Morrow's vote from the Jackson men, and many democrats who were dissatisfied with all the presidential candidates. So mixed up, or so united, were political affairs that two years later Trimble, national republican, had practically no opposition for governor, receiving 71,475 votes, the scattering vote being about 13,000. By 1828 the two parties took definite forms, both either republican or democratic, whichever one might choose to call them, and the only difference being in matters of governmental policy. In 1828 Jackson carried the State for president, although the national republicans elected their governor that year and in 1830, and after Jackson again carried the State in 1832, the democrats of the Jackson school were left in undisputed possession of the name of democrat, and the national republicans united all opposition to the democratic party under the name of Whigs. The latter

party carried the state for Harrison in 1836 and 1840. Under President Jackson, from 1829 to 1837 party lines began to be closely drawn, but prior to that time there had been no special difference between the two parties.

The first mention of Crawford county in regard to political matters was in the Columbus Gazette of July, 1824, when a meeting was held at Columbus in the interest of Henry Clay. At that meeting Henry Brown of Franklin county was appointed the Clay elector for this district, and Joseph Chaffee of Crawford county was present and was placed in charge of the Clay interests in this county. Chaffee lived in Tymochtee township. That year practically all were Clay or Adams men in this county, as at the election in 1824, Marion county, of which Crawford was a part, gave the following vote: Adams 87; Clay 54; Jackson 13. The formation of parties can be seen by the presidential vote of 1832, when it resulted in this county: Andrew Jackson, dem., 557; Henry Clay, whig, 259.

The exciting campaign in Ohio and in this county was the presidential election in 1840, when William Henry Harrison ran against Martin Van Buren, the latter being the democratic candidate for re-election. Pages of history have been written about the campaign of 1840. It was the first political "tidal wave" that ever swept the country. From 1829 to 1840 Andrew Jackson had been president, followed by Martin Van Buren, and the democratic party was strongly entrenched in power; the whigs were demoralized, their principal issue being anti-Jackson. On December 4, 1839, they met at Harrisburg, Pa., and nominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency, with John Tyler of Virginia for vice president. Van Buren's colleague was Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who in the war of 1812, had won the final battle of the Thames in Canada, when the British were defeated and Tecumseh was killed. Harrison, as the hero of the war of 1812, was the idol of the then great rising northwestern territory, but in the east the business interests and the newspapers made light of his candidacy; soon after the Harrison nomination, the editor of a Van Buren paper at Baltimore, Md., visited General Harrison at his country home at South Bend, Ind., and was cordially received and hospitably en-

tertained by him. He published an account of his trip, spoke slightly of Harrison's abilities, and stated that he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, and had no desire to be president, and neither had he the ability to fill the position, and concluded by stating that if the people of the country would only furnish him with a liberal supply of crackers and sufficient hard cider he would be contented to live in his little log cabin for the remainder of his days. Every Van Buren paper in the east published the story with great relish, and it was copied in the western organs. Then the storm broke. In all of the great northwest that Harrison had rescued from the Indians the people remembered the log cabins that had been their first homes; they still kept the hard cider for the hospitable entertainment of their guests, and many still lived in the little log cabins. The northwest rallied to their idol, the log cabin and the buckeye became their rallying cry, and the hard cider was free everywhere. A meeting was called at Columbus for February 22, 1840, and although it was the dead of winter, when the day arrived over 15,000 people assembled in that city of 6,000 population, and every house was thrown open to entertain free every guest. Every county within a radius of a hundred miles sent monster delegations, some hauling log cabins for fifty miles over the miserable roads. Nearly a hundred went down from Crawford county. Heavy rains had swollen the streams, and the roads were almost impassable, but there were miles of paraders, with their innumerable log cabins, and heading the procession was a reproduction of Fort Meigs erected by Harrison, and defended by him in 1813, and on the front flag staff Harrison's reply to General Proctor's demand for its surrender: "Tell General Proctor when he gets possession of the Fort, he will gain more honor, in the estimation of his King and country, than he would acquire by a thousand capitulations." There were speeches; and the hard cider distributed free at every house, with barrels of it at every street corner, kept up the enthusiasm, and also prevented any ill effect from the intemperate weather.

Of course they passed resolutions, a column of them, glorifying themselves and their candidate, and denouncing, and criticizing the

opposition, and one resolution, not political, but future events demonstrated it was the shrewdest of politics. It was a resolution recommending that "the young men of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Western New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia celebrate the next anniversary of the raising of the siege of Fort Meigs, in June, 1813, on the ground occupied by that fort."

As early as May they started for the rendezvous; men left their farms and their factories, their stores and their shops, and through the forests and across the swamps they journeyed hundreds of miles on foot and on horseback in wagons and in log cabins, these latter being hung with coon-skins and covered with strings of buckeyes, and used as sleeping places during the night. And when the day arrived fully fifty thousand people were there from every state in the union, and the wagons were camped for miles around. Harrison spent the night at Toledo, a little town of 1,300 people, and on the morning of the day went on a little steamer to the fort he had so bravely defended a generation previous. People were weeks getting back to their homes, but from the west the excitement spread to the east, and the chief export of Ohio that year were the buckeyes, and the national drink was hard cider. It was, too, a cure for all ills; with a pepper-pod sliced into it it was a sure cure for rheumatism; mixed with willow-bark and iron-wood it cured fever and ague; with wild cherry added it became a tonic. It was the juice of the apple, and many a temperate man in his enthusiasm for the cause partook so liberally that when night came there was little difference between a moderate and a heavy drinker.

It was at Columbus that Otway Curry, of Union county, who represented this district in the legislature in 1837 and 1838, wrote the first campaign song that was used in a campaign. It was to the tune of "Highland Laddie," and commenced:

"Oh where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?

Oh where, tell me where was your Buckeye Cabin made?

'Twas built among the merry boys who wield the plow and spade -

Where the Log Cabin stands in the bonnie Buckeye shade."

Another of the songs was to the tune of "Rosin the Bow."

Come ye who, whatever betide her,
To freedom have sworn to be true;
Prime up in a mug of hard cider,
And drink to old Tippecanoe.*

On tap, I've a pipe of as good, sir,
As man from the faucet e'er drew;
No poison to thicken your blood, sir,
But liquor as pure as the dew.

No foreign potation I puff, sir,
In freedom the apple-tree grew,
And its juice is exactly the stuff, sir,
To quaff to old Tippecanoe.

Let Van* sport his coach and outriders,
In liveries flaunting and gay,
And sneer at log cabins and cider;
But woe for the reckoning day!

From east to west and from north to south the wave spread; and long before November came the one side felt defeat and the other scented victory. A tidal wave swept the land "For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." The magnificent democratic organization which six months previous had deemed defeat impossible was swept away by an uprising of the people, and even the democratic organ in Baltimore that first started the sarcasm on the candidate and his log cabin and hard cider, was caught by the wave, and closed the campaign as a Harrison supporter. During the campaign many passed through Bucyrus on their way to the great demonstration at Fort Meigs, and among them none other than Harrison himself, accompanied by Robert C. Schenck, a rising young lawyer from Dayton and an orator. He came over the Pike from Columbus speaking in Delaware and Marion, and stopped at the Union Hotel, then kept by Samuel Norton on the lot now occupied by Zeigler's mill. He spent the night here. Bucyrus had a Tippecanoe club and John Moderwell was the president and James Marshall the vice president. The club escorted him to the court house. The little building

*Tippecanoe was the popular name in the west for Harrison.

*Van Buren.

was crowded. The meeting was presided over by Josiah Scott, then a rising young lawyer of Bucyrus. Robert C. Schenck addressed the meeting, and made a brilliant speech. General Harrison was then introduced, but the crowd was a trifle unfriendly and frequently interrupted the speaker, but he bore the annoyance with dignity and calmness, until a better feeling prevailed and he was allowed to continue.

The next morning he left for Sandusky where he took the little lake steamer for Toledo. This was the first president ever in Bucyrus. Later in the campaign, in September, Richard M. Johnson, the candidate for vice president was in Bucyrus, and addressed a large crowd. He was the guest of Congressman George Sweney and was accompanied by Senator Allen and John Brough, and when he left for his next date at Mansfield, Mr. Sweney and a large number of Bucyrus politicians accompanied him.

The wave that swept the country and landed Gen. Harrison in the presidential chair was of little avail to the whigs. Whether he could have built up a party is problematical, but he died shortly after his election, and Tyler became president, and in 1844 the democrats again returned to power. In 1848 the whigs were again successful with a war candidate. They had opposed the Mexican war, but after the United States were victorious stole the democratic thunder by nominating the hero of that war, General Zachariah Taylor, and obtaining a presidential victory. Old "Rough and Ready" as he was called was just as his nickname indicated. One of his first messages congratulated congress with the expression: "We are now at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind." Taylor also died and Fillmore succeeded him. For years the whigs had been little more than an opposition. But in their later years they had driven the democratic party to a defense of slavery. The democratic party had never recognized slavery as one of their party principles, but they were finally forced to its defense, a defense that almost killed them, and did kill the party that forced them into that position. For several years prior to 1854, a new party had sprung up of "Free Soilers," who were opposed to any further extension of slavery; an

American party, who held that Americans must rule America; and the abolitionists. The Free Soilers at the start drew largely from the democrats and later from the whigs; the Americans and abolitionists from the whigs, and in some cases the whigs became the third party. In 1854 the many discordant elements that opposed the democratic party got together with a firm and pronounced declaration to stop the inroads of slavery. The free soil democrats and the abolitionists practically all united with the new party, and about two-thirds of the whigs. At least one-third of the whigs went bodily over to the democratic party declining to follow such advanced ground on the slavery question. In 1853, the democratic vote in Crawford for governor was 1778, the whig vote 525, and the free soil vote 306. The whigs had gone to pieces. In 1855 under the new alignment the democratic vote was 1710, the republican vote 1,449 and the American vote 24. Many well known democrats in Crawford county, who had held office and been leaders, joined the new party, and democracy in turn recruited its ranks from life-long whigs. Since then it has been a straight fight between the two great parties, with an occasional new party springing into existence to cast a few votes, and then drift back to one or two other of the two great parties. At one time the populists rose to several hundred votes in the county, but they finally found a home in one of the two leading parties. The prohibitionists have been faithful for years, but their vote has been drawn from both parties and has been recently light, many years ago their highest figure being about three hundred. In the past few years the socialists under various names have had tickets in the field, taking their following from both parties but mostly from the dominant one. In a few local elections their vote has been such as to indicate that if the increase continues they are a power to be counted on.

When the war started in 1861, it was heartily supported by both parties, but as time passed the republicans being in power in the national government were receiving accessions of strength, which bid fair, when the war reached a successful conclusion, to wipe out the democratic party. And the democratic

party soon changed to a severe criticism of the conduct of the war, and later came out in bitter opposition to it. The Republicans, to make the line more marked, headed their ticket in this state with the word Union and the party was known as the Union Republican party. In the winter of 1882 one of democracy's brilliant orators, Clement L. Vallandigham, was so severe in his strictures on the government that he was arrested for treason, and banished from the country, first transported across the line as a present to his friends in the south. From there he went to Canada. The democratic party in this state were up in arms against the administration for the arrest and banishment of their leader and insisted the rights of "freedom of speech" as guaranteed by the constitution were being suppressed. They called their next convention at Columbus to select a candidate for governor, and there was an outpouring of the people; over two hundred went down from this county; other counties turned out in force; there were delegations from everywhere, and in the neighborhood of fifty thousand indignant and protesting democrats assembled at the capital. It was a great outpouring of the people, and there was no building large enough to hold the crowd, but the problem was solved by having the convention outdoors in the state house yard. With the greatest enthusiasm Vallandigham was nominated by acclamation for governor. Crawford was conspicuous at this convention. The headquarters were at the American house, and the evening of the nominations a ratification meeting was held, and ex-Senator George E. Pugh, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and many others made speeches, most of them too mild for the anti-war faction of the party and the excited crowd, besides which the speeches were temperate from the fact that dozens of United States marshals were present with instructions to arrest any one guilty of treasonable utterances. The speeches were therefore tamer than the Crawford county men had been accustomed to, and they set up a call for "Jackson." Abner M. Jackson was a natural born orator, pleasant, affable, the friend of everybody, and the idol of the democracy of this county. The crowd caught the name and Jackson came forward to speak. He ex-

pressed his opinion on the generals, the war, the government, and the president, with the same freedom and force he had been accustomed to do in Crawford county. He was a brilliant orator and set the crowd on fire, and the cheers and applause he received showed he was the orator of the evening, and if his speech had been made the evening before there is no question he would have received the nomination for lieutenant governor. At the conclusion of his speech, policy called for an adjournment of the meeting.

A severe campaign followed, processions miles long attending every meeting. Pugh took up the fight for his party, his leader being absent in Canada; party bitterness ran high; nearly every meeting created trouble owing to the intense earnestness of both sides, and in the end Brough was elected by 60,000 exclusive of the soldier vote which was 41,000 more. A law had been passed which allowed the soldiers in the field to vote. The Crawford soldier vote was Brough, union, 268; Vallandigham, democrat, 24. On the county ticket the Union vote was some forty less. In the vote as reported from the field 57 votes were thrown out for informality, of these 49 were for Brough and 8 for Vallandigham. In 1865 the soldier vote was not counted in this county.

The next important contest was in 1867, when the state was called upon to vote on an amendment to the constitution giving to colored people the right to vote, the republicans favoring the proposition the democrats opposing. The amendment was beaten in Ohio by forty thousand, but the republicans carried the state by a small majority.

In 1872, the democrats made no nomination for the presidency, meeting at Baltimore and indorsing Horace Greeley, who had been nominated by the Liberal republicans at Cincinnati. This took over to the democratic ranks less than a hundred in this county, owing to their intense bitterness against the administration of President Grant, but eventually most of them returned to the republican party.

Party lines remained the same in this county until 1887 to 1891, when the Peoples Party sprang into existence, an organization principally of farmers comprising men of

both parties, but later coming largely from the democrats. It ran for a few years, and its members later drifted back to the old parties, the democrats getting the better of the drift.

So strong had the populist tendency become, that that party dictated the democratic presidential nomination and platform in 1896, which caused the nomination of a gold democratic ticket made up of those who still believed with Andrew Jackson on the money question. Many joined this party, but when it came to vote, they mostly voted for McKinley. In the last few years the Socialists under various names have had an increasing vote, especially in the cities, and both the great parties have been drifting toward the adoption of many of the milder views of the Socialists.

The first constitution was adopted when Ohio was admitted as a state in 1803, with a proviso that a constitutional convention could be held every twenty years to submit a new constitution to the people. In 1830 there was no desire for any change in the constitution, so no constitutional convention was held.

In 1850 a constitutional convention was held, the delegate from this county being Richard W. Cahill of Vernon township. The new constitution was submitted to the people in June, 1851, and was adopted, the vote in Crawford county being 1,441 for and 399 against, a majority for of 1,042. It carried every township except Auburn and Dallas, losing in Auburn by 22 and in Dallas by 8. When this constitution was submitted a separate proposition was submitted to the people as to whether the sale of liquor should be licensed in the state. License was defeated. On this question Crawford's vote was, for license 1,121, against 592; majority for 529. License carried every township excepting four, Bucyrus giving 17 majority against, Jackson 57, Texas 4, and Tod 5. The next constitutional convention was in 1870, when Thomas Beer was elected the delegate from this county without opposition. The constitution was submitted to the voters on August 18, 1874, and defeated by 147,284. Three other propositions were submitted separately but all were defeated overwhelmingly, excepting the licensing of the liquor traffic, and this was defeated by only 7,286 majority in the state.

In 1851 the majority against license was 8,982. In Crawford county in 1874, the vote was 1,107 for the new constitution, 2,283 against. On the propositions submitted separately the vote was: For minority representation 945, against 2,241; for railroad aid 225, against 3,043; for licensing liquor traffic 2,212, against 1,187.

In 1812 the third constitutional convention was held, and at the election in October 1811, George W. Miller was selected as the delegate.

The following is the vote of Crawford county for governor, the years 1828 and 1832 being the presidential vote: *Indicates the candidates who carried the state:

1824—Allen Trimble, nat rep....	83	
*Jeremiah Morrow, dem..	32	115
Trimble plurality.....	51	
1826—*Allen Trimble, nat rep..	339	
John Bigger, dem.....	3	342
Trimble plurality.....	336	
1828—*Allen Trimble, nat rep..	217	
John W. Campbell, dem.	165	382
Trimble plurality.....	52	
1830—*Robert Lucas, dem.....	355	
Duncan McArthur, nat rep	109	464
Lucas plurality.....	246	
1832—*Andrew Jackson, dem... 557		
Henry Clay, whig.....	259	816
Jackson plurality.....	298	
1834—*Robert Lucas, dem..... 528		
James Findlay, whig....	325	853
Lucas plurality.....	203	
1836—Martin Van Buren, dem.. 702		
*Wm. H. Harrison, whig.	677	1,379
Van Buren plurality..	25	
1838—*Wilson Shannon, dem... 948		
Joseph Vance, whig.....	626	1,574
Shannon plurality.....	322	
1840—Wilson Shannon, dem.... 1,204		
*Thomas Corwin, whig..	994	2,208
Shannon plurality.....	220	

1842—*Wilson Shannon, dem...1,308	1863—Clement L. Vollandigham,
Thomas Corwin, whig... 778 2,086	dem .....2,948
Shannon plurality..... 530	*John Brough, union rep...2,157 5,105
1844—David Tod, dem.....1,671	Vollandigham plurality. 791
*Mordecai Bartley, whig.1,123	1865—George W. Morgan, dem.2,911
Leicester King, free soil. 4 2,798	*Jacob D. Cox, rep.....1,759 4,670
Tod plurality..... 548	Morgan plurality.....1,152
1846—David Tod, dem.....1,181	1867—Allen G. Thurman, dem...3,497
*William Bebb, whig..... 644	*Rutherford B. Hayes, rep.1,864 5,361
Samuel Lewis, free soil.. 22 1,847	Thurman plurality....1,633
Tod plurality..... 537	1869—Geo. H. Pendleton, dem...3,183
1848—John B. Weller, dem.....1,558	*Rutherford B. Hayes, rep.1,631 4,814
*Seabury Ford, whig.... 751	Pendleton plurality....1,552
Scattering 84 2,393	1871—George W. McCook, dem.2,948
Ford plurality..... 807	*Edward F. Noyes, rep....1,690
1850—*Reuben Wood, dem....1,055	Gideon T. Stewart, proh 20 4,664
William Johnston, whig. 538 1,593	McCook plurality.....1,258
Wood plurality..... 517	1873—*William Allen, dem....2,879
1851—*Reuben Wood, dem....1,551	Edward F. Noyes, rep...1,292
Samuel F. Vinton, whig. 683 2,234	Gideon T. Stewart, proh 180
Wood plurality..... 868	Isaac Collins, liberal.... 25 4,376
1853—*William Medill, dem....1,778	Allen plurality.....1,587
Nelson Barrere, whig... 525	1875—William Allen, dem.....3,834
Samuel Lewis, free soil.. 306 2,609	*Rutherford B. Hayes, rep.2,064
Medill plurality.....1,253	Jay Odell, prob..... 44 5,942
1855—William Medill, dem....1,710	Allen plurality.....1,770
*Salmon P. Chase, rep...1,449	1877—*Richard M. Bishop, dem.3,498
Allen Trimble, amer.... 43 3,202	William H. West, rep...1,581
Medill plurality..... 261	Scattering 177 5,256
1857—Henry B. Payne, dem....2,038	Bishop plurality.....1,917
*Salmon P. Chase, rep...1,457	1879—Thomas Ewing, dem....4,193
Philadelphia Van Trump,	*Charles Foster, rep.....2,213
amer 27 3,522	Gideon T. Stewart, proh 135
Payne plurality 581	A. Sanders Piatt, peo... 43 6,584
1859—Rufus P. Ranney, dem...2,258	Ewing plurality.....1,980
*William Dennison, rep...1,550 3,808	1881—John W. Bookwalter, dem.3,608
Ranney plurality..... 708	*Charles Foster, rep.....1,967
1861—Hugh J. Jewett, dem....2,501	Abraham R. Ladow, prob 256
*David Tod, rep.....1,734 4,235	John Seitz, peo..... 56 5,887
Jewett plurality..... 707	Bookwalter plurality...1,641

1883—*George Hoadley, dem...4,457
 Joseph B. Foraker, rep...2,478
 Scattering 49 6,982

Hoadley plurality.....1,979

1885—George Hoadley, dem...4,269
 *Joseph B. Foraker, rep...2,364
 Adna B. Leonard, proh.. 297
 John W. Northup, peo.. 25 6,955

Hoadley plurality.....1,905

1887—Thomas E. Powell, dem...4,258
 *Joseph B. Foraker, rep...2,295
 Morris Sharp, proh..... 227
 John Seitz, peo..... 310 7,090

Powell plurality.....1,963

1889—*James E. Campbell, dem...4,767
 Joseph B. Foraker, rep...2,353
 John B. Helwig, proh... 222 7,342

Campbell plurality.....2,414

1891—James E. Campbell, dem...4,400
 *William McKinley, rep...2,346
 John J. Ashenurst, proh 122
 John Seitz, peo..... 428 7,296

Campbell plurality.....2,054

1893—Lawrence T. Neal, dem...4,110
 *William McKinley, rep...2,678
 Gideon P. Mackin, proh. 150
 Edward J. Bracken, peo. 224 7,162

Neal plurality.....1,432

1895—James E. Campbell, dem...4,395
 *Ada S. Bushnell, rep...2,557
 Jacob S. Coxey, peo.... 535
 Seth H. Ellis, proh..... 154
 William Watkins, soc. lab 5 7,646

Campbell plurality....1,838

1897—Horace L. Chapman, dem...4,725
 *Asa S. Bushnell, rep...2,416
 John C. Holliday, proh.. 59
 Jacob S. Coxey, peo.... 81
 William Watkins, soc. lab 10
 Scattering 17 7,308

Chapman plurality ...2,309

1899—John R. McLean, dem...4,538
 *George K. Nash, rep...2,417

Samuel M. Jones, non-
 partisan 637
 Seth H. Ellis, reform... 90
 Robert Bandlow, soc. lab 39 7,721

McLean plurality.....2,121

1901—James Kilbourne, dem...4,298
 *George K. Nash, rep...2,396
 E. Jay Pinney, proh... 90
 John Richardson, reform 22
 Harry C. Thompson, soc 77
 John H. G. Juergens,
 soc. lab. 16 6,899

Kilbourne plurality....1,902

1903—Tom L. Johnson, dem...4,425
 *Myron T. Herrick, rep...2,478
 Nelson D. Creamer, proh 91
 Isaac Cowen, soc..... 124
 John D. Goerke, soc. lab. 17 7,135

Johnson plurality.....1,947

1905—*John M. Pattison, dem...5,000
 Myron T. Herrick, rep...2,489
 Aaron S. Watkins, proh. 74
 Isaac Cowen, soc..... 112
 John C. Steiger, soc. lab. 8 7,683

Patterson plurality.....2,511

1908—*Judson Harmon, dem...5,913
 Myron T. Herrick, rep...3,188
 Robert Bandlow, soc.... 151
 John B. Martin, proh... 77 9,329

Harmon plurality.....2,725

1910—*Judson Harmon, dem...5,450
 Warren G. Harding, rep...2,141
 Tom Clifford, soc..... 315
 J. R. Malley, soc. lab.... 17
 Henry N. Thompson, proh 33 7,956

Harmon plurality3,309

Crawford county has not fared very well as regards state offices. It started in all right, but later devoted more attention to the holding of county offices, leaving other counties to fill the state positions. In 1830, Moses H. Kirby of Crawford was appointed secretary of state, and held the office for three years. Over fifty years passed when the next man

to hold one of the state offices was E. B. Finley. His office was also an appointive one, he being tendered the position of adjutant general of the state by Governor Hoadley, serving from 1884 to 1886. In 1895 Crawford county, for the first time, elected one of its citizens to a state position, Frank S. Monnett being elected attorney general and reelected in 1897. Another ten years elapsed and in 1910 Sylvanus Strode was elected as dairy and food commissioner, and renominated again this year.

In 1856, Josiah Scott was elected a judge of the supreme court. He came to Crawford in 1829, but removed to Butler county in 1850, and was elected from that county, and reelected for two terms, and at the expiration of his judgeship returned to Crawford county, so this county has a right to claim him. In 1876, the supreme court was so far behind in its business that several additional judges were appointed by Gov. Hayes to serve for three years, and Judge Scott was one of the appointees on what was known as the supreme court commission.

Another citizen of Crawford to hold office in the capitol was Charles W. McCracken, who was appointed canal commissioner in 1896 by Governor Busnell.

In 1867 Cochran Fulton of this county was nominated on the democratic ticket for state treasurer but was defeated. Judge Thomas Beer was nominated for supreme judge in 1892, on the democratic ticket, but was defeated.

In the legislature this county has held several positions. The first was John R. Knapp, who established the Peoples Forum in 1845, and in 1847 was appointed one of the clerks of the Ohio senate. The next year he was a candidate for the clerkship. The senate stood democrats 17, whigs 17, free soil 2, and the first ballot resulted Knapp, dem., 18; Galloway, whig, 13; Tappan, whig, 4; Stanley, free soil, 1. Balloting commenced on December 5, and Knapp was elected on December 8, on the 121st ballot, receiving just the 19 votes necessary to elect, the other 17 votes scattering between six candidates. The next year he was elected on the second ballot. The contest over clerk was due to the fact that prior to 1850 the clerk of the senate had con-

trol of the state advertising, which amounted to about \$50,000 annually to some Columbus newspaper. In 1898 David O. Castle was elected as clerk of the senate serving one term. In 1910 W. I. Goshorn of the Galion Inquirer, was elected clerk of the senate, and is the present incumbent.

In 1874 Thomas Coughlin was elected clerk of the house, serving one term. He was also an editor of the Forum, owning that office from 1862 to 1868, later serving two terms as clerk of the court.

In 1890 Senator Perry M. Adams (Seneca county), representing this district in the state senate, was elected president pro tem of that body holding the office for two years.

Two citizens of Crawford county have received presidential appointments abroad, both newspaper men and both in the consular service. In 1831 William Crosby published the second paper ever issued in Bucyrus, which he called the Bucyrus Journal; he continued it for several years under different names, and in 1845 President Polk appointed him United States Consul at Talcahuano, Chili, and after serving for some time he found the office was not a paying institution and resigned to go into the business of whale fishing which proved more profitable. In 1898 President McKinley appointed John E. Hopley, editor of the Evening Telegraph, as United States Consul to Southampton, England, and in 1903 he was promoted to the Consulate at Montevideo, Uruguay, where he served for two years returning to his editorial work in 1905.

Campaigning in the old days was vastly different from what it is today, and prior to 1850 a speech a day was about all the dates a candidate could fill, but if he were some prominent leader, the people assembled from miles around, and little towns of only a few hundred had crowds that numbered away up into the thousands. Generally the distinguished speaker was attended from one town to the next by a delegation of worshippers. It was about 1849 that John Brough made a democratic speech at Bucyrus. His next date was at Tiffin, and Jacob Scroggs, Tom Orr, and a few other of the faithful young democrats of that day, started with him to Tiffin. The roads were bad, as they generally were, and reaching Melmore they decided to stay over night

and continue their journey in the morning. After supper they found there was a whig meeting in progress at the school house addressed by some local celebrity, and to put in the time attended the meeting. Brough was like the old Dutch governors of New York, he was built on the purest of geometrical principles; he was five feet, six inches tall and six feet, five inches in circumference, and as jovial and good natured as men of that build generally are. He was a great lover of a joke. During the young man's speech, he was scathing in his denunciations of the democratic party and defied any man present to contradict his assertions. After several challenges hurled at the audience, Brough quietly arose, and with his mildest look, innocently said, "Young man, if you have no objection I would like to answer some of your assertions." Brough looked anything but a statesman or an orator, and the young man jumped at the chance, smilingly thinking of how he would cover himself with glory by later literally skinning the unsophisticated looking stranger alive. Brough was one of the great orators of his day, and added to this was the happy faculty of being one of the people, and making himself at home with them. With his wit and humor, sarcasm and oratory he soon had the audience wild, and they were spell bound under his matchless eloquence, and when he concluded there was no answer from the young man, but instead cheer after cheer for the distinguished speaker.

Another orator of the early days was Cooper K. Watson, not a natural born orator like Brough and Gibson, still an orator. He was a candidate for congress in this district in 1856, and had a date for an evening meeting at New Winchester, and Jacob Scroggs drove him down. Watson was a republican, and Mr. Scroggs was one of the many in the county who had joined the new party. When they reached New Winchester, they found a faithful republican who had built a fire and lighted up the school house. On their arrival he rang the bell, and the three waited. After half an hour Watson inquired where the rest of the people were, and was informed that there would probably be no one else there. Scroggs was for canceling the meeting, but Watson held the man had come to hear a re-

publican speech, and he would not disappoint him. So Scroggs presided, and introduced the speaker, and Watson addressed his single listener for an hour and a half, and when the speech was over the man turned out the lights, locked the door and went home, the two men driving back to Bucyrus.

John R. Clymer was clerk of the court from about 1862 to 1868, Tom Coughlin at the time being editor of the Forum, and Coughlin concluded to run for clerk, the arrangement being that if he got the nomination Clymer would buy the Forum. Coughlin's principal opponent was A. A. Ruhl. In the course of his canvass Coughlin stated that he visited Galion, and met Dr. D. Shumaker there, one of the prominent democrats, and solicited him for his support. Shumaker promptly replied that he was friendly to Mr. Ruhl, that gentleman having formerly been a Galion man and his people prominent in that town in its early days, therefore he should certainly support Ruhl. The Doctor then inquired about Mr. Clymer, who was also a Galion man, and whose ancestors were also pioneers, and asked what he proposed to do when he left the clerkship.

"Why," said Coughlin, "if I'm elected clerk, Clymer is going to buy the Forum."

The Doctor promptly replied: "If that's the case you can count on my support. The Lord knows the Forum needs a change of editors."

Coughlin got the nomination, and Mr. Clymer became editor of the Forum.

After Mr. Clymer retired from the Forum he was a candidate for the nomination for probate judge. He was one of the polished speakers of the county, was more than friendly with everybody, in fact effervesced in his expressions of interest in everyone. He was not good at remembering names and faces, and during the campaign met a young democrat in the postoffice, shook him warmly by the hand and expressed his great delight at meeting him, spoke of his dear old father and mother, and how he always loved to meet them, and finally inquired after the father. The young man solemnly replied: "Why, Mr. Clymer, father died last year."

"Ah," said Mr. Clymer, "so he did. I remember it now, and how sorry I was to hear of it; if ever there was a democratic saint on

earth, it was your dear old father. I'm a candidate for probate judge and I know I can count on your support."

Half an hour later, Mr. Clymer met the same young man on the street, and his face looking familiar he shook him warmly by the hand and expressed his great delight at meeting him, spoke of his dear old father and mother, and how he had always loved to meet them and then inquired, "How is your dear old father?"

The young man promptly replied: "He's still dead."

In 1861 Joseph Worden was elected sheriff of the county, and when he took charge the following year he had as his assistant his older brother, better known as "Uncle Jimmie" Worden, who was prouder of his office as deputy than his brother was of the Shrievality. He was as faithful and accommodating in his duties as he was averse to fine raiment and soap and water. He was so friendly and good natured and willing that everybody overlooked his lack of cleanliness. When his brother left the office in 1866, "Uncle Jimmie" was out of his job, but he pined in secret for the position, and in 1869 he astonished everybody by announcing his name as a candidate for sheriff. It was regarded as a joke, and the only man in the county who took the matter seriously was "Uncle Jimmie" himself. In 1826 the sheriff's office was thrust on a man who had just become a resident of the county, but in 1869 things were different, and half a dozen men were in a terrific struggle to have the "thrust" come their way. It was cut and slash between the candidates, except "Uncle Jimmie," and he was allowed to follow the harmless amusement of running for office unmolested. In fact, the other candidates rather "pitied the sorrows of a poor old man," and while all had a bitter word for their opponents they had a kindly word for "Uncle Jimmie," and when they failed to land a man, generally closed with the remark, "Well, if you can't vote for me don't do me any harm, and if you can vote for Uncle Jimmie; he's a nice old fellow, and it will break his heart when he finds how few votes he got."

The April primaries came. The ballots were cast and counted, and to the astonishment of everybody, except Uncle Jimmie him-

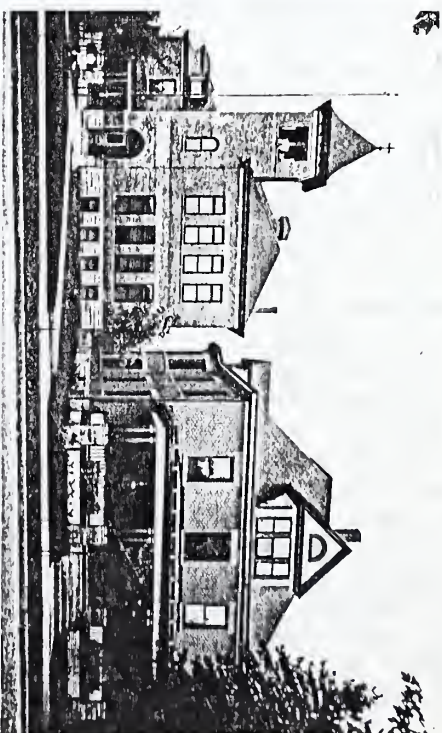
self, he was the winner. His every act and manner showed that he was astonished that anyone would think they could defeat him for sheriff.

The above is the story handed down of "Uncle Jimmie's" election as sheriff of the county. His candidacy had been a huge joke to, it was believed, every one but himself; yet there may be another side to it; as deputy for four years he had been the faithful and willing servant of his brother, the bar and the people; that he took more pride in the office than he did in his own personal appearance his dress gave unquestioned proof, but perhaps there were more people remembered his faithful service than his opponents expected.

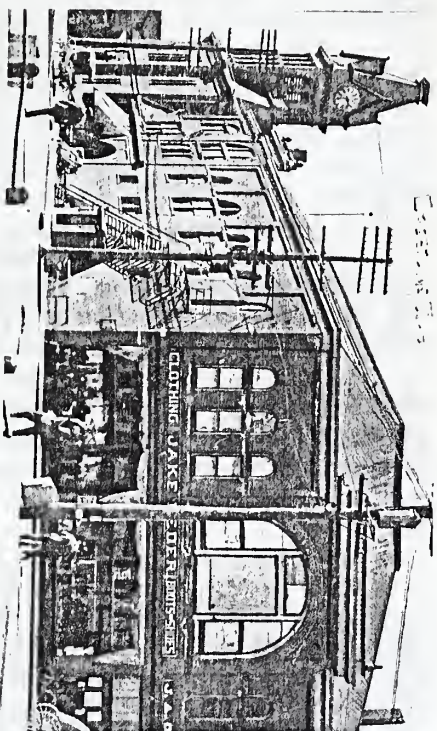
For four years he was the happiest and least dressy man that ever held office in the county. But he still had those good qualities of willingness and an accomodating disposition, and he never complained. Notwithstanding his slovenliness he was not disliked by the other officials, and as proof of this a glance at the election returns of 1871 when he was re-elected, shows he had the largest majority of any candidate on the county ticket. He was a poor writer and a still poorer reader of writing, although he prided himself on his ability in reading writing. Once, in dead of winter, a witness was wanted in an important case; the subpoena was made out and handed to Jimmie. He spelled it out slowly and carefully and left the court room. The important witness only lived a block away. A half hour passed and no Jimmie; an hour went by and another hour followed it and still no Jimmie, and court was stopped awaiting his arrival. Inquiries were made but he could not be found. It was 10 o'clock when he left the court room; he promptly went to the livery stable, secured a rig and started north on the Tiffin road. It was bitter cold, and the Tiffin road was the worst in the county in winter, and this year worse than usual, so the horse walked the entire seven miles until he stopped at the store of Daniel Fralie in Wingert's Corners where Jimmie served the subpoena on the squire. The Squire put on his glasses, read the document over carefully, and returning it said: "Why sheriff, this subpoena isn't for me; it's for Dr. Cuykendall at Bucyrus." Jimmie never complained, and never said a word or



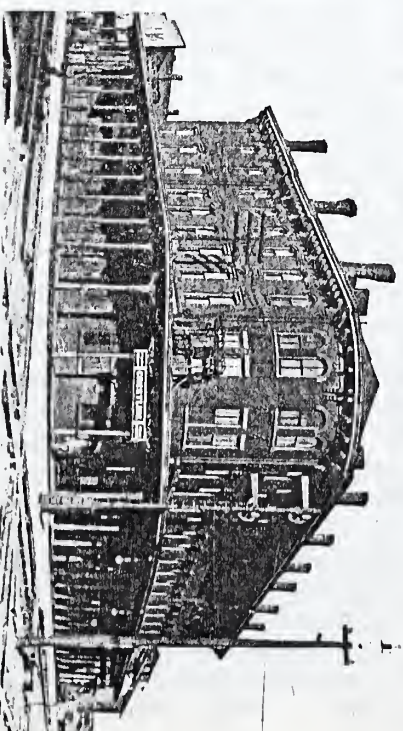
NEW HIGH SCHOOL, CRESTLINE, O.



ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, CRESTLINE, O.



OPERA HOUSE, CRESTLINE, O.



UNION DEPOT, CRESTLINE, O.

made any explanation. It was noon, and he didn't even stop to eat, but got in his buggy and drove slowly back to Bucyrus, and handed the document to Dr. Cuykendall, who promptly repaired to the court house reaching there at three o'clock. Jimmie made no explanation, but when Squire Fralic came to town the following Saturday, the story came out. When twitted about it Jimmie got even with the pointed remark: "Lawyers always were such d—n poor writers."

Many who have had occasion to puzzle over the chirography of some members of the Crawford county bar will incline to "Uncle Jimmie's" view.

Although the sheriff is the official who deals with criminals it is a singular fact that while no sheriff has lost his life in the discharge of his duties, yet more have met with violent deaths than any other class of officials in the county. Of the twenty-five sheriffs, five have met with violent deaths.

John Caldwell, sheriff from '44 to '46, on the discovery of gold in California, started across the plains and was never heard from afterward, believed to have been killed by the Indians; his body never having been found. Jonathan Kissinger, '50 to '54, after his term of office, removed to Williams county, and was killed by the cars. His successor, William C. Beal, '54 to '58, a few years after leaving the office, was killed by the cars west of Bucyrus. Joseph C. Worden, '62 to '66, was run over by the cars at Galion and killed. Daniel Keplinger, '66 to '70, was just completing his second term, when on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869, he was thrown from his buggy while driving, and after lingering for days died on Dec. 9, the only sheriff to die in office. The Bar Association held a meeting with Franklin Adams as chairman and John Hopley as secretary, passed resolutions of respect, and Judge Chester R. Mott adjourned court for six days; the bar attended the funeral in a body, which was conducted by La Salle Lodge I. O. O. F. Much of the political bitterness that arose during the war still existed, yet the Journal, the opposition organ to the sheriff politically, paid the following tribute to his memory:

"He won the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In an emi-

nent degree he was "diligent in business." He softened the asperities of his office without relaxing the rigor of his duties; and where many persons would have caused lasting harsh feelings, he made warm friends. Even in temper, calm in character, inflexible in integrity, faithful in duty, and firm in the execution of it, he possessed and justly merited the esteem of all."

To the people of the present day, there may be wonder at this insertion of a deserved tribute to a faithful official. And yet there were many republicans in that day who severely criticized the republican organ for "going out of its way" to praise a democrat. Times indeed have changed

"Through the shadow of the globe we sweep
into the younger day;
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle
of Cathay."

The present generation little know and can not remember the intensity of the bitterness that was engendered by the Civil war. How it started or why it started it is difficult to determine. For the first thirty years of the republic, party lines were a division between the federalists, who believed in a few controlling and the democrats and republicans, who believed in the people controlling. The people won, and under Jackson took the name of democrat, their opposition being whigs, but both believing in the right of the people to rule, that question having been forever settled by the death of the federalist party. From the time of Jackson for thirty years the democratic party formulated the laws and were the up-builders of the nation. All attempts to overthrow their tremendous hold on the people were unavailing. The whigs, as a party, were shifty, evasive and compromising, and succeeded in but one thing and that was to drive the democratic party unwillingly into a defense of slavery. On this issue the south became dictatorial and the party was disrupted in 1860; it was the north against the south in the democratic party. At the election in 1860, Crawford's vote was Douglas, northern democrat, 2,752; Lincoln, republican, 2,064; Breckenridge, southern democrat, 117. There was no question where Crawford stood. The war

broke out, and democrats and republicans alike responded to their country's call, and for a year there was a united sentiment in the county, for the defense of the union.

Shrewd men in the rising young republican party, saw that in a successful and popular war their lease of power would be perpetuated; equally shrewd men in the democratic party, feared the disintegration of their once powerful party, and as a result first criticised, then opposed, and finally became openly hostile to the administration and in many cases strong sympathizers with the southern cause. This feeling was mostly confined to the party leaders, for during the entire war, except among the most bitter, enlistments continued regardless of party. But it is true that the 117 Breckenridge men eventually molded the opinion of the county, and Crawford became an anti-war county. Many altercations arose between the soldiers returning on furlough and the rougher elements in the democratic party and fights and knock-downs were frequent; a political meeting was almost invariably followed by assaults on citizens. In many cases shots were fired, the most serious being the result of an altercation in the Fulton drug store when three soldiers were wounded, one very seriously. In many places in the country churches were desecrated, their windows broken, and two were destroyed because the minister was a union sympathizer. In the country also known union sympathizers found their stock poisoned, their barns and outhouses burned, and their families ostracised. It is a singular fact that when a nation is engaged in a prolonged war the baser instincts pervade human nature, and among the more ignorant and brutal the animal instincts prevail, and it was this class that led the outrages in defiance of law and of decency. The seed sown by local leaders started a force which got beyond their control. When the draft came armed resistance was prepared for, but wiser counsels prevailed and the drafts passed off quietly. To add to the intensity of the situation, Judge Hall was arrested for alleged treasonable utterances, and taken a prisoner to the camp at Mansfield. He was released on parole, but his arrest added fuel to the flames among his friends. A warrant was issued for the arrest of A. M. Jackson for al-

leged treasonable utterances, but when the soldiers searched his house he was not to be found. A republican friend at Crestline had sent word to him that the soldiers were on their way to arrest him, and Mr. Jackson took refuge in the house of a friend. He remained in hiding several weeks, changing his residence every few days, so that his place of refuge could not be traced. The alleged treasonable utterances were very mild criticisms of the war to what occurred later, when no attention was paid to them. The democratic organ carried two flags, which they flew over their office. When there was a rebel victory, the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze, and when the Union forces were successful the flag flown was of pure white, containing a picture of a dove, and in its beak the olive branch of peace. All day long on July 4, of 1863, business was almost suspended in Bucyrus, and men frequented the telegraph office to gain what little tidings they could of the fearful conflict on the field of Gettysburg. The early reports were unfavorable, and night settled on an anxious, doubting and discouraged village. In the evening a jollification meeting was held on account of the fourth, and one of the speakers in his denunciation of the war, thundered forth the inquiry: "Where now are your shattered armies? fleeing before the victorious hosts of Lee in Pennsylvania." This was not the feeling of the better element of the democratic party in the county; it was the expression of the views of a class which catered to the vicious element of the community, an element so lawless that men found it the safer policy not to openly denounce their outrages. Naturally war brought its hardships, its deprivations, and its struggles on the families of soldiers in the field, but under the law each county levied a tax, the proceeds of which were distributed monthly by the auditor and commissioners to deserving families in need. Besides this, the citizens of both parties gave freely of their means to see that none should suffer, and many a grocer and store keeper had charges on his books for the necessities of life which were never presented for collection and of which sometimes no entry was even made. This county had a very strong German population, and nine-tenths of them belonged to

the democratic party, and yet a very large majority of these same German democrats were for the preservation of the Union. The majority of the people in Crawford were loyal during the war, but the county did gain an unenviable notoriety through a disorderly element in nearly every section being allowed to commit their outrages with very little protest from their neighbors and much less restraint by the authorities. It was a case where the people controlled, not the whole people, but the worst element as in the days of the French Revolution. It not only gave the county a bad name, but it did more than anything else to bring on the intense party bitterness which it took years to overcome. Some churches in the county were so intense in their unionism that the Christianity of a democrat was so doubted that he was compelled to sever his connection with the church, or left it voluntarily to avoid the suspicions with which he was viewed by his democratic neighbors. Other churches were composed exclusively of democrats. There were republican stores and democratic stores, republican and democratic hotels and barber shops, and nine-tenths of the trade of each came from their own partisans. So intense was the feeling that it is doubtful if a democratic store in the town had a republican clerk, and when some of the leading republican stores later had a democratic clerk they were regarded as unfaithful to their party obligations. In many churches it took careful handling by the ministers to avoid friction in their congregations.

Crawford county since the time of Andrew Jackson has been a democratic county, and since the courthouse was built in 1856, with one exception no republican ever held office within its portals, and that one republican was not elected but got there by appointment. In 1857 Patrick S. Marshall was elected probate judge and in August, 1858, he resigned. Under the law the probate judge is the only county office in which the vacancy is filled by the appointment of the governor. Gov. Chase, a republican, was then governor and he appointed S. J. Elliott to serve until his successor was elected and qualified. Abram Summers was elected in October, and as soon as he received his commission he entered on the duties of his office.

As to other offices there has not been in this county a republican or whig official since the day the democratic party took its name under Andrew Jackson, eighty years ago. In 1853 Mr. Beal was elected sheriff as an independent, the whigs making no nomination and he receiving their support. But he was a democrat from Galion. Kissinger had been elected in 1849 and 1851, and was renominated in 1853. The new constitution had changed the law so that no sheriff could serve for more than four years consecutively. The friends of Kissinger held that the limitation could only commence under the new constitution, but the people doubted it, and Beal was elected by less than 200 majority, his township of Polk giving him practically their unanimous vote.

Twice, disputes arose over the Democratic primaries and two candidates ran on that ticket for the same office, but a democrat candidate won over the republican in each case. In 1887, John H. Keller came within 300 votes of being elected representative, and still later, in 1906, Joseph Mollencop was defeated for commissioner by less than a hundred votes.

In 1856 the tidal wave toward the new republican party landed James Lewis of this county in the office of state senator. With the exception of Mr. Lewis the only two persons who defeated the democratic candidate for state senator since the time of Andrew Jackson were James H. Godman in 1840, and Hezekiah Gorton in 1836, both of Marion. In the lower house at Columbus the last man who succeeded in defeating the democratic nominee in this county was John Carey, in 1843.

The first election was in 1820; what is now Crawford county (west of Auburn and Vernon townships) was then all one township, called Sandusky (which also included nearly all of the present Marion county.) This Sandusky township for judicial purposes was a part of Delaware county. At this first election, the polling place was at the house of James Murray, a mile north of where Marion now stands. There were 48 votes cast, and one of the trustees elected was Daniel Fickle, who three years later moved to Bucyrus township. The Delaware records also show that Sandusky township was in existence in 1821,

as on April 15, of that year commissions were issued to Westell Ridgely and Joseph Young as justices of the peace of Sandusky township, Westell Ridgely then living near the present village of Leesville and Joseph Young near Bucyrus, neither town having yet been started or even dreamed of. Sandusky township then was probably from the western boundary of Auburn and Vernon to the western boundary of Bucyrus, about 15 miles, and from the southern boundary of Bucyrus to the north county line, 18 miles. It was easy to be elected to office in those days as witness the following from the recollections of M. Peters, a pioneer of Marion county. "The first election was held (1821) for one justice of the peace. There being no candidates, I selected W. Crawford and he selected me, and thus there was a tie. The clerk of Delaware county cast lot and drew for Crawford." But generosity has its reward as in the fall Squire Crawford resigned and Peters was elected.

The following is a complete list of the district and county officials since the organization of the county, the years given being the date of their election:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

District VIII, 1824, elector Henry Brown, Franklin county; candidate, Henry Clay; party, whig.

District VIII, 1828, elector, John M. Elvain, Franklin county; candidate *Andrew Jackson; party, dem.

District XIV, 1832, elector, William S. Tracy, Huron county; candidate *Andrew Jackson, party, dem.

District XIV, 1836, elector John P. Coulter, Richland county; candidate, William H. Harrison; party whig.

District XIV, 1840, elector, John Carey, Crawford county; candidate, *William H. Harrison; party whig.

District VI, 1844, elector, Josiah Scott, Crawford county; candidate, Henry Clay; party, whig.

District VI, 1848, elector, John Caldwell, Crawford county; candidate, Lewis Cass; party, dem.

District IX, 1852, elector, William Palmer, Hardin county; candidate, *Franklin Pierce; party, dem.

District IX, 1856, elector, R. G. Pennington, Seneca county; candidate, John C. Fremont; party, rep.

District IX, 1860, elector, John F. Hinkle, Wyandot county; candidate, *Abraham Lincoln; party, rep.

District IX, 1864, elector, Jacob Scroggs, Crawford county; candidate, *Abraham Lincoln; party, rep.

District IX, 1868, elector, L. A. Hall, Seneca county; candidate, *Ulysses S. Grant; party, rep.

District XIV, 1872, elector, Isaac M. Kirby, Wyandot county; candidate, *Ulysses S. Grant; party, rep.

District XIV, 1876, elector, L. B. Matson, Richland county; candidate, *Rutherford B. Hayes; party, rep.

District XIV, 1880, elector, Jacob Scroggs, Crawford county; candidate, *James A. Garfield; party, rep.

District VII, 1884, elector, Lovell B. Harris, Wyandot county; candidate, James G. Blaine; party, rep.

District V, 1888, elector, Jacob Werner, Seneca county; candidate, *Benjamin Harrison; party, rep.

District XIII, 1892, elector, Joseph E. McNeal, Marion county; candidate, Benjamin Harrison; party, rep.

District XIII, 1896, elector, Henry L. Wenner, Seneca county; candidate, *William McKinley; party, rep.

District XIII, 1900, elector, Henry B. Hane, Marion county; candidate, *William McKinley; party, rep.

District XIII, 1904, elector, Ralph D. Sneath, Seneca county; candidate, *Theodore Roosevelt; party, rep.

District XIII, 1908, elector, I. H. Burgoon, Sandusky county; candidate, *William H. Taft; party, rep.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

VIII—Crawford, Coshocton, Delaware, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Marion.

1824—William Wilson, Licking, whig.

1826—William Wilson, Licking, whig.

1828—William Stanberry, Licking, whig.

1830—William Stanberry, Licking, whig.

*Elected president.

XIV—Crawford, Huron, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca.

1832—William Patterson, Richland, dem.

1834—William Patterson, Richland, dem.

1836—William H. Hunter, Huron, dem.

1838—George Sweney, Crawford, dem.

1840—George Sweney, Crawford, dem.

VI—Crawford, Hancock, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Wood.

1842—Henry St. John, Seneca, dem.

1844—Henry St. John, Seneca, dem.

1846—Rudolphus Dickinson, Sandusky, dem.

1848—Rudolphus Dickinson* dem; Amos E. Wood, dem; John Bell, dem; all of Sandusky.

1850—Frederick W. Green, Seneca, dem.

IX—Crawford, Hardin, Marion, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.

1852—Frederick W. Green, Seneca, dem.

1854—Cooper K. Watson, Seneca, rep.

1856—Lawrence W. Hall, Crawford, dem.

1858—John Carey, Wyandot, rep.

1860—Warren P. Noble, Seneca, dem.

IX—Crawford, Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.

1862—Warren P. Noble, Seneca, dem.

1864—Ralph P. Buckland, Sandusky, rep.

1866—Ralph P. Buckland, Sandusky, rep.

1868—E. F. Dickinson, Sandusky, dem.

1870—Charles Foster, Seneca, rep.

XIV—Ashland, Crawford, Holmes, Richland, Wyandot.

1872—John Berry, Wyandot, dem.

1874—Jacob P. Cowan, Ashland, dem.

1876—Ebenezer B. Finley, Crawford, dem.

VIII—Crawford, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Seneca, Wyandot.

1878—Ebenezer B. Finley, Crawford, dem.

XIV—Ashland, Crawford, Holmes, Richland, Wyandot.

1880—George W. Geddes, Richland, dem.

V—Crawford, Hancock, Seneca, Putnam, Wyandot.

1882—George E. Seney, Seneca, dem.

VII—Crawford, Hancock, Seneca, Wood, Wyandot.

1884—George E. Seney, Seneca, dem.

V—Crawford, Hancock, Putnam, Seneca, Wyandot.

1886—George E. Seney, Seneca, dem.

1888—George E. Seney, Seneca, dem.

XV—Ashland, Crawford, Delaware, Knox, Morrow, Richland.

1890—Michael D. Harter, Richland, dem.

XIII—Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.

1892—Darius D. Hare, Wyandot, dem.

1894—Stephen R. Harris, Crawford, rep.

1896—James A. Norton, Seneca, dem.

1898—James A. Norton, Seneca, dem.

1900—Amos H. Jackson, Sandusky, rep.

1900—Grant E. Mouser, Marion, rep.

1906—Grant E. Mouser, Marion, rep.

1908—Carl C. Anderson, Seneca, dem.

1910—Carl C. Anderson, Seneca, dem.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

Thomas Beer, Crawford	1885 to 1893
John J. Moore, Putnam	1885 to 1895
Henry W. Seney, Hardin	1885 to 1896
James H. Day, Mercer	1893 to 1905
James L. Price, Allen	1895 to 1901
John K. Rohn,* Seneca	1896 to 1896
Ebenezer B. Finley, Crawford	1896 to 1897
Caleb H. Norris, Marion	1897 to 1909
William T. Mooney, Auglaize	1901 to 1905
Edward Vollrath,† Crawford	1905 to 1906
Silas E. Hurin, Hancock	1905 to 1911
Michael Donnelly, Henry	1906 to
W. H. Kinder, Hancock	1908 to
Philip Crowe, Hardin	1910 to

*During his second term Rudolphus Dickinson died, and Amos E. Wood of Sandusky county was elected to the vacancy. Wood died, and John Bell, of Sandusky county was elected to fill the unexpired term, about two months.

*Rohn was appointed by Gov. Bushnell to succeed Seney who resigned, and in the fall Finley was elected to fill the vacancy of the unexpired Seney term.

†Vollrath was appointed by Gov. Herrick to succeed Mooney, deceased.

Crawford was a part of the Third Circuit, and in 1884 the counties composing that circuit were Allen, Augalize, Crawford, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Logan, Marion, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Seneca, Union, Van Wert, Williams, Wood, Wyandot. In 1887 Fulton, Williams and Wood were transferred to the Sixth Circuit, leaving the remaining sixteen counties the present Third Circuit.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES

Lawrence W. Hall, Crawford .. 1852 to 1856
 Machias C. Whitely, Hancock .. 1856 to 1857
 George E. Seney, Seneca 1856 to 1857
 Josiah S. Plants,* Crawford ... 1858 to 1863
 Chester R. Mott, Wyandot 1866 to 1871
 James Pillars, Seneca 1867 to 1877
 Abner M. Jackson, Crawford .. 1871 to 1874
 Thomas Beer, Crawford 1874 to 1886
 Henry H. Dodge, Wood 1877 to 1880
 Caleb H. Norris, Marion 1884 to 1897
 Allen C. Smalley, Wyandot 1890 to 1900
 James C. Tobias, Crawford 1897 to 1907
 Boston G. Young,† Marion 1900 to 1910
 Daniel Babst, Crawford 1907 to
 William E. Scofield, Marion ... 1910 to

In 1851 Crawford was a part of the third division of the Third District, the counties being Crawford, Hancock, Seneca, Wood, Wyandot. In 1879 the districts were arranged as they are at present, the counties of Crawford, Marion and Wyandot being the Second Subdivision of the Tenth Judicial District.

STATE SENATORS

Crawford, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Marion, Union.

1824—David H. Beardsley, Marion, whig.

Crawford, Delaware, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca.

1826—James Kookan, Franklin, dem.

Crawford, Delaware, Marion.

1828—Charles Carpenter, Delaware, whig.

*Josiah S. Plants died in 1863.

†Boston G. Young died in 1910, and Scofield was appointed by Gov. Harmon to fill the vacancy, and in November, 1910, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Young, and also for a full term.

1830—Charles Carpenter, Delaware, whig.
 1832—James W. Crawford,* Delaware, dem.
 1834—Robert Hopkins, Marion, dem.

Crawford, Delaware, Marion, Union.

1836—Hezekiah Gorton, Marion, whig.

1838—Benjamin F. Allen, Delaware, dem.

Crawford, Delaware, Marion.

1840—James H. Goodman, Marion, whig.

1842—Joseph McCutchen, Crawford, dem.

Crawford, Sandusky, Seneca.

1844—Amos E. Wood, Sandusky, dem.

Crawford, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.

1846—Henry Cronise, Seneca, dem.

Crawford, Richland.

1848—Barnabas Burns, Richland, dem.

1850—Barnabas Burns, Richland, dem.

Crawford, Seneca, Wyandot.

1851—Joel W. Wilson, Seneca, dem.

1853—Robert Lee, Crawford, dem.

1855—James Lewis, Crawford, rep.

1857—Robert McKelly, Wyandot, dem.

1859—Thomas J. Orr, Crawford, dem.

1861-63—William Lang, Seneca, dem.

1865-67—Curtis Berry, jr., Wyandot, dem.

1869-71—Alexander E. Jenner, Crawford, dem.

1873—John Seitz, Seneca, dem.

1875—Edson T. Stickney, Seneca, dem.

1877—John Seitz, Seneca, dem.

1879-81—Moses H. Kirby, Wyandot, dem.

1883-85—John H. Williston, Crawford, dem.

1887-89—Perry M. Adams, Seneca, dem.

1891-93—William C. Gear, Wyandot, dem.

1895-97—Horace E. Valentine, Crawford, dem.

1899-01—John C. Royer, Seneca, dem.

1903-05—Elzie Carter, Wyandot, dem.

1908—James E. Cory, Crawford, dem.

1910—Frank T. Dore, Seneca, dem.

*In 1833 charges were presented to the Senate affecting the reputation of Senator Crawford, and the matter was referred to a committee. On the unanimous recommendation of the committee the Senate unanimously expunged the entire matter from the records.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Crawford, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca.

1824—Jeremiah Everett, Sandusky, whig.

1825—Josiah Hedges, Seneca, dem.

1826—Eber Baker, Marion, whig.

1827—Samuel Lockwood, Sandusky, dem.

Crawford, Marion.

1828—John Carey, Crawford, whig.

1829—Robert Hopkins, Marion, dem.

1830—John Nimmon, Crawford, dem.

1831—William Brown, Marion, whig.

1832—John Campbell, Crawford, dem.

1833—James McCutchen, Crawford, dem.

1834—John Campbell, Crawford, dem.

1835—James H. Goodman, Marion, whig.

Crawford, Marion and Union.

1836—John Carey, Crawford, whig; Otway Curry, Union, whig.

1837—Otway Curry, Union, whig; Stephen Fowler, Crawford, dem.

1838—John Campbell, Crawford, dem; Stephen Fowler, Crawford, dem.

1839—James H. Goodman, Marion, rep; Guy C. Worth, Crawford, dem.

Crawford, Delaware, Marion.

1840—Emery Moore, Delaware, whig; Josiah Scott, Crawford, whig.

1841—Thomas W. Powell, Delaware, whig; James Griffith, Crawford, whig; George W. Sharp, Delaware, dem.

1842—Isaac E. James, Marion, dem; George W. Sharp, Delaware, dem.

1843—John Carey, Crawford, whig; William Smart, Delaware, whig.

Crawford.

1844—Samuel S. Caldwell, Crawford, dem.

Crawford, Wyandot.

1845—Michael Brackley, Wyandot, dem.

1846—George Dommenwirth, Crawford, dem.

1847—Michael Brackley, Wyandot, dem.

Crawford, Richland.

1848—Daniel Brewer, Richland, dem; Samuel Myers, Crawford, dem.

1849—Miller Moody, Richland, dem; Samuel Myers, Crawford, dem.

1850—William Bushnell, Richland, dem; Clark K. Ward, Crawford, dem.

Crawford.

1851—Clark K. Ward, Bucyrus.

1853—Mordecai P. Bean, Bucyrus.

1855-57—John Pitman, Holmes.

1859-61—John S. Reisinger, Polk.

1863-65—Thomas Beer, Bucyrus.

1867-69—James Robinson, Polk.

1871-73—Thomas J. White, Jackson.

1875-77—Jacob G. Meuser, Polk.

1879-81—James E. Cory, Cranberry.

1883-85—George M. Zeigler, Polk.

1887-89—Philip Schuler, Polk.

1891-93—Benjamin F. Taylor, Holmes.

1895-97—Andrew J. Hazlett, Bucyrus.

1899-01—David O. Castle, Polk.

1903-05—Frank Miller, Jackson.

1908-10—Lewis H. Battefeld, Bucyrus.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

1826—Daniel S. Norton, Knox, VIII Congressional.

1834—Pickett Lattimer, Huron, XIV Congressional.

1841—George W. Sharp, Delaware, XIV Senatorial.

1846—Joshua Seney, Seneca, XIV Senatorial.

1853—George T. Trees, Wyandot, XXXI Senatorial.

1860—Rasselas R. Titus, Seneca, XXXI Senatorial.

1870—Andrew Dickson, Crawford, XXXI Senatorial.

1880—J. S. Hare, Wyandot, XXXI Senatorial.

1890—Isaac Kagy, Seneca, XXXI Senatorial.

1900—Stephen Waller, Crawford, XXXI Senatorial.

The State Board of Equalization of 1900 was the last, the legislature passing a law abolishing an elective board.

PROBATE JUDGES

Year elected

James Eaton 1851

George Wiley 1854

Patterson S. Marshall* 1855-1857

*Wiley died Aug. 15, 1855, and Gov. Medill appointed Marshall. Marshall was elected in October,

S. J. Elliott.....	1858
Abram Summers.....	1858-1860
James Clements.....	1863-1866
Robert Lee.....	1869-1872
Shannon Clements.....	1875-1878
Frederick Hipp.....	1881-1884
James C. Tobias.....	1887-1890
Charles Kinninger.....	1893-1896
William C. Kiess.....	1899-1902
Charles F. Schaber.....	1905-1908

AUDITORS

	Year elected
James Martin.....	1826
Charles Merriman.....	1827
Edward Billups.....	1828
John Caldwell.....	1830-1832-1834
Jacob Howenstein ¹	1836
George Sinn.....	1836-1838
Owen Williams.....	1842-1844
John Pitman.....	1846-1848
Abner M. Jackson.....	1850-1852
Edmund R. Kearsley.....	1854-1856-1858
Alexander A. Ruhl.....	1860-1862
Samuel S. Hoyt.....	1864-1866
William M. Scroggs.....	1868-1871
Frederick M. Swingly.....	1873-1875
James H. Robinson.....	1877-1880
Adam J. High.....	1883-1886
Reuben Stahle.....	1889-1892
J. F. Kimmerline.....	1895-1898
Jefferson I. Smith.....	1901-1904
G. F. Ackerman.....	1908-1910

SHERIFFS

	Year elected
Hugh McCracken.....	1826-1827
John Miller.....	1829-1831
John Moderwell.....	1832-1833
David Holm.....	1835
John Shull.....	1837
Samuel Andrews.....	1839
James L. Harper ²	1841

1855, for the unexpired term; and elected in October, 1857; he resigned in August, 1858, and Gov. Chase appointed Elliott; Summers was elected to the vacancy in October and immediately took the office.

¹ July 16, 1836, Caldwell resigned, and Howenstein was appointed. At the October election Howenstein was a candidate but was defeated, so in December he resigned and Sinn, who had been elected, was appointed to the vacancy.

² Andrews resigned Sept. 30, 1839, and Harper was appointed.

John Caldwell.....	1843
James Clements.....	1845-1847
Jonathan Kissinger.....	1849-1851
William C. Beal.....	1853-1855
John Franz.....	1857-1859
Joseph C. Worden.....	1861-1863
Daniel Keplinger ³	1865-1867
James Worden.....	1869-1871
Henry J. Row.....	1873-1875
John A. Schaber.....	1877-1879
John Keil.....	1881-1883
Peter Faeth.....	1885-1887
Christian F. Birk.....	1889-1891
John Keil.....	1893-1895
Charles Vollmer.....	1897-1899
John Gebhardt.....	1901-1903
August Gerhart.....	1905-1907
Solomon Crum.....	1910-

TREASURERS

	Year elected
John H. Morrison.....	1829-1831
Samuel Myers.....	1833-1835
George Lauck.....	1837-1839
Samuel Myers.....	1841
George Lauck.....	1843-1845
Charles Hetich.....	1847-1849
Otto Fieldner.....	1851-1853
George Donnenwirth.....	1855-1857
John Kaler.....	1859-1861
Joseph Roop.....	1863-1865
John Franz ⁴	1867-1869
John G. Birk.....	1871-1873
Christian H. Shonert.....	1875-1877
William Riblet.....	1879-1881
Christian H. Shonert.....	1883-1885
Frank Blicke.....	1887-1889
John Blyth.....	1891-1893
Michael Auck.....	1895-1897
William L. Alexander.....	1899-1901
George W. Miller.....	1903-1905
Daniel Kreiter.....	1908-1910

CLERKS

	Year elected
David H. Beardsley ⁵	1826

³ Daniel Keplinger died from injuries received in a runaway in 1869 and Worden was appointed to the vacancy.

⁴ John Franz died while serving his second term, and the commissioners appointed his son Job Franz, who was his deputy at the time, to fill out the unexpired term.

⁵ When courts were first organized here David H.

Zalmon Rowse.....	1826-1831
Jabez B. Larwill.....	1841
Daniel W. Swigart.....	1848
Thomas J. Orr.....	1851-1854
Alexander P. Widman ¹	1857-1860
John R. Clymer.....	1861-1864
Thomas Coughlin.....	1867-1870
David C. Cahill.....	1873-1876
Alexander A. Ruhl.....	1879-1882
Lewis C. Donnenwirth.....	1885-1888
Aaron H. Laughbaum.....	1891-1894
Wallace B. Forrest.....	1897-1900
L. D. Willford.....	1903-1906
J. E. Myers.....	1908-1910

RECORDERS

	Year elected
Zalmon Rowse ²	1826-1833
Jacob Howenstein.....	1840-1843
James Robinson.....	1846-1849
Smith Todd.....	1851-1854
James Robinson.....	1857-
William C. Trimble.....	1860-1863
Frank M. Bowyer.....	1866-1869
William Stremmel.....	1872-1875
David O. Castle.....	1878-1881
William F. Crowe.....	1884-1887
Philip Schaefer.....	1890-1893
H. S. Z. Matthias.....	1896-1899
Charles F. Matthew.....	1902-1905
Jay W. Holler.....	1908-1910

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

	Year elected
Isaac H. Allen.....	1826-1827
George Sweney... ..	1829-1831-1833-1835-1837
Franklin Adams ³	1839-1841-1843
Lawrence W. Hall.....	1845-1847-1849
George Sweney.....	1841-
Abram Summers.....	1853-1855
Abner M. Jackson.....	1857-1859
Burr Morris.....	1861-1863

Beardsley, a Marion attorney was appointed, but during the first term the court appointed Zalmon Rowse. It was an appointive office lasting seven years. Under the Constitution of 1850, clerks became an elective office.

¹Widman died March 29, 1860, and Clymer was appointed to the vacancy, and in October elected to the unexpired term.

²Recorders were appointed until 1840. The term was seven years.

³Adams appointed vice Sweney; resigned—elected to Congress.

Matthias Buchman ⁴	1864
Nathan Jones.....	1865-1867
James W. Coulter.....	1869-1871
Seth G. Cummings.....	1873-1875
George M. Zeigler.....	1878
Anson Wickham.....	1881-1884
Isaac Cahill.....	1887-1890
P. W. Poole.....	1893-1896
Charles Gallinger.....	1899-1902
Carl H. Hinkel.....	1905-1908
William J. Schwenck.....	1910-

SURVEYORS

	Year elected
John McClure.....	1826-
John Marshall.....	1828-
Thomas C. Sweney.....	1831-1834
William Fitzsimmons.....	1837-1840
Peter B. Beidler.....	1843
William McCoy.....	1845
Joseph Meer.....	1848
George M. Wiley.....	1851-1853
Horace Martin ⁵ ..	1854-1855-1857-1859-1861
H. W. McDonald ⁶	1863-1865-1867-1869
James H. Robinson.....	1872-1875
Frank L. Plants ⁷	1878
Harry L. Weber.....	1879-1882-1885
Horace E. Valentine.....	1888-1891
Herschel V. Flickinger.....	1894-1897
Charles P. Bryant.....	1900-1903
Charles A. Guiss.....	1906-1908
S. P. Michaelis.....	1910

CORONERS

	Year elected
Dr. Dunn	1826-
John Forbes	1836-1840
Robert Forbes.....	1844-1848
William Bair.....	1848-1851
John Messner.....	1851
William R. Shaw.....	1853-1855
Oscar W. Truman.....	1857-1859-1861
J. M. McEwen ⁸	1864
James Worden.....	1866-1868

⁴ Buchman appointed to succeed Morris, resigned.

⁵Wiley resigned to become Probate Judge; Martin appointed.

⁶Horace Martin resigned on May 1, 1863, and on May 4, H. W. McDonald was appointed.

⁷Frank L. Plants was appointed July 31, 1877; elected in October, 1877; died Feb. 18, 1879, and Harry L. Weber appointed April 10, 1879.

⁸Truman resigned in December, 1862, and McEwen was appointed.

Philip Moffit.....1870-1872-1874
 Peter Bauer.....1876-1878-1880
 Philip Moffit.....1881-
 Jacob C. Housberg¹.....1882-1884
 Dr. John A. Chesney².....1885-1888
 Dr. Elkanah A. Thoman.....1890-1892
 Dr. Charles H. Noblet.....1894-1896
 Dr. Jerome Bland.....1898-1900
 Dr. C. A. Marquart.....1902-1904
 Dr. E. D. Helfrich.....1906-1908
 Dr. Charles A. Ulmer.....1910

COMMISSIONERS

1824—Enoch B. Merriman (Crawford and Marion counties).
 1825—Zachariah Welsh (Crawford and Marion counties).
 1826—Zalmon Rowse (Crawford and Marion counties).
 1826—Thomas McClure, John Magers, George Poe.
 1827—Thomas McClure, John Magers, George Poe.
 1828—Westell Ridgley, John Magers, George Poe.
 1829—Westell Ridgley, John Coleman, James L. Harper.
 1830—Westell Ridgley, John Coleman, James L. Harper.
 1831—Isaac Sweney, John Coleman, James L. Harper.
 1832—Isaac Sweney, William Early, James L. Harper.
 1833—Isaac Sweney, Daniel Williams, James L. Harper.
 1834—David Ellis, Daniel Williams, James L. Harper.
 1835—David Ellis, William Robinson,³ Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1836—David Ellis, William Robinson, Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1837—David Ellis, William Robinson, Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1838—David Ellis, William Robinson, Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1839—David Ellis, John Clements, Jacob Mollenkopf.

¹ Moffit resigned in April, 1881, and Housberg was appointed.

² Housberg resigned in 1885 and Chesney was appointed.

³ Robinson appointed to succeed Williams, resigned.

1840—Hamilton Kerr, John Clements, Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1841—Hamilton Kerr, John Clements, Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1842—Hamilton Kerr, John Clements, Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1843—Hamilton Kerr, John Clements, Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1844—Hamilton Kerr, John Clements, Samuel Lee.
 1845—George Dickson,⁴ Peter Conkle, Samuel Lee.
 1846—Phares Jackson, Peter Conkle, Samuel Lee.
 1847—Phares Jackson, Peter Conkle, Sidney Holt.
 1848—Phares Jackson, Peter Conkle, Sidney Holt.
 1849—Phares Jackson, Peter Conkle, Sidney Holt.
 1850—Phares Jackson, Peter Conkle, Sidney Holt.
 1851—Phares Jackson, J. N. Frye, Sidney Holt.
 1852—Samuel Swisher, J. N. Frye, Sidney Holt.
 1853—Samuel Swisher, James Clements,⁵ Wilson Stewart.
 1854—Samuel Swisher, James Clements, Wilson Stewart.
 1855—Samuel Swisher, James Clements, Wilson Stewart.
 1856—Samuel Swisher, James Clements, Wilson Stewart.
 1857—Andrew Dickson,⁶ Isaac Van Voorhis, Wilson Stewart.
 1858—Andrew Dickson, Isaac Van Voorhis, Wilson Stewart.
 1859—Andrew Dickson, Isaac Van Voorhis, Charles Keplinger.
 1860—Andrew Dickson, Isaac Van Voorhis, Charles Keplinger.
 1861—Hugh Cory, Isaac Van Voorhis, Charles Keplinger.
 1862—Hugh Cory, Isaac Van Voorhis, Charles Keplinger.
 1863—Hugh Cory, John Burgbacher, Charles Keplinger.
 1864—Hugh Cory, John Burgbacher, Charles Keplinger.

⁴ Dickson appointed to succeed Kerr, resigned.

⁵ Clements appointed to succeed Frye, deceased.

⁶ Dickson appointed to succeed Swisher, resigned.

1865—Hugh Cory, John Burgbacher, Lewis Littler.
 1866—Hugh Cory, John Burgbacher, Lewis Littler.
 1867—Barber Robinson, John Burgbacher, Lewis Littler.
 1868—Barber Robinson, John Burgbacher, Lewis Littler.
 1869—Barber Robinson, James Hufty, Lewis Littler.
 1870—Charles Myers, James Hufty, Lewis Littler.
 1871—Charles Myers, James Hufty, J. J. Bauer.
 1872—Charles Myers, James Hufty, J. J. Bauer.
 1873—Charles Myers, James Hufty, J. J. Bauer.
 1874—Charles Myers, James Hufty, J. J. Bauer.
 1875—Charles Myers, Charles Keplinger, J. J. Bauer.
 1876—Lysander Waller, Charles Keplinger, J. J. Bauer.
 1877—Lysander Waller, Charles Keplinger, John Neuman.
 1878—Lysander Waller, Charles Keplinger, John Neuman.
 1879—Lysander Waller, Charles Keplinger, John Neuman.
 1880—Lysander Waller, Charles Keplinger, John Neuman.
 1881—Lysander Waller, Jacob Burkley, John Neuman.
 1882—John Richardson, Jacob Burkley, Charles Keplinger.*
 1883—John Richardson, Jacob Burkley, Peter Bauer.
 1884—John Richardson, Jacob Burkley, Peter Bauer.
 1885—John Richardson, Jacob Burkley, Peter Bauer.
 1886—John Richardson, Jacob Burkley, Peter Bauer.
 1887—John Richardson, Henry Dapper, Peter Bauer.
 1888—John Parcher, Henry Dapper, Peter Bauer.
 1889—John Parcher, Henry Dapper, Lewis Gearhart.

* Keplinger appointed to succeed Neuman, deceased.

1890—John Parcher, Henry Dapper, Lewis Gearhart.
 1891—John Parcher, Henry Dapper, Lewis Gearhart.
 1892—John Parcher, Henry Drapper, Lewis Gearhart.
 1893—John Parcher, Christian F. Kiess, Lewis Gearhart.
 1894—L. H. Battefeld, Christian F. Kiess, Lewis Gearhart.
 1895—L. H. Battefeld, Christian F. Kiess, Albe Moe.
 1896—L. H. Battefeld, Christian F. Kiess, Albe Moe.
 1897—L. H. Battefeld, Christian F. Kiess, Albe Moe.
 1898—L. H. Battefeld, Christian F. Kiess, Albe Moe.
 1899—L. H. Battefeld, Samuel Easterday, Albe Moe.
 1900—Henry N. Oberlander, Samuel Easterday, Albe Moe.
 1901—Henry N. Oberlander, Samuel Easterday, J. H. Petri.
 1902—Henry N. Oberlander, Samuel Easterday, J. H. Petri.
 1903—Henry N. Oberlander, Samuel Easterday, J. H. Petri.
 1904—Henry N. Oberlander, Samuel Easterday, J. H. Petri.
 1905—Henry N. Oberlander, Frank P. Dick, J. H. Petri.
 1906—Hugh M. Dobbins, Frank P. Dick, J. H. Petri.
 1908—Hugh M. Dobbins, Frank P. Dick, Henry E. Bormuth.
 1910—Fred Leonhart, A. A. Crawford, Henry E. Bormuth.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS

1868—Jarvice Jump, John Alloback, John A. Klink.
 1869—Jarvice Jump, John Alloback, John A. Klink.
 1870—Jarvice Jump, John Alloback, John A. Klink.
 1871—Jarvice Jump, John Alloback, John A. Klink.
 1872—Jacob Easterday, John Alloback, John A. Klink.

1873—Jacob Easterday, Samuel Roriek, John A. Klink.

1874—Jacob Easterday, Samuel Rorick, Frederick G. Linser.*

1875—John Miller, Samuel Rorick, Joseph Meer.

1876—John Miller, Samuel Roriek, Joseph Meer.

1877—John Miller, Samuel Roriek, Joseph Meer.

1878—John Miller, Samuel Rorick, Joseph Meer.

1879—John Miller, Samuel Dise, Joseph Meer.

1880—John Miller, Samuel Dise, Joseph Meer.

1881—Christopher F. Kiess, Samuel Dise, Joseph Meer.

1882—Christopher F. Kiess, Samuel Dise, Joseph Meer.

1883—Christopher F. Kiess, Samuel Dise, Albert Sheibly.

1884—Christopher F. Kiess, Samuel Dise, Albert Sheibly.

1885—Christopher F. Kiess, William Zimmerman, Albert Sheibly.

1886—Christopher F. Kiess, William Zimmerman, Albert Sheibly.

1887—Benjamin Sherer, William Zimmerman, Albert Sheibly.

1888—Benjamin Sherer, William Zimmerman, Albert Sheibly.

1889—Benjamin Sherer, William Zimmerman, C. F. Meek.

1890—Benjamin Sherer, William Zimmerman, C. F. Meek.

*Frederick Linser died in office, and Joseph Meer was elected to fill the vacancy.

1891—Benjamin Sherer, David Hurr, C. F. Meek.

1892—Benjamin Sherer, David Hurr, C. F. Meek.

1893—Adam Fike, David Hurr, C. F. Meek.

1894—Adam Fike, David Hurr, C. F. Meek.

1895—Adam Fike, David Hurr, Philip Fabian.

1896—Adam Fike, David Hurr, Philip Fabian.

1897—Adam Fike, J. K. Zerbe, Philip Fabian.

1898—Adam Fike, J. K. Zerbe, Philip Fabian.

1899—John Meyer, J. K. Zerbe, Philip Fabian.

1900—John Meyer, J. K. Zerbe, Philip Fabian.

1901—John Meyer, J. K. Zerbe, Emanuel Heinlen.

1902—S. W. Nungesser, J. K. Zerbe, Emanuel Heinlen.

1903—S. W. Nungesser, Henry Beibighauser, Emanuel Heinlen.

1904—S. W. Nungesser, Henry Beibighauser, Emanuel Heinlen.

1905—Charles Meyer, Henry Beibighauser, Emanuel Heinlen.

1906—Charles Meyer, Henry Beibighauser, Emanuel Heinlen.

1908—Charles Meyer, Isaac Laughbaum, A. M. Vore.

1910—Charles Meyer,† Isaac Laughbaum, A. M. Vore.

†In 1912 John Meyer was appointed to succeed his brother Charles, who resigned on account of ill health, and died soon after his resignation.

After this year the Board of Infirmary Directors is abolished, their business being transferred to the County Commissioners.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Indian Trails and Water Routes—Swamps—Portages—Indian Village of Seccaium—Route Followed by Gen. Bradstreet—Capt. James Smith's Travels; His Description of Water Routes and Portages—The First Road in Crawford County—Geographical Notes by Seth Holmes and James Nail—Military Roads—Blazed Trails—"Corduroy" or Log Roads—The State Road or Sandusky Pike—Zalmon Rowse's Work as Commissioner—Proceedings of Other Commissioners—Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike Co.—Rate of Toll—Transportation of Mail—Activity of Col. Kilbourne—Cost of the Sandusky Pike—Rev. Mr. Reid's Description of this Road—Its Commercial Use and Value—Difficulties of Spring Travel—Litigation—Stage Lines—Bill of Cost of the Old Portland Road—First Attempt at Improved Roads—Vote by Townships—Railroads; Early Plans and Charters—The Railroads of the County; Their Origin, Construction and Cost—Railroad Excursion to Bucyrus in 1853—The "John Bull" Locomotive Passes Through Bucyrus, 1893—Electric Roads—Amount of Trackage in Crawford County, with Values, by Townships.

Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges;
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges;
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale,—
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Riding on the rail!

—JOHN G SAXE.

One of the first difficulties with which the pioneer settlers had to contend was the lack of roads. But even before the first white man passed through this region, what is now Crawford county had been an important highway for travel; and along its streams, and through its forests, and across its plains, were the well used routes or trails of the Indians. In Crawford county are streams that run north to the lake and south to the Ohio. Southwest of Bucyrus, the Sandusky and the Little Scioto rivers, both flowing in a southwesterly direction, are only from two to three miles apart, and when they leave the county the former bends to the north, and proceeds on its way to Lake Erie, its waters passing over Niagara, and down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, while the latter joins the Scioto proper, and continues on its way through the Ohio and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. In the southeastern part of the county is the Whet-

stone, which also joins the Scioto and continues its flow to the Gulf. Between the Sandusky and the Little Scioto and the Whetstone, in the townships of Dallas, Bucyrus, Whetstone, Jefferson, Polk and Jackson, are houses and barns on this watershed where the waters from one side of the roof find their way to the Atlantic, and on the other to the Gulf of Mexico. Even as today Crawford county is one of the great railroad centres, so in the years long gone this section was one of the great centers of travel. Not alone by land, but by water, for many a stream in this county, now nothing more than a county ditch or a city sewer, was in use by the early savages as a route for transportation and for travel. Along the Sandusky river in Dallas, Bucyrus, Liberty and Sandusky townships, were mills run by water-power over 80 years ago, and along the Whetstone, both above as well as below Galion, that little stream was lined by four mills; along the Honey Creek and Cokyendall run in Auburn were mills; the Brokensword and the Sycamore had sufficient water to furnish the power for the running of mills. Where Adrian had his mill on the bank of the Whetstone above Galion, the stream now only needs a small culvert for its

passage under the railroad track. At Crestline, Judge Daniel Babst, whose father settled there in 1852, remembers, when a boy, Elisha Allen, who lived near Leesville, coming to the village on one of the branches of the Sandusky in a canoe to do his marketing, returning home in the evening. At Bucyrus, when Abraham Halm, in 1838, built his mill-race to run his saw-mill, that mill was located on the lot now occupied by Edwin G. Beal, at the northwest corner of Warren and Poplar streets. At the rear of the lot was the little stream on which the mill was located, and now all that remains of this stream on which a mill once stood, is a covered sewer. In the old Indian days the Little Scioto had sufficient water for canoes as far up as Dallas and probably as far as the southern part of Bucyrus township. The Whetstone was a navigable stream for small boats, and in the region of Seccatum Park little streams entered into it from the north, which had their rise in swamps, and from these same swamps other little streams flowed to the north and emptied into the Sandusky.

Along these creeks the land was all so low and swampy that for years it was not considered by the first settlers in their entries of land. In the map of the county published in 1860, in the eastern half of section 14 in Whetstone township, one of these swamps was so pronounced as to be marked on the map as a small lake. Hon. S. R. Harris stated that when he came here in 1849, and for years afterward, in his hunting expeditions he found enough water in the spring of the year covering this region to enable one to cross from the Whetstone to the Sandusky by water. In 1777 a pamphlet was published in French by Joel Barlow, describing the Northwest Territory. In that pamphlet he says: "The Scioto river furnishes a navigation much more considerable than that of the Hocking and the Muskingum. For an extent of 200 miles large vessels can navigate it. Then there is a passage to be made by land of four miles only to the Sandusky, a river also easily navigable, which empties into Lake Erie. This route is one of the most considerable and most frequented found in any country." John Henry James translated this work into English, and in his notes he says:

"The statement as to the Scioto being navigable for large vessels for two hundred miles above its mouth, and its navigable head waters being within four miles of those of the Sandusky, appears so extravagant as to be attributable either to gross ignorance of the country or a deliberate purpose to deceive. We are satisfied there was no intention to deceive on the part of the author, though he had very imperfect knowledge of the country. And yet this and other waterways and portages were regarded as of such importance at the time as to warrant the insertion in the Ordinance of 1787 of the provision: "The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor."

These water routes and portages connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi were first discovered (leaving the Indians out of consideration) by the early French explorers and were used by their missionaries, soldiers and traders. Marquette's route was up the St. Lawrence, through Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron to Lake Michigan, then up the Fox river, with a portage across to the Wisconsin river and down that to the Mississippi. This was afterward shortened by leaving Lake Michigan at Chicago, then up the Chicago river, portage across to the Illinois and down that river to the Mississippi. The next shortening was up the Maumee at Toledo, by portage to the Wabash and down that river to the Ohio.

Who made the first trip between the Sandusky and the Scioto it is impossible to say. In 1670 La Salle went up the St. Lawrence to Lake Erie, went up some stream, portaged across to another, and down this stream, discovering the Ohio river. It is almost certain that this first trip of La Salle—when he discovered the Ohio—was across to the headwaters of the Alleghany and down that river to the Ohio at Pittsburg, which river he followed to Louisville. For twenty years La Salle devoted his entire time to explorations of the Northwest territory, as it was the desire of the

French to discover the best and shortest water route from the Lakes to the Mississippi. There were several portages in Ohio, the principal ones being from the Sandusky to the headwaters of the Scioto and from the Cuyahoga to the headwaters of the Muskingum, and it is probable that in one of his trips La Salle came up the Sandusky river, crossed by portage to the Scioto, and down that river to the Ohio, which would mean that the first known white man to set foot on Crawford county soil was Rene Robert Cavalier, the *Sieur de la Salle*, between 1670 and 1680.

Hon. E. B. Finley, who made considerable research in order to locate an ancient Indian village called Seccaum, gives the following on this subject in an address by him at the dedication of the monument that marks the site of the Battle of the Olentangy, five miles southeast of Bucyrus on the Galion road:

"In addition to this beautiful monument marking the battlefield of June 6, 1782, where the retreating army of Crawford battled with the British and Indian forces, it also marks the almost forgotten site of a village renowned in the traditions and legends of a departed race. Within a few rods from this spot once stood the village of Seccaum, celebrated in ancient legends and song as one of the famous places of Indian history. For hundreds and hundreds of years, before the white man set foot on this continent, the Sandusky, Olentangy and Scioto rivers formed a great water thoroughfare, over which Indian commerce was carried to and fro between the north and south. Over this route Indian war parties from the Lake regions swept down upon their enemies in the south, and over this same route oftentimes came the wild Catawbias, Natches, and other southern tribes, in fierce retaliation. From the time when the French first occupied Canada until the opening up and settlement of the United States, this same route continued to be the thoroughfare of traffic and travel, not only by the Indians but by the French traders. Coming anywhere from Canada or the north or northwest, the canoe of the Indian or trader entering the mouth of the Sandusky river was paddled up the waters until arriving at the bend northeast from this point, the canoe men transported their boats and goods from thence across this point to yonder bend of the

Olentangy (or Whetstone as it is now called), and then launching their light craft in the Olentangy, paddled down to the Scioto, entering which they traveled down to the Ohio, and into the Mississippi, being thus enabled to travel by water from the great lake of the north to the Gulf of Mexico, with a land portage across the point near where we now stand of only about four miles. Near the landing place on the Olentangy, within a few rods of this monument, stood the once great village of Seccaum, famous for centuries as the great mart of Indian commerce; it was the common ground where all the tribes of the north and the south met and exchanged their peltries and wares. Here it was that the great treaties, conclaves and powwows of the Indian nations were held. When it first was built no one knows. It was visited by white men as early as 1650, and at that day even Indian tradition could not give the age.

"A Frenchman, who passed over this route in 1750, thus writes of it: 'The Scioto is almost as wide as the Ohio, and runs through fertile bottoms or plains, which commence a few miles above the river Huskinkas, and extend almost to Seccaum. The Olentangy is navigable for boats as far as the famous village of Seccaum. It is at this village that the great portage to the Sandusky river begins, which is but four miles.' The village stood here in 1669 when it was visited by Robert Cavalier, *Soeur de la Salle*, the famous discoverer of the mouth of the Mississippi, and all the west territory bordering upon that river. La Salle, in company with Dollier de Casson and Galinee, and his Indian guides and companions, passed by water from Montreal to the mouth of the Sandusky river, thence up the Sandusky and over the portage to this point, where he visited the famous village of Seccaum, remaining several days; thence passing down the Olentangy and the Scioto to the Ohio, where at the mouth of the Scioto he planted copper plates bearing the image of the King of France, and then formally took possession of all the country in the name of his King. From the mouth of the Scioto he traveled down the Ohio to the Falls of the Ohio, where Louisville now stands, there planting other copper plates, and likewise taking possession of the country in the name of the King of France."

It is certain the Sandusky-Scioto portage was an important one and much traveled, as the French erected a fort and established a trading-post on the Ohio just below the mouth of the Scioto in 1740. Along the Lakes the Wyandots were the allies of the French, yet in view of the anticipated coming struggle between France and England for the Northwest Territory, the French in 1750 erected a fort on the west bank of the Sandusky to guard its mouth, and in 1754 about six miles up the river erected Fort Junandat on the east bank. This guarding of the mouths of both rivers shows conclusively it was the principal route from the Lake to the Ohio. They built no fort at the mouth of the Cuyahoga or the Muskingum. It was the only fort-guarded route in Ohio between the lake and the river.

The location of the old Indian town of Secacium is placed by Mr. Finley on the banks of the Whetstone, southwest of what is now Secacium Park, believed to be at this point from the fact that besides arrow-heads found there in large numbers, the ground was at one time covered with chipped flint covering over an acre. It was a flint stone found nowhere in this region, and such was the profusion of the chippings of flint that they could only have been caused by the manufacture of arrow-heads there on a very large scale. But the town there must certainly have been abandoned or destroyed more than two centuries ago. There could have been no Indian village there during the Revolutionary war, as when Crawford's expedition passed within a mile of this site in 1782 neither Stover nor Zane, Crawford's guides, gave any intimation of any such village and both had been through this section many years previous.

In 1764, Gen. Bradstreet, "after raising the siege at Detroit, and dispersing the Indians, sailed across Lake Erie and into Sandusky Bay and up the Sandusky river as far as it was navigable for Indian canoes," there established himself and demanded a council with the Indian chiefs, who had offered but little opposition to his progress. The council was held, and the Wyandots, with their subordinate dependents entered into a treaty of peace. This council was probably at the Wyandot village that then existed on the Sandusky, three miles

southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky.

Col. James Smith, when a young man, was a captive among the Indians from 1755 to 1759, and traversed this region, and from his interesting account of his experiences valuable information is learned as to the location of this portage. With his adopted Indian brother, Tontileaugo, he had been hunting in what is now Ottawa county, and they decided to go up the Sandusky to the prairies on a hunting expedition. In his narrative, Smith says: "When we came to the falls of the Sandusky, we buried our birch bark canoes as usual, at a large burying place for that purpose, a little below the falls. At this place the river falls about eight feet over a rock, but not perpendicular. With much difficulty we pushed up our wooden canoes, some of us went up the river, and the rest by land with the horses, until we came to the great meadows or prairies that lie between Sandusky and Scioto." Here they had what was known as a ring hunt, setting fire to the grass in a large circle, thus driving the game to a common centre, where it was easily killed. They fired the grass when the sky had every appearance of rain, but the expected rain failed to fall, so the fire spread, and "extended through the whole prairie, which was about fifty miles in length and in some places near twenty in breadth."

He then says: "We then moved from the north end of the glades and encamped at the carrying place. This place is in the plains between a creek that empties into Sandusky, and one that runs into Scioto; and at the time of high water, or in the spring season, there is but about one-half mile of portage, and that very level, and clear of rocks, timber or stones; so that with a little digging there may be water carriage the whole way from Scioto to Lake Erie."

The general opinion is that this portage or carrying place was at least sixteen miles southwest of Bucyrus in Marion county, and was between the Little Sandusky and the Little Scioto, the latter stream having its start near Bucyrus. However, William M. Darlington, of Pittsburg, who edited Smith's narrative, and made the most thorough research possible, has a number of notes and among them the following:

(1) "'By the Sandusky, Scioto and Ohio rivers lay the route of the Indians of Detroit and Lake Huron when going to war with the Catawbas and other southern tribes. 'They ascend the Sandusquet river two or three days, after which they make a small portage, a fine road of about a quarter of a league. Some make canoes of elm bark and float down a small river (the Scioto) that empties into the Ohio.'—Memoir of Vaudrenil, Governor of Canada, to the Council of Marine, from Quebec, Oct. 30, 1718. Paris Documents, New York Col. Hist., vol. ix, page 168; Pownall's Top. Disc. of North America, page 42 and map.'"

(2) "'Through these rivers lies the most common pass from Canada to the Ohio and Mississippi.'—Morse's Am. Gazetteer of 1798, page 497; Kilbourne's Ohio Gazetteer for 1817, page 60; Carey's Atlas for 1812."

(3) "'This once important portage extended from the site of Garrett's mill, near the village of Wyandot, on the Sandusky river, in Wyandot county, thence south, about four miles, on a ridge, through part of Dallas township in Crawford county, to the north branch of the Little Scioto, near Swinnerton, on the Old Fort Ball and Columbus Road, in Grand Prairie township, Marion county. The length of the portage varied according to the stage of the water. It was known as the Four Mile Cross. In high water the north branch of the Little Scioto could be navigated by canoes to a point about a mile distant from Garrett's mill, on the Sandusky. A cut has been made through the ridge about half a mile east from the village of Wyandot, by which the waters of both streams are united.'" (Notes to the writer from S. R. Harris, Esq., of Bucyrus, and Wm. Brown, Esq., of Springfield.) Mr. Brown settled near Wyandot in 1826, and surveyed the Wyandot Indian Reservation for the U. S. Government.'"

Besides these water routes the Indians had trails crossing the county in many directions. The main trail from the Lake to the Ohio river passed through Crawford county. Hulbert, in his "Red Men's Roads," calls it the "Scioto trail," also the "Sandusky and Richmond Trail." It started on the Sandusky bay, going almost due south to Delaware, then keeping within a few miles of the Scioto until

it reached the Ohio below Portsmouth. Hulbert refers to this route as "one of the greatest war paths in the west, leading southward into Warrior's Path, to land of the Cherokees and Catawbas." This trail had a branch at Lower Shawnee town,* that crossed the present counties of Hocking, Vinton and Meigs to the Ohio river, and then up the Kanawha to Richmond, Va. Of this trail Hulbert says: "Important fur route between Virginia and the Lake country; also most direct route to Central Ohio from southern seaboard colonies." This trail which passed through Crawford, and the "Great Trail" were the main thoroughfares of the Indians. The "Great Trail" was from Pittsburg to Detroit; it did not pass through Crawford, but through Richland and Huron counties. Just east of Crawford county a branch of this trail bore to the west to the old Indian town of Upper Sandusky, three miles southwest of the present Upper Sandusky, crossing the Sandusky river near Bucyrus; another branch was through Crestline and Galion, across Bucyrus township, and following east of the river to Little Sandusky. Another important trail was the route from the Tuscarawas Moravian villages to the Indian village near Upper Sandusky. It entered the county near the southeastern corner of Whetstone township, bore northwesterly through Whetstone and Bucyrus townships, and crossed the Sandusky south of the Mt. Zion church. This was the route taken by the Moravian Indian in 1781 and 1782. There were important Indian villages near Greentown and what is now Jeromeville in Ashland county. Trails connected both these Indian villages with the various Indian villages on the Sandusky. One of these trails, crossing Jackson, Jefferson, Whetstone, Bucyrus and Dallas was probably the route followed through this county by the army of Col. Crawford in 1782, both going and returning. There were many minor trails in this county, used by the Indians in going to and from their various camps and hunting grounds; especially is this true of several trails to the cranberry marshes in Chatfield and Cranberry townships. Traces of these trails are shown by the surveyor's notes of nearly a hundred years ago. The sur-

*Circleville.

veyor, in 1819, did not find a continuous trail, as parts of them were obliterated even then, but he found sufficient markings so that the old Indian trails can be traced with a fair degree of accuracy.

The location of these trails are not of special importance, but it was along them that the first pioneers came to the county; it was also along them that the first roads were laid out, for every Indian trail follows from one place to another over the highest and best ground. These children of nature, with no education, had a trail from the east to the west, and this same trail through Richland, Crawford and Wyandot counties, a hundred years later was selected by the engineers as the road bed for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first made road in the county was the one crudely cut through the woods by the soldiers in 1812. A map of Ohio, published in 1815, gives this road as leaving Richland county to enter the Indian reservation, which Crawford county then was, north of the present town of Leesville going a trifle north of west for three miles, then straight west to Upper Sandusky. When this map was made the entire country west of the Richland county line had never been surveyed, and the map shows that when the designer reached the unsurveyed Indian reservation, he must have taken a ruler and drawn an air line from the western boundary of Richland county to Upper Sandusky. This line would pass along the present northern line of the city of Bucyrus. The map, however, is conclusive proof that the military road did exist through this county, although west of Bucyrus, neither to the north nor to the south can any trace be found of a road ever having been cut through the woods wide enough for teams to pass.

On the other hand, Seth Holmes, who piloted Norton here in 1819, was a teamster in the War of 1812, and was with the supply train which went through Crawford county from Mansfield to Harrison's headquarters at Upper Sandusky, and he stated that when he was on his way through this county with that supply train they camped one night near what is now the crossing of the Pennsylvania road and East Mansfield street. The probable camping site was about where the brewery now stands, as at that time the river was then at the base of

the bluff. In 1819 James Nail entered his land about two miles north of Galion and two miles south of Leesville. In his letter in "The Crawford County Forum" in 1868, he writes of taking a trip with two neighbors to find where the Indians got their cranberries. He says: "We took our horses and started in a southwesterly direction until we struck the Pennsylvania army road, then followed the route, which we could clearly distinguish. After passing along said route for several miles we thought we were not getting far enough to the north, and, therefore, turning further north, struck the Sandusky river east of Bucyrus." *

At the river they found Daniel McMichael clearing his land; this land was on the south bank of the Sandusky river, one mile northeast of the eastern boundary of Bucyrus township. H. W. McDonald, who made a thorough survey of the county in the sixties, found several markings of this road in the northern part of Polk township, which is a confirmation of the recollections of Nail. It should also be remembered that when Norton first arrived in this section he stopped near Galion, and would have entered land there, but Holmes assured him he knew of a much better site a little farther on, and it was through the statements of Holmes that Norton and Bucklin left their families and followed Holmes until he piloted them to the site he remembered, which was where Bucyrus now is. The pioneer recollections are that this road must have been through the northern part of Polk township, and to Bucyrus over the high ground between the present Galion road and the Pennsylvania track, crossing the Sandusky near the West Mansfield street bridge, crossing the Pennsylvania road near the Occola road crossing, then northwest, south of the Occola road, and crossing the Brokensword southwest of Occola, and then to Upper Sandusky.

Polk township pioneers also report a military road through the southern part of that township, markings of which still remain. This is also probably correct. When Harrison made Upper Sandusky his headquarters in 1812, and built Fort Ferree, many troops assembled there. At one time the entire militia of the State were hurriedly ordered to report at that

*This trip of Nail was in 1820.

point, and many of the troops from eastern and southeastern Ohio passed through Crawford county, some striking the Pennsylvania army road, and others following the Indian trail along the Whetstone, and to Little Sandusky. Many of these so-called military roads were routes taken by these troops responding in a hurry, and traveling on horseback, carrying their arms and provisions and supplies, and no army train with them. Practically all supplies that were gathered at Upper Sandusky came up the river from the Lake, or by the road Harrison had cut through the woods from Franklinton (Columbus) to Upper Sandusky. General Harrison makes frequent complaints of the difficulties and expense of getting his supplies over this road from Columbus.

After the eastern part of the county was surveyed, in 1807, a number of years passed before bonafide settlers began occupying the land, but by 1818 there was a fair sprinkling of pioneers in the eastern part of the county. They had blazed trails through the woods to their nearest neighbors, but about 1818 the pioneers themselves cut down trees, laid the trunks over the worst of the swampy ground, and had a road running from the settlements around Galion through what is now Middletown, Leesville and West Liberty, and north to the Huron river, by which they could secure an outlet to Huron on Lake Erie. This was the first road in the county. A year or two later the pioneers of Bucyrus, Liberty and Sandusky, to get an outlet to the same market, made a road northeast from Bucyrus, following what is now the Sulphur Springs road, and when near that village, turning east, south of the present road, passing half a mile north of the present village of Tiro, and connecting with that first road built by the early pioneers. Another early road made by the pioneers was one from Galion to Bucyrus.

The first road in Crawford county of which there is official record was established by the county commissioners at Delaware in 1822, "from the southeast corner of Section 13, now a part of Sandusky township, to Bucyrus; total length nine miles and 276 rods. John Marshall surveyor and Michael Beadle, Joseph Young and David Palmer viewers." This road gave Bucyrus better connection with the road in the

eastern part of the county, and indicates that the important markets at that time were New Haven, Milan and Huron. The same year a state road was authorized from Norton in Delaware county, north through Bucyrus and on to Sandusky, on the Lake. James Kilbourne was the surveyor. Solomon Smith and Luther Coe the commissioners. Nothing was done with this road until later, when it became the Sandusky Pike.

In 1824 Crawford was transferred from the jurisdiction of Delaware to that of Marion county, and Crawford was given a commissioner in the person of E. B. Merriman. On June 8, 1824, a road was established "beginning at the east line of Crawford county, at crossing of road leading from Wooster to Upper Sandusky, thence on nearest and best ground to Bucyrus, making Daniel McMichael's mill a point on said road." This passed through southern Liberty township north of the river, crossing the Sandusky at the present water works reservoir, McMichael's mill being on the south bank of the river, west of the present road. "Nearest and best ground" has given way to straight roads and right angles, so much of this road has been straightened. The viewers to establish this road were Joseph Young and Abel Carey. Another road in 1824 was the present Little Sandusky road with Lewis Carey, Daniel Pickle and Samuel Norton as the viewers. The road from Norton to Portland (Sandusky) was taken up in 1824, and Heman Rowse, Nathaniel Plummer, Benjamin Parcher and John McClure were appointed viewers. The road from Bucyrus to Mansfield was laid out, James Cassaday being the surveyor and Amos Utley, and James Perfect the viewers. The first alteration of a road is recorded in 1824. It was of "a road leading from Friendsborough to Benjamin Sharrock's." They were instructed to "lay it out on old boundary line from Friendsborough until it intersects the State road leading from Mt. Vernon to Upper Sandusky."

In 1825 Zalmon Rowse was Crawford county's commissioner. The first road he introduced was what is now the road from Caledonia to Bucyrus. Another was what later became the Mt. Vernon road through Whetstone township, and near New Winchester it

was to go through "the long swamp." Another road was the present Marion road from Marion to Bucyrus.

In 1826 Crawford county was organized, and the early sessions of the commissioners were mainly given to the laying out of new roads and the straightening of old ones. All the records of the commissioners prior to 1831 were destroyed by fire, but the first meeting of which there is any report relates to roads:

"Proceedings of the Commissioners of Crawford County, begun and held in the town of Bucyrus, on the 17th and 18th day of October, 1831.

"Be it resolved, that James McCracken, Esq., is hereby appointed a commissioner (in the room of R. W. Cahill, Esq., resigned), to lay out a certain state road, commencing at the town of Perrysburg in Wood county, thence to McCutchenville, thence to Bucyrus, in Crawford county."

This was the present Occola road.

As early as 1808 a road had been constructed from Franklinton (Columbus) through Delaware to Norton, a town on the border line of Delaware and Marion counties, within two miles of the Greenville treaty line, all north of this line being Indian reservation. In 1820 the two miles to the Greenville treaty line were laid out. On February 4, 1822, the General Assembly passed an act establishing a State road, "commencing at Norton, in Delaware county, thence to the city of Sandusky" by the nearest and best route, and Hector Kilbourne and Lyman Farwell were appointed commissioners with instructions to report to the county commissioners of Delaware county. Previous to this, on June 7, 1821, the Delaware commissioners had established a county road from Norton "as far north as the Indian camps on the road leading from Mt. Vernon to Upper Sandusky."

In 1826 an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company. The capital stock was \$100,000, divided into one thousand shares of \$100 each, two of the incorporators being Judge E. B. Merriman and Col. Zalmon Rowse of Bucyrus. The road was to be a "good, secure and substantial road of stone, gravel, timber or other material." They were authorized to collect as toll for each ten miles, 25 cents for every four-wheeled carriage or wagon; 18¾ cents for every two-wheeled vehicle; and 6¼ cents for each horse or ox. Each four-

wheeled pleasure carriage drawn by two horses was required to pay 37½ cents, and 12½ cents for each horse additional. Every person going to and from religious services on Sabbath, and militiamen going to and from muster grounds, were allowed the use of the road free.

John Kilbourne, in his Ohio Gazetteer of 1826 says of this road: "During the last session of the Legislature (December, 1825) the author petitioned for the grant of a turnpike incorporation to construct a road from Columbus to Sandusky city, a distance of 104 miles in a direct line. An act was accordingly passed therefor. But whether the requisite funds to make it can be raised is yet (March, 1826) somewhat uncertain. But its benefits and advantages to above one-half of the northern and western part of the State, are so obvious that the presumption is that it will be made."

This road was so important, and its promoters were so influential, that on March 3, 1827, Congress passed an act granting to the State of Ohio 49 sections of land, amounting to 31,360 acres, "situated along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, in the eastern part of Seneca, Crawford and Marion counties." The considerations for which these lands were granted were that the mail stages and all troops and property of the United States which should ever be moved and transported along this road should pass free from toll. On February 12, 1828, the Ohio Legislature transferred these lands to the turnpike company, which sold them to obtain funds to build the road.

A meeting was held at the schoolhouse in Bucyrus, and stock sold and subscriptions taken to secure funds to build the road. Money was scarce, and the raising of the funds was a difficult task. It was Bucyrus's first attempt to secure a public improvement. Merriman, Rowse and others all spoke strongly of the advantages which would accrue to Bucyrus if this road could be built, and Abel Carey, who strongly favored the project, in his remarks lifted the veil which hid the future, when he hopefully predicted, "Why, gentlemen, if we succeed in getting this road, we may yet see a daily line of stages through Bucyrus!" The meeting for the organization of the company was held at Bucyrus and Col. Kilbourne was

appointed surveyor of the road. The cost was assessed to the different counties, and nearly all the additional meetings were held at Bucyrus, the lively post town being the headquarters of the enthusiastic supporters of the road. If there were any "knockers," pioneer history fails to record their names, but it does record the fact that some of the citizens subscribed and paid for more stock than all their real estate would have sold for in cash. The difficulty of raising the funds made the road long in building, and it was 1834 before it was finally completed. It will be remembered the charter called for the building of the road of "stone, gravel, timber, or other material." It was built of the latter. The "other material" being the throwing up of earth in the centre of the roadway, and through the low and marshy ground laying trees crosswise, side by side, forming a corduroy foundation. In some places, so deep and swampy was the land that trees were felled and laid across the swamps, and on these were placed the smaller trees crosswise. The cost of the road was about \$700 per mile. It was probably the most direct road in Ohio, the distance from Columbus to Sandusky by the road being 106 miles, while an air line is 104. Although the road was not completed until 1834, stages had been running over the old county and state road, along practically the same route, since 1823. In 1827 the first line of stages began running on the new pike.

What this road was is best told by the Rev. Mr. Reid, a Congregational minister who came over from England to visit the American churches. He went from Sandusky to Cincinnati in 1834. He spent Sunday in Sandusky City, and writes of "the stumps still standing in the main street and over the spots that have been cleared for settlement."

Mr. Reid published his experiences in a little volume entitled "Visit to American Churches," and it is so complete and vivid a description of the Columbus Pike, and what first-class traveling was in those early days, the condition of the country and the customs, that his entire trip is given from the Lake to the Ohio:

"Having rested over Sabbath I arranged to leave by coach early in the morning for Columbus. I rose, therefore, at two. Soon after I had risen the bar agent came to say that the

coach was ready and would start in ten minutes. As the rain had made the road bad this was rather an ominous as well as untimely intimation, so I went down to my place. I had no sooner began to enter the coach than splash went my foot into mud and water. I exclaimed with surprise. 'Soon be dry, Sir,' was the reply, while he withdrew the light, that I might not explore the cause of complaint. The fact was that the vehicle, like the hotel and the steamboat, was not water-tight, and the rain had found an entrance. There was, indeed, in this coach, as in most others, a provision in the bottom—of holes—to let off both water and dirt, but here the dirt had become mud and thickened about the orifices so as to prevent escape. I found I was the only passenger; the morning was damp and chilly; the state of the coach added to the sensation, and I eagerly looked for some means of protection. I drew up the wooden windows—out of five small panes of glass in the sashes three were broken. I endeavored to secure the curtains; two of them had most of the ties broken and flapped in one's face. I could see nothing; everywhere I could feel the wind drawn in upon me; and as for sounds, I had the call of the driver, the screeching of the wheels, and the song of the bull-frog for my entertainment.

"But the worst of my solitary entertainment was to come. All that had been intimated about bad roads now came upon me. They were not only bad, they were intolerable; they were rather like a stony ditch than a road. The horses, on the first stages could only walk most of the way; we were frequently in up to the axle-tree; and I had no sooner recovered from a terrible plunge on one side, than there came another in the opposite direction. I was literally thrown about like a ball. Let me dismiss the subject of bad roads for this journey by stating, in illustration, that with an empty coach and four horses, we were seven hours in going twenty-three miles; and that we were twenty-eight hours in getting to Columbus, a distance of one hundred and ten miles. Yet this line of conveyance was advertised as a 'splendid line, equal to any in the States.'"

"At six o'clock we arrived at Russell's tavern,* where we were to take breakfast. This

*Cook's Corners, Huron county, three miles east of Bellevue.

is a nice inn; in good order, very clean, and the best provision. There was an abundant supply, but most of it was prepared with butter and the frying-pan; still there were good coffee and eggs, and delightful bread. Most of the family and driver sat down at the table, and the daughters of our host waited on us. Mr. Russell, as is commonly the case in such districts, made the occupation of innkeeper subsidiary to that of farming. You commanded the whole of his farm from the door, and it was really a fine picture, the young crops blooming and promising in the midst of the desert.

"From the good manners of the family, and from the good husbandry and respectable carriage of the father, I hoped to find a regard for religion here. I turned to the rack of the bar and found there three books; they were the *Gazetteer of Ohio*, *Popular Geography* and the Bible; they all denoted intelligence; the last one the most used.

"Things now began to mend with me; daylight had come; the atmosphere was getting warm and bland. I had the benefit of a good breakfast; the road was in some measure improved; it was possible to look abroad, and everything was inviting attention. We were now passing over what is called the Grand Prairie, and the prairies of the western country are conspicuous among its phenomena. The first impression did not please me so much as I expected. It rather interests by its singularity than otherwise. If there be any other source of interest it may be found in its expansion over a wide region.

"Land here is worth about two dollars and a half per acre; and you may get a piece of five acres, cleared, and a good eight-railed fence around it for fifty dollars.

"Most of the recent settlers along this road seem to be Germans. We passed a little settlement of eight families who had arrived this season. The log-house is the only description of house in these new and scattered settlements. I passed one occupied by a doctor of medicine, and another tenanted by two bachelors, one of them being a judge.

"The most interesting sight to me was the forest. It now appeared in all its pristine state and grandeur, tall, magnificent, boundless. I had been somewhat disappointed in not finding vegetation develop itself in larger form in New

England than with us; but there was no place for disappointment here. I shall fail, however, to give you the impression it makes on one. Did it arise from height, from figure, or grouping, it might readily be conveyed to you; but it arises chiefly from combination. You must see it in all the stages of growth, decay, dissolution and regeneration; you must see it pressing on you and overshadowing you by its silent forms, and at other times spreading itself before you like a natural park; you must see that all the clearances made by the human hand bear no higher relations to it than does a mountain to the globe; you must travel in it in solitariness, hour after hour, and day after day, frequently gazing on it with solemn delight, and occasionally casting the eye round in search of some pause, some end, without finding any, before you can fully understand the impression. Men say there is nothing in America to give you the sense of antiquity, and they mean that, as there are no works of art to produce this effect, there can be nothing else. You cannot think that I would depreciate what they mean to extol; but I hope you will sympathize with me when I say that I have met with nothing among the most venerable forms of art which impresses you so thoroughly with the idea of infinite distance and countless continuity of antiquity shrouded in all its mystery of solitude, illimitable and eternal.

"The clearances, too, which appeared on this road were on so small a scale as to strengthen this impression, and to convey a distinct impression of their own. On them the vast trees of the forest had been girdled to prevent the foliage from appearing to overshadow the ground; and the land at their feet was grubbed and sown with corn; which was expanding on the surface in all its luxuriance. The stems of the Indian corn were strangely contrasted with the large trunks of the pine and oak, and the verdant surface below was as strangely opposed to the skeleton trees towering above, spreading out their leafless arms to the warm sun and the refreshing rains, and doing it in vain. Life and desolation were never brought closer together.

"About noon we arrived at a little town* and stopped at an inn, which was announced as

*Bucyrus.

the dining-place. My very early breakfast, and my violent exercise, had not indisposed me for dinner. The dinner was a very poor affair. The chief dish was ham fried in butter—originally lard, and the harder for frying. I tried to get my teeth through it, and failed. There remained bread, cheese, and cranberries, and of these I made my repast. While here, a German woman, one of the recent settlers, passed by on her way home. Her husband had taken the fever and died. She had come to buy a coffin for him, and other articles of domestic use at the same time. She was now walking home beside the man who bore the coffin, and with her other purchases under her arm. This was a sad specimen either of German phlegm or of the hardening effect of poverty.

"Here, also, was a set of Mormons passing through to the 'Far West.' They are among the most deluded fanatics.

"We now took in three passengers, who were going on to Marion. One was a colonel, though in mind, manners and appearance among the plainest of men; another was a lawyer and magistrate; the third was a considerable farmer.

"All of them, by their station and avocation, ought to have been gentlemen; but if just terms are to be applied to them, they must be the opposite of this. To me they were always civil; but among themselves they were evidently accustomed to blasphemous and corrupt conversation. The colonel, who had admitted himself to be a Methodist, was the best, and sought to impose restraints on himself and companions; but he gained very little credit for them. I was grieved and disappointed, for I had met with nothing so bad. What I had witnessed at Sandusky was from a different and lower class of persons; but here were the first three men in respectable life with whom I had met in this State; and these put promiscuously before me—and all bad. It was necessary to guard against a hasty and prejudiced conclusion.

"On reaching Marion I was released from my unpleasant companions. I had to travel through most of the night; but no refreshments were provided. I joined in a meal that was nearly closed by another party, and prepared to go forward at the call of the driver. I soon found I was to be in different circum-

stances. We were nine persons and a child, within. Of course, after being tossed about in an empty coach all day, like a boat on the ocean, I was not unwilling to have the prospect of sitting steadily in my corner; but when I got fairly pinned inside, knees and feet, the hard seat and the harder ribs of the coach began to search out my bruises, and I was still a sufferer. However, there were now some qualifying considerations. The road was improving, and with it the scenery. I had come for fifty miles over a dead flat, with only one inclination, and that not greater than the pitch of Ludgate Hill; the land was now finely undulated. My company, too, though there was something too much of it, was not objectionable; some of it was pleasing.

"There were among them the lady of a judge and her daughter. The mother was affable and fond of conversation. She was glad we had such agreeable society in the stage, as "that did not always happen." She talked freely on many subjects, and sometimes as became a judge's lady of refinement and education; but she did it in broken grammar, and in happy ignorance that it was broken. As the night shut in, she, without the least embarrassment, struck up and sang off, very fairly, 'Home, Sweet Home.' This was all unasked, and before strangers; yet none were surprised but myself. I name this merely as a point of manners. The lady herself was unquestionably modest, and, as I think, pious.

"At nearly one o'clock we arrived at Delaware. Here I was promised a night's rest. You shall judge whether that promise was kept or broken. There was no refreshment of any kind prepared or offered, so we demanded our lights to retire. The judge's lady and daughter were shown into a closet called a room. There was no fastening to the door, and she protested that she would not use it. I insisted that it was not proper treatment. All the amendment that could be gained was a proposition 'to fetch a nail, and she could nail herself in, and be snug enough.'

"I was shown into a similar closet. There was no dressing accommodations. I required them, and was told that these things were 'in common' below. I refused to use them; and at length, by showing a little firmness and a little kindness obtained soap, bowl and towel. I

dressed. By this time it was nearly two o'clock. I was to be called at half past two; and I threw myself on the bed to try to sleep, with the soothing impression that I must awake in half an hour.

"At half past two I was summoned, and having put myself in readiness, and paid for a night's lodging, I was again on my way. The day broke on us pleasantly, and the country was very beautiful. We forded the Whetstone, a lively river, which ornamented the ride. We passed through Worthington, a smart town, prettily placed, and having a good college, and arrived at Columbus the capital, at nine o'clock.

"The inn at which we stopped is the rendezvous of the stages. Among these there were two ready to start for Cincinnati. On seeking to engage my place the inquiry was, 'Which will you go by, Sir, the fast or the slow line?' Weary as I was of the slow line, I exclaimed, 'Oh the fast line, certainly!' I quickly found myself enclosed in a good coach, carrying the mail, and only six persons inside. In this journey we had but three.

"In demanding to go by the fast line I was not aware of all the effects of my choice. It is certainly a delightful thing to move with some rapidity over a good road; but on a bad road, with stubborn springs, it is really terrible. For miles out of Columbus the road is shamefully bad; and as our horses were kept on a trot, however slow, I was not only tumbled and shaken as on the previous day, but so jarred and jolted as to threaten serious mischief. Instead, therefore, of finding a lounge, or sleep, as I had hoped, in this comfortable coach, I was obliged to be on the alert for every jerk. And after all I could do, my teeth were jarred, my hat was many times thrown from my head, and all my bruises bruised over again. It was really an amusement to see us laboring to keep our places.

"About noon we paused at the town called Jefferson. We were to wait half an hour; there would be no other chance of dinner; but there were no signs of dinner here. However, I had been on very short supplies for the last twenty-four hours, and considered it my duty to eat if I could. I applied to the good woman of the inn, and in a very short time she placed venison, fruit-tarts and tea before me, all very clean and

the venison excellent. It was a refreshing repast, and the demand on my purse was only twenty-five cents. 'How long have you been here?' I said to my hostess, who stood by me fanning the dishes to keep off the flies. 'Only came last fall, Sir.' 'How old is this town?' 'Twenty-three months, Sir; then the first house was built.'

"There are now about five hundred persons settled here, and there are three good hotels. There is something very striking in these rapid movements of life and civilization in the heart of the forest.

"On leaving Jefferson we again plunged into the forest, and toward evening we got on the greensward, or natural road. This was mostly good and uncut and we bowled along in serpentine lines, so as to clear the stumps with much freedom. The scenery now, even for the forest, was becoming unusually grand. I passed in this day's ride the Yellow Springs and Springfield. The former is a watering place. There is a fine spring of chalybeate, and an establishment capable of receiving from 150 to 200 visitors. Springfield is a flourishing town, built among the handsome hills that abound in this vicinity. It is one of the cleanest, brightest and most inviting that I have seen. But all the inhabitants were as nothing compared with the forest. I had been traveling through it for two days and nights, and still it was the same. Now you came to a woodman's hut in the solitude; now to a farm; and now to a village, by courtesy called a town or a city; but it was still the forest. You drove on for miles through it unbroken; then you came to a small clearance and a young settlement; and then again you plunged into the wide, everlasting forest to be with nature and with God. This night I had also to travel, and, weary as I was, I was kept quite on the alert.

"The early morning found me still traveling and getting seriously unwell. I thought I must have remained in Lebanon, a town about twenty miles from Cincinnati, to sicken and suffer without a friend; and then all the loneliness of my situation came over me. The stage halted here an hour; this allowed me some time to recover and I resolved, if it were possible, to go forward to what I might regard as a resting place.

"Happily, everything was now improving. The road was not unworthy of MacAdam, and we bowled over it at the rate of nine miles an hour. The country was covered with hills, finely wooded, and all about them were spread farms, in a handsome and thriving state of cultivation. Many ornamental cottages now appeared, and the white suburbs put on a cheerful and beautiful aspect. At last we drove into the Western metropolis. I had traveled three days and three nights, and was so wearied, bruised and hurt that I could not, with comfort, sit, lie or walk. The remainder of the day I spent in my chamber."

From Sandusky to Cincinnati, three days and three nights through the forests and fording the streams, over the worst of roads and traveling first-class at that. Today he could make the same trip, never deviating more than a few miles from exactly the same route, in a palatial car, with "soap, and bowl and towel," and tasty, well served meals on the train, and reach his journey's end rested and refreshed, at less than half the price he paid for his discomforts and inconveniences, and if he were to start from Sandusky at two in the morning he would reach Cincinnati in time to transact his business and return home in the evening. Or he could take exactly the same route in an automobile today, go over exactly the same road the entire distance to Cincinnati, and every foot of that road macadamized; pass farming lands on every hand in the highest state of cultivation; through thriving villages and towns and cities, each a hive of busy industry, and in the entire distance not a log hut to be seen, not a stream to be forded, and of the forests he so much admired not one spared in the remorseless march of civilization.

Times, indeed, have changed, for the route he took marked an era of progress in those days, as witness the following from the *Ohio State Journal* of June 28, 1827: "From the encouragement offered, the tri-weekly line of stages through this place, between the city of Cincinnati and Sandusky, on Lake Erie, has been changed by its enterprising proprietors into a daily line. This offers an important advantage to travelers between these places, who may pursue their journey without the delay in most cases of a single hour. The fare has

been reduced to twelve dollars, which is likewise something of a consideration."

This Sandusky Pike was a very good road—in the summer and fall and in dry weather, as all well traveled dirt and clay roads are. And the road was well traveled from the start; on busy days as many as fifty teams being in sight at one time, those from the south taking their grain and other farm products to the Sandusky market, and also large droves of cattle and other stock passing over the road on their way to the Lake. The teams returning brought the goods needed by the people, which had reached Sandusky by water from the eastern market over the newly-completed Erie Canal. The easier access to a market at Sandusky gave the farmers a better price for their produce and equally the goods they purchased were reduced in cost owing to the cheaper expense and better means of transportation. In all the little villages and every few miles along the road were taverns, where accommodation, more or less good, was furnished to the traveler, and these places were crowded. Many a farmer made extra and needed cash by furnishing accommodation to the traveler or drover who passed over the road. Along the road at night could be seen the camp-fires of those drovers who carried their cooking utensils with them, prepared their own meals and slept in the open air. Notwithstanding the traffic and the heavy toll charges, for some reason the road was not a profitable investment, and the stockholders never received any dividends; neither were there sufficient funds to make the road bed what it should have been, and what the charter called for. As a result, from Bucyrus to Delaware, a large amount of the travel and even the stages, went by Marion, and although the distance was four miles further, the road was better and they escaped the excessive toll. In the spring of the year so bad was this toll road that four horses were necessary to pull a wagon with the lightest of loads. And many a disgusted traveler, struggling through the mire and mud found himself stalled and compelled to seek help from some neighboring farmer to pull him to higher and dryer ground, and after paying for this assistance proceed a few miles further and be held up for toll charges for the privilege of passing over this route. There were similar

roads to this all over northwestern Ohio, some so bad that rights to mud holes were recognized, and many an enterprising farmer found a handsome addition to his income in furnishing aid and assistance to the unfortunate traveler stalled by the bad roads. One young man had started with a wagon drawn by a team of mules, and with \$100 in cash contemplated buying land in the new country. Before he reached his destination he had been compelled to use all his capital in paying for assistance to get him over the worst places. He was not discouraged, however, and was something of a philosopher, so he went into camp at his last mud hole and by the relief of other travelers in distress soon had his hundred dollars back.*

It was in these days that profanity reached its highest range, and many indignantly refused to pay, and there were cases where the angry driver in passing managed to get a hitch on the toll-gate, and drag it a mile or two down the road. The court records of those days show many cases against travelers for "malicious destruction of property," the property being these toll-gates, and as the jury were men who knew these roads and had suffered, but were at the same time conscientious, they always brought in verdicts for the company, fixing the damages, however, at one cent, which followed the law and expressed their opinion at the same time. The turnpike company legally continued to make their charges, and when possible collected them, and the people finally demanded the abrogation of the charter on the ground of non-compliance with its provisions. Proceedings dragged their way through the legislature and through the courts, with "nothing doing," until one night the people along the line from Columbus north for thirty miles made a raid on the toll-gates and morning found every one of them destroyed. This act brought the matter so forcibly before the legislature that at their next session in 1813 the act creating the company was repealed. The company asked a hearing and asked reimbursement, and for ten years in one form or another the matter was before the legislature, until in 1856 it came up for the last time, when the Senate passed a bill authorizing the company to bring suit against the

State, but the bill failed to pass the House, and from that time to the present the discouraged owners seem to have dropped the matter. Which means that the heirs of the original stockholders in this and other counties along the line have still something coming from the State of Ohio.

Besides this road, in the early days another stage line ran through this county from Columbus to the Lake; it was authorized by the legislature in 1820, and was known as the Columbus and Portland road. It entered the present Crawford in the southeastern part of the county, from Mt. Gilead (then in Marion county) passed north, just west of Galion, through where now stands Middletown, Leesville and West Liberty, following the route of the first road cut through the woods by the pioneers. Col. Kilbourne was also the surveyor for this road, and when he reached where Galion now is it was his desire to have the road pass over the high ground where the public square is now located. He made overtures to Leveridge who owned the land to have the road pass here and the two would lay out a town, but Leveridge objected to having his nice farm spoiled by cutting it up into town lots, so when the road was located it was in what is now the western part of Galion, crossing the road from Mansfield to Bucyrus just east of the Whetstone, and at the junction a few houses were soon located, with a blacksmith shop and a tavern and later a store and post office, and when the present city of Galion was laid out some ten years later, the owner of the new village with its two or three houses looked west half a mile to the "Crossing" where at times as many as fifty teams were stationed, stopping on their journey over one or the other of the roads. The Portland road fell off in business after the western route to Sandusky was established through Bucyrus, but the Mansfield road continued to be a stage line until driven out of business by the railroads, and the little town of Galion became the central point and the cluster of houses at the crossing were abandoned.

Other stage lines in the early days prior to railroads were from Bucyrus to Bellefontaine, and on to Indianapolis; from Bucyrus to Mt. Vernon; from Bucyrus to Tiffin and on to Perrysburg. The condition of this latter road

* "The Sandusky River."—Lucy Elliot Keeler.

was such in the spring of the year that it could have been better utilized by steamboats than by stages; it was mostly under water during the entire spring season. This was also true of many of the early coach roads in this county. The roads south of Bucyrus were through water for miles. There were no fences, and the driver frequently found better ground by leaving the road and picking his way along the higher spots across the plains.

There was no difficulty in laying out roads in those days. All the road makers had to do was to avoid the worst swamps, and the largest trees, and find the easiest crossings of the smaller streams. The first road the pioneer had was only a path which he made through the woods to his nearest neighbors, blazing the trees so his family would not miss the way in making neighborly visits a mile or two away. When it came to a road to secure an outlet to market, there were no county commissioners to petition; no thirty days' notice was necessary; besides there was no one to object to the road; they appointed no viewers and had no surveyor; one or two expert woodsmen started out on a clear day, when they could be guided by the sun and take their course in the intended direction, keeping on the highest and driest ground and winding in and out to avoid the larger trees and all obstructions, cutting down the underbrush as they passed, and a road was ready for passage on foot or on horseback. Later the pioneers at their leisure cut down the small trees in the roadway, removed the fallen logs and other obstructions, and the road, such as it was, was completed. Neither was it expensive to lay out a state road. When Col. Kilbourne was a member of the Legislature he introduced a bill to pay himself and others for the laying out of the first state road in Crawford county, the old Portland road, through Polk, Jefferson, Vernon and Auburn townships. The section of the bill showing the cost is as follows:

"Section 12. -That there shall be paid to Luther Coe and James Kilbourne from the fund aforesaid for their services as road commissioners and the services of the surveyor and other assistants by them employed in laying out and establishing a state road from Worthington in Franklin county, by the salt reserve section in the county of Delaware, to New Haven, in Huron county, the following sums, viz.: For that part of said road which is in the county of Marion, to be charged to said Marion in the next general appropriation of said fund,

sixty-three dollars; for that part of said road which is in Crawford county, to be charged to said Crawford as aforesaid, five dollars; and for that part of said road which is in said Huron county, twelve dollars, to be charged to said county in the next general appropriation of said fund; making in all the sum of \$80 chargeable to the said three counties. The part of said road which is in the said counties of Franklin and Delaware having been heretofore paid for; and the remaining part thereof, which is in Richland county, amounting to \$76.50, not having been paid or provided for by this act; but the same is left for future settlement."

This road was about twenty-one miles in Richland county, the same in Marion, and only two miles in Crawford. When Crawford was given four miles from Richland county in 1845, twenty-five years after the road was built, it was the territory through which this road passed.

The first attempt at improved roads in the county was made as early as 1852, when in January of that year, the citizens of Oceola met, and decided to organize a company to build a plank road from Tiffin to Oceola, R. G. Perry, John Bair and Lewis Tannehill being the committee appointed to receive and confer with other towns. Tiffin was the objective point, it being the nearest large town on a railroad, and an outlet was wanted for the products, which were then grain, pot and pearl ashes, lumber, staves, etc.

Later in the year Oceola endeavored to secure the Ohio and Indiana road, but the cost of construction was so much heavier, that it went to the south of them. But as Bucyrus was certain to secure the road, the matter of a plank road was taken up with the Bucyrus people.

A meeting was called for Bucyrus on December 18, 1852. It was held at the courthouse, and Zalmon Rowse was chairman and D. W. Swigart, secretary. It was decided to incorporate as the Oceola and Bucyrus Plank Road Company, with a capital stock of \$12,000. The second meeting was at the office of Franklin Adams, and books for subscription opened. Rodney Pool, Seneca Leonard, Lewis Tannehill and Samuel Osborn having charge of the subscriptions at Oceola, and Zalmon Rowse, C. Fulton, John Sims and P. S. Marshall at Bucyrus. Rodney Pool, Samuel Osborn and John Sims were committed to secure the right of way.

April 1, 1853, the company met and re-

ported 115 shares sold at \$50 per share, amounting to \$5,750. Bucyrus had taken 71 shares, Bucyrus to Ocoola 26 shares, and Ocoola 18 shares. The directors elected were Zalmon Rowse, John Sims, P. S. Marshall and D. W. Swigart of Bucyrus, and Lewis Tannehill, Samuel Osborn and Rodney Pool of Ocoola. Votes were also cast for Franklin Adams, Henry Converse, Benjamin Sears, George Quinby and Willis Merriman. Zalmon Rowse was elected president, D. W. Swigart, secretary, and John Sims, treasurer.

On January 6, 1854, the contract was let for building the road, G. W. J. Willoughby and R. G. and A. H. Perry having the contract for the western three miles and Samuel Osborn for the eastern half near Bucyrus. At the annual meeting the new directors were John Sims, president, D. W. Swigart, secretary, Rodney Pool, superintendent; P. S. Marshall, William W. Miller, Samuel Osborn and Joseph Ream. The road was completed during the year and the first six miles of improved road in Crawford county in operation. Toll gates were erected west of Bucyrus and east of Ocoola. At the start the road was good at all seasons of the year and occasional repairs were made on it to keep it in condition, but each season found the plank in worse and worse condition. It was not a profitable investment financially, as in 1864, the report showed the road was "about out of debt," and on the strength of the favorable report they ordered 50,000 feet to repair the worst places. After this, no attempt was made to keep up the road, and it was finally abandoned in July, 1866.

Time passed, and in neighboring counties, pike roads had been built, but the people of Crawford still continued in the spring of each year to haul their loads, sometimes up to the axle, with many a stalled team and many a broken trace that failed to stand the strain. The rich soil of Crawford made the roads worse than in the usual run of counties.

After twenty years most of the roads in spring were as impassible as in the days when the plodding oxen dragged the early pioneer wagon over the roadless virgin soil, and this was the condition of road, where every acre of land was under a high state of cultivation and each year yielding a bounteous harvest.

In 1886 a proposition was submitted to the voters of the county by the commissioners, by which the entire county should be piked by a general tax. It was submitted at the spring of the year, when hardly a road was navigable, and was one of the most singular elections, and the most bitter that ever occurred in the county. Friends of a lifetime became bitter enemies; newspapers and business men advocating the proposition were boycotted; enmities were created that were years in healing. Many humorous events occurred. A farmer stalled in Holmes township, asked assistance of a neighbor. "Are you in favor of pike roads?" was the inquiry. "Not by a d—sight," was the reply. "Then get out the best way you can," and he was left stalled until a friendly anti-piker lent him the assistance he needed. The election came off with the following result:

	For Pikes	Against Pikes	Majority	
			For	Against
Auburn	8	226	...	218
Bucyrus	22	194	...	172
Chatfield	2	263	...	261
Cranberry	53	315	...	262
Dallas	10	71	...	61
Holmes	28	254	...	226
Jefferson	32	184	...	152
Liberty	7	349	...	342
Lykins	8	216	...	208
Polk	0	172	...	172
Sandusky	2	145	...	143
Texas	22	105	...	83
Tod	26	178	...	152
Vernon	1	204	...	203
Whetstone	15	234	...	219
Bucyrus, city	689	218	471	...
Crestline, village	307	244	63	...
Galion, city	20	1003	...	983
Totals	1252	4575	534	3857
Majority against ...		3323		3323

The tax duplicate of 1887, under which the first levy would have been made, showed the townships had a total valuation of \$11,854,500, and the three cities of Bucyrus, Crestline and Galion of \$5,865,200, so the singular result was obtained of the townships voting down a proposition by which one-third of the cost would have been paid for by the cities.

The question was certainly misunderstood, or regarded with suspicion, as two years later bills were introduced in the legislature authorizing certain townships to build pikes, the cost to be assessed on the townships. Cranberry, Jefferson and Polk were the first to build pikes,

and in 1890 their usefulness and necessity for pike building was so apparent that the people were as unanimous for pikes as they had been against them. The financial depression of 1893 put a stop to the work, but after better times came, pikes were again taken up and their building was only limited to the amount of tax the various townships would stand for road purposes.

It was not only the country that had the bad roads, but city streets were frequently impassible, for in the spring of 1893, the hearse of a funeral procession was stalled on Center street, sinking hub deep in the mire, and the pall bearers were compelled to take the casket, in which was the little child, and carry it to the cemetery. It was the finishing stroke and that year Center street was paved.

In 1898 the three townships of Bucyrus, Holmes and Whetstone entered into a joint arrangement for the piking of roads. Other townships were doing it singly and in the past twenty years over 300 miles of improved roads have been constructed, distributed among the various townships as follows:

	Square Miles	Mile Pike
Auburn	26	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bucyrus	36	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chatfield	30	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cranberry	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Dallas	22	14
Holmes	36	39
Jackson	10	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jefferson	20	24
Liberty	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Lykins	30	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Polk	21	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sandusky	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas	12	6
Tod	18	16
Vernon	22	12
Whetstone	42	36 $\frac{1}{2}$

The above is exclusive of 15 miles of brick streets in Bucyrus, Creathive and Galion.

In 1830 a number of the citizens of Crawford, Seneca, Huron, Delaware, Logan, Clark and Champaign counties presented a petition to the legislature for a charter to build a railroad from Sandusky to Dayton, with a branch to Columbus. The committee to whom it was referred reported it back without any recommendation. The road contemplated horses as the motive power, and the cost was estimated at \$1,812 per mile, including the bar or strap iron for the track. It was this road that was

built in 1840 to 1845, the Mad River and Lake Erie, the first road built in the state, and it passed through the Wyandot portion of Crawford county.

In 1832, charters were granted to eleven roads in Ohio, and of these four were through Crawford county.

Jan. 5, 1832, the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. (Built in 1840-45.) Among those petitioning for the charter were E. B. Merriman and John Cary of Crawford.

Feb. 3, 1832, the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company from Pittsburg to Massillon. (Twenty years later this road was completed to Crestline.)

Feb. 8, 1832, the Delaware, Marion and Sandusky Railroad, from Columbus, through Delaware, Marion and Bucyrus to Sandusky. Among the incorporators were E. B. Merriman, Zalmon Rowse, John Cary, Joseph Chaffee, Joseph McCutchen and Henry St. John of Crawford. (Sixty years passed before this road was built by the children and grandchildren of the early pioneers.)

Feb. 11, 1832, the Milan and Columbus road, from Milan to New Haven past Galion to Mt. Gilead and on to Columbus, the old Portland stage route. E. B. Merriman was one of the incorporators. (This road was partially built, as later the C. C. & C. was chartered, following the route from Columbus to Galion, and then going northeast to reach the lake at Cleveland instead of Sandusky.)

These roads were undoubtedly to be operated by horse power, as the charters provided for the erection of toll houses, and people were to be permitted to go over the road with proper and suitable carriages of their own.

In 1836 a charter was granted to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and in 1837 to the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania Railroad. Feb. 8, 1847, the charter of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati was amended so as to allow it to construct branches. At the same session a law was passed allowing counties and towns to subscribe for the stock of a railroad company providing the people voted favorably on the proposition.

Feb. 24, 1848, the Ohio and Pennsylvania was incorporated and on the same date the Bellefontaine and Indiana, and on March 20, 1850, the Ohio and Indiana was incorporated.

A charter was also granted at this time for a road from Bucyrus to Toledo, but nothing was done with it. A generation later it was built as the Atlantic and Lake Erie, now the Toledo and Ohio Central, owned by the Lake Shore Company.

It was nearly twenty years from the time the first charters were granted until, with one or two exceptions, work resulted in the building of railroads. Crawford county citizens had taken an active part in the promotion of the various railroad projects, but it was the Ohio and Indiana road which was strictly a Crawford county organization, in fact, promoted, built, and put in operation by Crawford county citizens, especially those of Bucyrus. The incorporators of the road in 1850 were John Anderson, George Lauck, Willis Merriman, Robert Lee, John Frantz, Josiah S. Plants, John J. Bowman, George Quinby, John Simms, John A. Gornley, Z. Rowse, Aaron Carey and C. Widman of Crawford county, and D. Ayres, R. McKelley and H. Peters of Wyandot.

At this time the Mad River road was in operation from Sandusky to Cincinnati, through Wyandot county, and a road through Richland county from Sandusky through Mansfield to Mt. Vernon and Newark. Between these two the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati was nearing completion, through eastern Crawford. When the charter of the last named road was originally granted the Bucyrus incorporators were strongly favorable to its going through Bucyrus, but the people at that time, not knowing the value of railroads, offered no special inducements, and put forth a very feeble effort to secure the road. A proposition was submitted to the voters of Crawford county at the spring election of 1846 to empower the commissioners to subscribe for \$50,000 stock in the road but it was voted down: Yes, 361, No, 1,507; majority against, 1,146. Galion voted to take \$15,000 stock in the new road and it was located through that town. Work was commenced immediately and it was pushed rapidly, as in April, 1850, the stockholders were called upon to pay \$10 per share on their ninth assessment. In May of 1850, Alfred Kelly, the president of the road, announced that he had just succeeded in purchasing, in

England, 5,000 tons of rails for the new road. It was later in this year that cars were running to Galion. The opening of the road was on Feb. 21, 1851, and on that day by invitation of President Kelly, the Ohio legislature and other prominent people were the guests of the road on the first regular train from Columbus to Cleveland, the first railroad train in Crawford county.

Soon after this, death reaped his first recorded harvest in this county from this new method of locomotion. It is thus mentioned in the "Crawford County Forum" of April 4, 1851:

Man Killed—On the 26th ult., the cars on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad ran over a man who was lying on the track, severing his head from his body. The man was recognized (we did not learn his name), and subject to fits, and is supposed to have fallen on the track. The engineer, as soon as he saw him, reversed the engine, but it was too late to save him. The accident happened near Galion.

As early as April, 1851, the road was running three passenger trains each way per day, one a fast train called the "Empire State or Buckeye State Express."

The citizens of Galion early appreciated the value of railroads, for on May 24, 1850, the citizens of Polk township decided by a large majority to take \$10,000 in stock in the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, to run from Crestline to Indianapolis. The Bellefontaine and Indiana was 118 miles long, starting from the main road of the C. C. & C. at Crestline, and running southwest to the Indiana line. In 1852, the company issued a prospectus of the contemplated road, which is interesting as showing the cost of road building in those days and also the prospective business. From this prospectus the following facts are taken:

Road 118 1-5 miles in length.	
Cost of grading and masonry, 118 1-5 miles at \$4,000	\$472,800
Five miles double track at \$2,000.....	10,000
Railway superstructure, 118 1-5 miles at \$7,900	933,780
Railway superstructure, five miles sidings at \$7,900	39,500
Right of way	12,600
	<hr/> \$1,468,680

The capital stock was \$2,000,000.

The following was the estimated income to be derived from the new road:

75 passengers each way at \$3.00.....	\$450
100 through passengers, estimated one-half distance, at \$1.50.....	300

100 tons freight, each way, at \$3.60.....	720
100 tons freight, half way, at \$1.80	360
Transportation, mails and sundries.....	50
Total per day.....	\$1,880
Deduct 40 per cent., repairs and expenses.....	752
Net income per day.....	\$1,128
313 days in year at \$1,128 per day, \$353,064, or about 20 per cent. on investment.	

The above shows that in those days it was not customary or even contemplated to run trains on Sunday. The Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark road was completed as far as Mansfield as early as 1846, and John Hoover of Mansfield, who was one of the early conductors on that road, states that in the long ago something had gone wrong with the engine a few miles north of Shelby. By the time the engineer had his engine in running order again night was upon them and they sought lodgings for the night at a farm house near by. A passenger suggested that if they had a big lantern a man might carry it ahead and the train follow him to Shelby. This was looked upon as absurd and the man who suggested it viewed with pity, if not with contempt, for who ever heard of a train of cars running after night! *

In 1852 the railroads in Ohio were the following:

Cleveland and Columbus; from Cleveland, through Galion and Columbus and then to Cincinnati.

Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; from Sandusky to Newark.

Mad River and Lake Erie; from Sandusky to Tiffin, Carey, Bellefontaine and Dayton.

Columbus to Newark, Zanesville and Wheeling.

Cleveland to Alliance.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; completed from Cincinnati to Sidney.

Lake Shore; completed from Toledo east to mouth of Sandusky river; building to Sandusky.

Ohio and Pennsylvania; completed to Mansfield; building to Crestline.

Ohio and Indiana; building from Crestline to Fort Wayne.

Bellefontaine and Indiana; building from Galion to Indianapolis.

In the map of 1852, giving the above roads,

*Baughman's History of Richland county.

Galion is spelled "Galeon," and Crestline is two words, "Crest Line."

It was on Feb. 24, 1848, that the charter was granted under which the Ohio and Pennsylvania was built, the old Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. In the spring of 1848 a vote was taken in Crawford county, and carried, authorizing the county commissioners to subscribe for \$100,000 of stock in the road. The Ohio and Pennsylvania, which was building, found difficulty in raising sufficient funds to complete their road through Ohio to the Indiana line. It was all they could do to handle the eastern half of the state. As a result a number of the business men of Bucyrus secured a charter for the building of the Ohio and Indiana railroad. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road was in operation, and the charter of the Ohio and Indiana called for its building from "a point on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road near Seltzer's tavern in Richland county, thence to Bucyrus, to Upper Sandusky, thence by a route to be determined to the Indiana line and to Ft. Wayne."

In March, 1850, Hon. C. K. Ward, the member of the legislature from Crawford, secured the passage of an act allowing the county commissioners of Crawford county, to subscribe the \$100,000 voted to the Ohio and Pennsylvania road in 1848, to "any other railroad passing through the town of Bucyrus."

The county commissioners were Peter Conkle, Phares Jackson and Sidney Holt. The records of the Crawford county commissioners of June 7, 1850, show: "This day the county commissioners subscribed for stock in the Ohio and Indiana railroad company to the amount of \$100,000, on condition said company shall agree to receive the bonds of said county, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from date thereof, at par, in payment of said stock subscribed as aforesaid." At the same meeting they authorized a tax to be levied of \$650 for railroad purposes.

On Sept. 2, 1850, they issued the first ten bonds of \$1,000 each; then legal complications arose and it took many months to compromise the trouble, but eventually the matter was harmonized, and at their November meeting of 1852 the balance of the bonds were issued. J. N. Frye had succeeded Peter Conkle as com-

missioner in December of 1851, but on account of his health attended but few meetings, and when it came to the signing of the bonds he had to sign by proxy as witness the following:

"I hereby authorize and empower A. M. Jackson to sign my name to all railroad bonds that the other commissioners of Crawford County are willing to sign their names to.

"West Liberty, Nov. 19th, 1852.

"J. N. FRYE."

Mr. Jackson was county auditor at the time, and while the proxy was not in the legal phraseology of today it said exactly what the writer wanted to say and the bonds were issued, and accepted.

In April, 1850, the books were opened to secure subscriptions for the new road at the business places of George Lauck, John Anderson, Willis Merriman and John J. Bowman in Bucyrus, and Robert Lee and John Frantz in Leesville. On May 4, a meeting was held in the interest of the road. Samuel Myers was chairman and Andrew Failor secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by J. S. Plants and remarks were made by S. R. Harris, Willis Merriman, Samuel Myers and J. S. Plants of Bucyrus, and Robert McKelly and H. Peters of Upper Sandusky. A liberal amount of money was subscribed to the stock of the road, and a resolution passed soliciting the county commissioners to subscribe the \$100,000 to the road.

The township trustees decided to submit to a vote the question of Bucyrus township subscribing for \$15,000 worth of stock in the new road. The constable, Lewis Stevenson, issued the call for the election, but there was pronounced opposition, and the friends of the road believing it might interfere with their securing the \$100,000 already voted, the election was not held.

On July 4, 1850, the stockholders of the road met at the courthouse and elected Willis Merriman, George Quinby, Henry Peters, Franklin Adams, Jacob Augustein and Josiah S. Plants as directors, and the next day the board organized by electing Willis Merriman, president, George Lauck, secretary, and John A. Gormly, treasurer. And by July 26, the surveyors were at work locating the route from "at or near Seltzer's tavern" to Bucyrus. Another survey was made, commencing at the C. C. & C. at Galion and passing through

the southern part of Bucyrus, along what is now Lucas street. This was the favorite route of the directors and of the engineer, as the more level ground made the cost of construction much less. President Merriman had several meetings with the Ohio and Pennsylvania officials over the crossing point, the eastern road favoring the crossing point north of Seltzer's on account of cheaper construction, the western road favoring Galion. In October President Merriman reported that the Ohio and Pennsylvania had decided to make their western terminus at a point on the C. C. & C. road, called Crest Line, three and one-half miles northeast of Galion. He stated the Pennsylvania and Ohio would reach Massillon by June, 1851, and Crest Line in two years. That the arrangement was for the Ohio and Indiana to commence their road at a point near Seltzer's tavern. The country west of Mansfield was such that the Pennsylvania and Ohio preferred crossing the C. C. & C. track about two miles northeast of Crestline, but to accommodate the Ohio and Indiana and the Bellefontaine and Indiana the Pennsylvania company reluctantly consented to make the point at Crest Line, providing the Ohio and Indiana road would construct their road to Bucyrus, commencing at Crest Line. And the Bellefontaine and Indiana railway also commence at Crest Line, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio will build no further west. Merriman then adds: "A railroad from Bucyrus to Galion could be constructed cheaper than to Crest Line, but if Galion is adopted as the eastern terminus, the Ohio and Pennsylvania will cross two miles northeast of Crest Line and later extend west on a line that will parallel the Ohio and Indiana. Crest Line was the southern ultimatum of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Ohio and Indiana must connect at that point."

The \$10,000 in bonds issued by the commissioners in September Mr. Merriman announced he had sold in New York "at good prices."

Then came the trouble in the court. An injunction was secured at Tiffin before Judge Bowen restraining the commissioners from the further issue of bonds, Josiah Scott and J. D. Sears being the attorneys for the commissioners. Commenting on the injunction allowed by Judge Bowen, the "Forum" said: "Deep

are the murmurings against Judge Bowen for his decision in this case, while in the portion of the county remote from the seat of justice the news will be received with joy."

On Feb. 11, 1851, President Merriman reported to the directors that the cost of grading and bridging for the Ohio and Indiana road and getting the roadbed ready for the rails was \$3,000 per mile.

The opposers of the road were still active and endeavored to have the legislature repeal the act which gave the commissioners power to buy stock in the road, and Representative Ward presented a petition signed by 335 citizens of the county against the repeal. Mr. Ward's influence was such that the Legislature took no action.

In April a motion was heard to dissolve the injunction but it was overruled, and in June the case came before the supreme court, and they announced they would reserve their decision until December, the directors deciding, however, to continue their work on the road. On April 8, 1852, at Bucyrus, the contract was let for the grading of the road from Crest Line to Upper Sandusky, the contracts being let in sections of one mile each, the object being to have the work completed as soon as possible. Of the 29 sections between Crest Line and Upper Sandusky over two-thirds went to Bucyrus parties.

January 2, 1852, Jesse R. Straughan, the engineer in charge of the construction, reported that on the Ohio and Pennsylvania the grading was completed from Pittsburg to one mile east of Wooster. That part from Pittsburg to Alliance, 81 miles, was completed and in use, except nine miles. From Massillon east the iron was being laid and the road would be working about January 25, when track laying will be extended to Wooster, which will take about sixty days. From Wooster to Crestline a force is at work on the heavy sections. The lighter sections are about completed and timber in progress of preparation. By April next the distance of staging on direct route from Bucyrus will be 86 miles, and in twelve months the railroad will be completed to Crestline, and the Ohio and Indiana can be permitted to begin.

In January, 1852, Franklin Adams succeeded George Lauck as secretary of the road.

The supreme court also this month rendered their decision in the injunction case of James Griffith against the commissioners. It did not meet the point at issue, but made the evasive decision that the supreme court had no jurisdiction while the suit was pending in the common pleas court. The matter was therefore returned to the court of common pleas, and as stated above a satisfactory settlement was made with Griffith and the bonds issued.

The legal point involved in this case was as to the constitutionality of the law allowing a majority to vote public money to a railroad. It was settled later in a case from another county that such a law was constitutional. On this question, in 1852, Judge Spaulding held that "the legislature has no constitutional power to authorize a majority of citizens in a county to vote subscription of stock to a railroad company that shall be binding on the property of the minority." Judge Spaulding was alone in this view, but his minority opinion is the law today, showing "the stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner."

During the year 1852 railroad matters at Bucyrus moved along at high pressure. In January the directors held their annual meeting at that village lasting four days, and let the contract to William Mitchell & Co. for the construction of the entire road from Crestline to Fort Wayne, he to furnish everything except the rails and rolling stock, and to commence work between Crestline and Bucyrus as soon as the individual subscriptions amounted to \$45,000. The subscriptions at that time were about half that amount. It was also decided people could pay for their stock in land at a cash value to be fixed by the seller and the treasurer of the company. On March 5, 1852, the town council passed an ordinance and for the usual one dollar consideration the railroad company was authorized to construct a road on and along Galen street and to lay one or more tracks and to repair them. The ordinance was signed by S. R. Harris as mayor and Charles Rupp as recorder. On April 30th came the first call for payment of stock, which was to be paid in ten installments of \$5 each to John A. Gormly. In June the entire road was under contract in mile sections, all to be completed by July 1, 1853.

The following was the distribution of stock for the building of the Ohio and Indiana road:

	County.	Individual.	Total.
Crawford county	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$150,000
Wyandot county	50,000	25,000	75,000
Allen county	100,000	50,000	150,000
Van Wert county	50,000	5,000	55,000
Allen county, Ind.	100,000	57,000	157,000
Contractors		150,000	150,000
	<hr/> \$400,000	<hr/> \$337,000	<hr/> \$737,000

While Hardin county was organized in 1833, the road passed through the northern part of that county, all marsh land, and was regarded as of so little benefit to the county, that Hardin contributed nothing.

In July President Merriman returned from New York and stated that he had arranged for the entire amount of rails needed for the road and that they would be delivered in New York from England by May 1, 1853. He had, also, made a contract for the locomotives. On October 5th the injunction case came on before the court at Upper Sandusky and the injunction was dissolved to the great satisfaction of the citizens in and around Bucyrus, and Bucyrus's difficulties in securing the first railroad were over.

The report of the president in January stated that he had purchased 6,000 tons of the best T rails to be delivered early in the spring. The distance from Crestline to Ft. Wayne was 131 miles, and the cost of construction would be \$14,045 per mile. He stated that his accompanying estimate was based on the high price of iron rails, \$66 a ton.

Road-bed, track-laying, spikes and station buildings, per contract.....	\$740,000
12,000 tons rails at present prices.....	800,000
Machinery for first year.....	210,000
Right of way, engineering and incidentals....	90,000
Average, \$14,045 per mile.....	<hr/> \$1,840,000

During the spring of 1853 work was pushed rapidly, the papers announcing in April "Several hundred new hands have arrived to work on the road near Bucyrus. The ties are mostly delivered between Crestline and Bucyrus, and it is expected the road will reach Bucyrus, July 4." On July 15, the fourth had passed and the announcement was: "Rails are laid three miles this side of Crestline. If there are no strikes the work will be done to Bucyrus in two weeks."

On August 19, the death of Lon Dixon occurred at Bucyrus. He had been assigned

there in 1851 as the resident engineer in the building of the road. Another young man to come in 1852 was Cyrus W. Fisher who had the position of telegraph operator; his salary was \$20 a month, and half of this was paid to the McCoy House for room and board, but it was at Bucyrus he had his first experience in railroad work; later going to Bellefontaine, entering the army in the Twenty-third Ohio, rising to the rank of colonel, and becoming one of the prominent railroad men of Colorado, and in 1889 returning to Bucyrus, where he still resides.

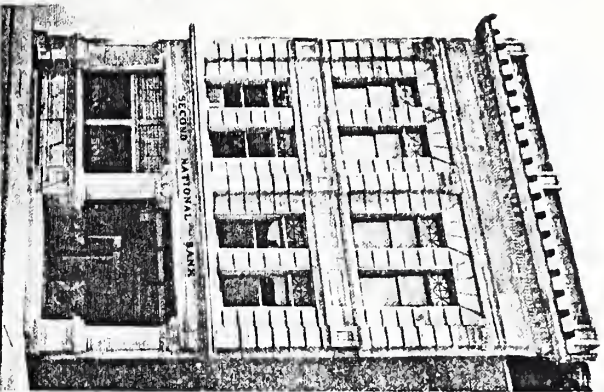
The first train arrived on Wednesday evening, August 31, and of course there were great demonstrations. The new road and the iron horse were equally a wonder to the small boys, who were the same as they are now, judging from the following from the Forum of Sept. 2, 1853:

"Timely Warning.—We learn that our town boys are in the habit of laying such things as spikes, chips, etc., on the railroad track to see what effect the cars will produce in running over them. Such acts might throw a whole train off the track; it is also a penitentiary offence. We also see small boys, from 5 to 10 years of age, playing around the cars, not knowing or caring about the danger they are in. Parents should keep children away or go with them to see the cars."

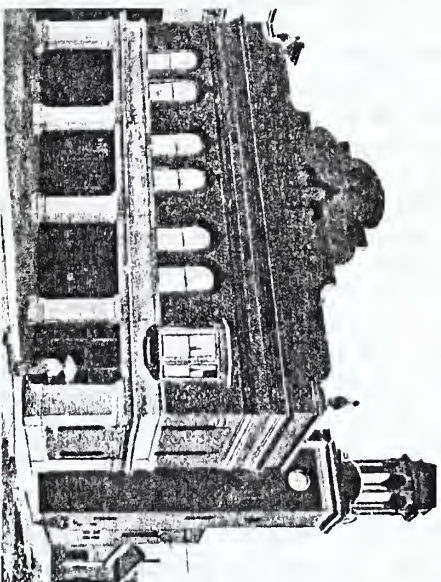
The following from the Forum is the account of the arrival of the first train in Bucyrus, Aug. 31, 1853:

RAILROAD EXCURSION TO BUCYRUS.

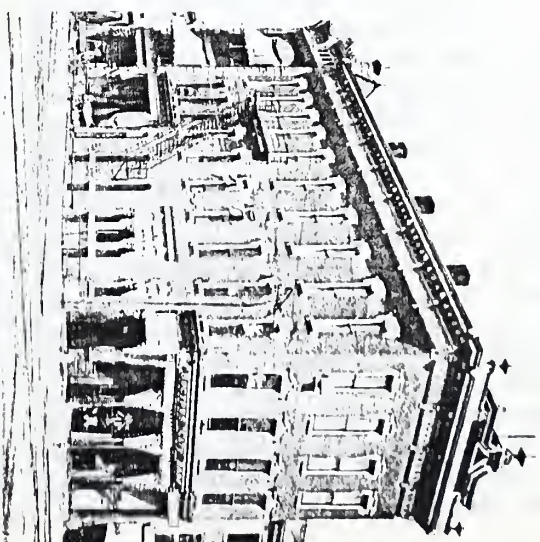
The first passenger train on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad arrived at this place last Wednesday evening (Aug. 31), on which, according to previous arrangement, our Pittsburg friends made us a visit. A committee, consisting of Dr. W. Merriman, president of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad company, Gen. S. Myers, Col. G. P. Seal, Capt. John Miller and M. P. Bean, received the party at Crestline and came down with them. On arriving here the committee of arrangements conducted them to the American and National, where sumptuous suppers were in waiting. After supper the party were conducted to Sims New Hall where a table was prepared filled with catables and drinkables (on the temperance principle of course). Dr. Merriman then welcomed them to the hospitalities of our town, and was replied to by Gen. Robinson, president of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road. Speeches were also made by Mr. Roberts, chief engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, John Larwill, Esq., of Wooster, Judge Leith, of Wyandot, Mr. Straghan, chief engineer of the Ohio and Indiana, and others. The speeches were not lengthy, but well-timed and to the point. The party remained over night, leaving early next morning. Our citizens having been invited to take a ride to Pittsburg, quite a number of gentlemen and ladies went out with them to that place.



SECOND NATIONAL BANK, BUCYRUS, O. HOME OF THE BUCYRUS FIRE DEPARTMENT



BUCYRUS CITY BANK, BUCYRUS, O.



PUBLIC SQUARE LOOKING EAST, BUCYRUS, O.



SOUTH SANDUSKY STREET, BUCYRUS, O.

As early as October, 1853, it was announced that the accommodation train between Crestline and Bucyrus paid expenses. The following was the first time card:

OFFICE OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

Bucyrus, Sept. 22, 1853.

From and after Tuesday, Sept. 27, an accommodation train will be run on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad between Bucyrus and Crestline, as follows:

Leaves Bucyrus 11:00 a. m.

Arrives Crestline 12:15 p. m.

Leaves Crestline 2:00 p. m.

Arrives Bucyrus 3:15 p. m.

LESTER BLISS, Superintendent.

It was later announced that persons desiring to send freight must have it at the depot one hour before the train leaves.

The freight agent was taking no chances on being swamped at the last minute. Besides, no one was in a hurry, not even the train itself, as it jogged along to Crestline at the rate of ten miles an hour. There was no danger of a "head on" or a "rear end" collision, it being the only train on the road. But it should be remembered the roadbed was built at a cost of about \$5,650 (including stations) per mile, and the most skillful work of the engineer was required to keep his engine on the track. That this road-bed was improved rapidly is shown from the fact that in the spring of 1854 the new time card gave the time of the fast train from Crestline to Bucyrus at 43 minutes, and the accommodation at 50 minutes. It was undoubtedly safety that was looked to in the running of the trains as the return trip from Bucyrus to Crestline, up grade, was scheduled for 40 minutes for the fast line.

During the fall the work west was pushed rapidly, and in December the road had reached within two miles of Patterson* (Forest) and many passengers were on the trains daily to make connection with the Mad River road at Patterson for the north or south, the passengers walking the two miles intervening, and the railroad furnishing conveyances to transport their baggage. By January the two mile gap was completed, and the road advertised connection at that point for Cincinnati and Sandusky. It also advertised connection at Crestline for Cincinnati and Cleveland. But connection in those days certainly did not

mean what it does now, as the connection to Cleveland meant a wait of three hours and thirty-five minutes, and to Columbus and Cincinnati of five hours and forty-five minutes. There was one advantage in the fact that the passenger desiring to make the connection never worried as to whether his train was on time or not, a few hours late made no material difference.

During the construction of the road the headquarters had been at Bucyrus; nearly all the directors each year had been Bucyrus men. It had been promoted and built by the perseverance, the energy and the push of the business men of Bucyrus. All over the great state of Ohio are cities and villages that have done much for their improvement, but in the entire list it would be difficult to find any act in any one that equals the building of so important a road, almost single handed and alone, by a village of 1365 people. It stands today the greatest monument to the enterprise of the citizens of Bucyrus of half a century ago, and a fulfillment of the prophetic statement which described the little village at its birth as "a lively post town" in Crawford county.

When the annual meeting of the stockholders was held in Bucyrus, in January, 1854, the road was in operation as far as Forest. Up to this time nearly all the directors had been Bucyrus men. At this meeting the following directors were elected: Willis Merriman and P. S. Marshall of Bucyrus; Judge Hanna and B. Hoagland of Fort Wayne; William Robinson of Pittsburg; Robert McKelly of Upper Sandusky, and Mr. Jacobs of Lima. This board is interesting as showing the first tendency toward the combination of railroad interests. Mr. Robinson was president of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg to Crestline, Mr. Merriman was president of the Ohio and Indiana, from Crestline to Ft. Wayne, nearly completed; Mr. Hanna was president of the Indiana and Chicago, from Ft. Wayne to Chicago, building. The directors organized by electing Willis Merriman president; George Quinby treasurer; C. W. Butterfield secretary, and J. B. Sears solicitor, all from Bucyrus. During the year Mr. Merriman resigned the presidency of the road and was succeeded by Judge Hanna, of Ft. Wayne.

The first accident on the new road occurred

*The road crossed the Mad River and Lake Erie one mile from Patterson; and at the crossing a new town was started, which is now Forest.

on Feb. 25, 1854, when a man named Michael Kenney, who was employed on a freight train, was accidentally killed a short distance west of Bucyrus. The train ran off the track and threw him between the cars, the wheels running over him, killing him almost instantly. He was taken to his home at Shelby for burial.

Crawford county was now one of the most important railroad counties in the state, with the most important north and south road passing through Galion and Crestline and the most important east and west road passing through Crestline and Bucyrus. The country at that time, especially west of Bucyrus, was still in a very wild condition, very sparsely settled. The new road east of Bucyrus is thus described by William Crosby, the editor of the *Journal*, and it was probably his first extended trip on a railroad:

"On Thursday, June 15 (1854), at 12:30 we took the express train at Bucyrus, but with scarcely time to be seated we found ourselves at Crestline, amid the clattering of the dinner gong, the confused din of a thousand voices, with as many different orders and wants; the rush of the hungry multitude to Mr. Hall's dining saloon, the scraping and thumping of chairs, the rattling of dishes, knives and forks, and the occasional crash of a plate, the whole mixed up into a continuous fountain of noise by the stunning effect of escaping steam. After fortifying the inner man against the demands of nature for a time at a table teeming with all the luxuries of early summer, supplied with the profusion and served in that enticing style which only such caterers as friend Hall of the Crestline House understand, we seated ourselves in the cars of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road for Pittsburg.

"Attached to an iron steed whose powers equalled the tornado and whose speed surpassed the whirlwind, we swept along the iron course threatening destruction to everything that would impede the onward flight. Unfortunately this rapid progress resulted in the killing of three cows at as many different points, which careless owners or inefficient inclosures permitted (the cows, not the points) to wander from their proper range. Stopping only at the more important stations to drop or pick up such passengers as awaited, still onward we coursed through clouds of dust

which rendered the various tints of bonnet-trimmings—the brilliant colors of ladies' dresses and the jet coats of the "sterner sex"—all of a russet brown; penetrating eyes, ears, nose and mouth with a pertinacity irresistible to all the puffing, blowing and brushing of those who endeavored to escape this disagreeable appendage of railroad traveling.

"We supped at Alliance—a new town at the junction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania and the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. At this place all the laggards and loungers, together with those peculiar natures that love to be regaled with an exhibition of abilities in the science pugilistic, were supplied with a display to their taste in the form of a brutal fight between the runners and drummers of a couple of opposition eating-houses. One of these houses charged 50 cents a meal, the other 25 cents—hence the hostility. We were "sharpset," so leaving the more interested to see the end of the fight, and discuss the brutalizing merits, we made our way into one of the dining halls and endeavored to make a meal on allowance time only extending to fifteen minutes. After collecting off of sparingly supplied dishes something to start on, the eatables commenced disappearing in the magical manner peculiar to good appetite. When about fairly interested in the game of "open and shut" the motion of the rapidly vibrating knife and fork was suddenly arrested by a gentle tap on the arm, and the information of, "fifty cents each, sir," gently whispered in the ear. There was no escaping the extortion, so we forked over—but to those who travel this route we advise the house on the right, going east, not that we can indorse the table, but because we think that it could not be much more scantily supplied, and that we think 25 cents an ample price for a meal, to discuss which you have but fifteen minutes time allowed, and which anxious watching of moving cars reduces to five, and moreover it is scarcely possible to do any degree of justice in the way of mastication to a dime's worth of food per minute.

"Reached Allegheny City at 8:30, just eight hours from Bucyrus—200 miles. Here we had to go through all the disagreeable attendants of city stations, resulting from the conflicting interests of bus and hack drivers, hotel runners, etc. Finally reached friends."

In the fall of 1854, the Ohio and Indiana road was completed, and Mr. Creever accompanied the first train to Fort Wayne, and his account of that trip will give the reader an idea of the western end of the line at that time.

"On Wednesday, November 15, at 9 o'clock the excursion train left Bucyrus for Fort Wayne, the occasion being the opening of the Ohio and Indiana road. When the train reached Bucyrus, delegates were on from Pittsburg to Mansfield. At Upper Sandusky we were joined by the Wyandot delegation and at Forest by a few more.

"Leaving Forest, 20 miles out, Judge Hama, president, was found missing. He had gotten off at Forest to oversee some work and the train left without him. At Johnstown* two freight trains were waiting the passage of the excursion train. Chief Engineer Straughan ordered one of the locomotives to go to Forest and bring back the missing president.

"Between Johnstown and Lafayette we passed over Hog Creek Marsh. At the time the road was located this prairie was covered with water, above the surface of which naught was to be seen but the coarse sedge grass or reed, growing and undulating in the breeze. Several ditches have been cut across the prairie and the surface water well drawn off. The soil now begins to wear a tolerable appearance. The prairie embraces from 15,000 to 20,000 acres, occasionally dotted with little clumps of bushes and groves of timber. It was a beautiful and novel sight, appearing like a great lake surrounded by wilderness.

"At Lima we met the mail train, which brought a large delegation from Ft. Wayne to meet our excursionists. Here we were saluted with several rounds of artillery from the Mad Anthony Guards of Ft. Wayne, and cheering music by Strubey's band of Ft. Wayne. But the grand feature at Lima was the collation. Munificent and magnificent. The caterers did justice to the hungry guests, and keen appetites did ample justice to the collation. It was specifically set forth in the invitation card that the collation would return to Ft. Wayne and every guest appeared to labor under the im-

pression that it was his duty to see that the specification was fulfilled, and accordingly each set to work to carry out the requirement. After the collation was loadened up to the utmost capacity of the excursionists—which, however, was not sufficient to absorb the entire "fixins" by a large amount—the company, while awaiting the arrival of the missing president, passed the time in friendly intercourse with the Ft. Wayne delegation, who met us with warm and hearty greeting. After delaying for some time it was concluded to move on slowly that the express locomotive might overtake us.

"At Lima the excursion train had three passenger cars added, increasing it to ten cars, well, but comfortably filled. The Ft. Wayne delegation spread themselves throughout the train, giving out free tickets to the supper at Ft. Wayne in the evening, and also distributing tickets containing the name of the person at whose residence the holder was to be entertained for the night. Our card showed we were to be with Thomas Tigar of the Ft. Wayne Sentinel. We made no calculation for such a result, but as such was our luck we philosophically marshalled our courage, and prepared to abide with the Tigars.

"A short time after leaving Lima an accident occurred which had like to turn our enjoyment to sorrow. The chief engineer and superintendent, Mr. Straughan, was very anxious for the arrival of the president, Judge Hama, and while keeping a lookout to the rear from the platform of one of the cars, he by some means lost his balance and was precipitated from the train. The alarm was given and the train immediately checked and backed. Mr. Straughan was taken up by some men who were working near the spot where the accident occurred and when the train arrived he was taken to the rear car. After an examination by some physicians who were aboard, he was, beyond being stunned and bruised, pronounced uninjured. This pleasing intelligence was quickly spread from car to car, and soon the company assumed its wonted tone. In a few minutes after, the express locomotive overtook us with the president aboard. He was heartily greeted by the excursionists. Everything being thus righted, our iron steed took a more

*Ada.

rapid gait, but we had tarried so much on the way that we could not possibly arrive at Ft. Wayne until long after schedule time.

"At Delphos the road crosses the Miami Canal. After leaving Delphos the next important point for which we kept a lookout was the State Line, but although the train stopped, and the brakeman called out "State Line," yet with all our vigilance we could not see it. We could discover no line between the Buckeye State and Hoosierdom. Inseparably united as the two states are in feeling and interest, may a no more tangible line ever be drawn to separate them. Hand in hand may they march onward and upward to the great and prosperous destiny that awaits their united energy and enterprise.

"From Upper Sandusky westward to the neighborhood of Ft. Wayne the great feature of the country is wilderness—almost unbroken. At Lima, Delphos and Van Wert the forest is driven back, and a thriving, busy population is fast turning the wilderness into a garden, but many years will pass before Ohio has attained a population nearing her capacity.

"The energy and enterprise of the Buckeyes must be great to have raised Ohio to rank as the third State in the Union, while two-thirds of her rich soil rests undisturbed beneath the shade of the primitive forest. Ranking, as the State now does, what must be her ultimate destiny, when the wilderness shall be forced from her surface and teeming, busy life usurps its place, causing fruitful farms, populous towns, and busy workshops to occupy the complete length and breadth of the land.

"Half past four is the hour at which we should have arrived at Ft. Wayne, but we reached there at six. We marched to the supper room preceded by a band. The city was brilliantly illuminated and the excursionists were continually greeted by the cheers of the crowds lining the streets. After supper we went to Colerick Hall, where D. H. Colerick delivered the address of welcome. It was responded to by Gov. Johnston, and S. W. Roberts of Pennsylvania, Robert W. Schenck, late minister to Brazil, and Henry B. Payne, of Ohio.

"In company with Brother Day of the Mansfield Herald we were conducted by our worthy

host—Brother Tigar—to his den. Oh, may it always be our fortune when among strangers to fall into a "Tigar's Den."

"At ten next morning left for home. At Lima made a raid on the remains of yesterday's banquet. Had dinner at Forest. Arrived at Bucyrus at six."

In his account of the trip to Pittsburg, Mr. Creever mentions as one of the incidents the speed of the train "resulted in the killing of three cows." The casual manner in which this is stated and the following item from his paper in November, 1855, would indicate little attention was paid in those days by the engineers to protect the stock straying on the unfenced track:

"Monday night, Nov. 12, the express, two miles from Bucyrus, came into collision with 40 or 50 cattle, belonging to Enos Barrett. The cattle got onto the railroad and were met by the train. After making two attempts to push through, the locomotive was thrown from the track and the effort had to be abandoned. The result was five of the cattle killed, eleven so severely wounded they had to be killed. A number of others were wounded. An investigation is demanded to learn how the engine driver could push the locomotive half a mile through the flock before they were scattered and straggling along the track. A reasonable degree of concern for himself and passengers would have dictated the necessity of stopping the train as soon as possible, and sending a man ahead to clear the track."

More than fifty years have passed since the publication of the above item, and today it is well worthy of a place in the humorous column of any railroad journal. The faithful persistency with which the engineer stood at his post and made repeated attempts to force his engine through a drove of forty to fifty cattle, and finally being compelled to give up the fight by his engine being thrown from the track!

On June 24, 1856, the last meeting of the Ohio and Indiana road was held in Bucyrus, and it was to consider the proposition of consolidating the three roads, the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Ohio and Indiana, and the Ft. Wayne and Chicago. A large number of shares were represented at the meeting and the vote was unanimous for consolidation, and the road became the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago and the headquarters were at Pittsburg. For a few years the road had trouble adjusting its financial affairs, the interests of the directors and stockholders being looked after by Allen G. Thurman of Columbus. The trouble origi-

nated from the bondholders seizing the road. It was not until July, 1861, that the matter was finally adjusted by the company agreeing to pay one-fourth of the principal and interest in cash, and secure the other three-fourths in third mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, bearing interest at 7 per cent.

In 1862 the new directors of the road consisted of three from New York, Pennsylvania Ohio and Indiana, and one from Illinois. Among the Pennsylvanians was J. Edgar Thompson, the man who started the Pennsylvania company on its great era of prosperity; one of the men from New York was Samuel J. Tilden; and one of the Ohioans was Willis Merriman of Bucyrus, the first president of the central division of the consolidated roads.

Today the road is a part of the great Pennsylvania system, and the Ohio and Indiana, fostered and fathered, and built and controlled by the business men of Bucyrus is now an important link in the greatest railroad system of the world, and the first little train which jaunted along from Crestline to Bucyrus in an hour and fifteen minutes has as its successor one that would be almost to Ft. Wayne in the same length of time, and as for the thirteen miles it frequently makes it in ten minutes.

At the start of the Ohio and Indiana Crawford county issued bonds to the amount of \$100,000 drawing 6 per cent interest. The bonds were issued on Jan. 1, 1853, payable Jan. 1, 1868, and for these bonds the county received \$100,000 of stock in the road, each year one of the commissioners taking turns in attending the annual meeting of the road and voting the county's stock. After 1856, this meant a trip to Pittsburg. By agreement with the road, the county was to receive annually six per cent interest, payable not in cash, but in additional stock in the road. These certificates of stock, in lieu of cash interest, the county received up to the time of the completion of the consolidation of the roads on Jan. 20, 1858, a few days over five years, so at the time of the final consolidation the county's stock in the road amounted to \$130,096, and after that the county received no dividends in stock or cash.

The seizure of the road by the bondholders, the troubles arising in the adjustment of the difficulties, decreased the value of the stock.

The latter part of the year 1861 the stock had reached so low a figure that the commissioners took measures to prepare to meet the bonds when they became due, and levied a tax of two and nine-twentieth mills, which would bring in \$21,983. In December, 1862, \$14,339 of this tax had been collected, leaving for collection in June, 1863, \$7,644. After the first levy was made, there was a favorable turn in the affairs of the road, and the stock began gradually going up in value. The market was closely watched, and two of the commissioners went to New York and sold the entire stock held by Crawford County at 69 1-3c—the highest price at which the stock had ever sold. The railroad account now stood:

Proceeds from sale of \$130,096 stock.....	\$90,214
Tax collected December, 1862.....	14,339
	<hr/>
	\$104,553
Add tax to be collected in June, 1863.....	7,644
	<hr/>
	\$112,197
Deduct interest, Jan. 1, 1863.....	6,000
	<hr/>
Leaving amount in Treasury.....	\$106,197

The commissioners then tried to buy the \$100,000 of county bonds outstanding at their cash value, and close up the transaction, but the holders of the bonds declined to sell, as "they wished no better investment for their funds." It spoke well for the credit of the county, but there were \$100,000 lying idle in the treasury and six per cent interest being paid on the outstanding bonds, so the commissioners announced the money would be lent to the citizens until March, 1867.

They met first on Feb. 11, and the first day lent \$352 to H. M. Fisher, \$4,000 to Linus H. Ross, \$1,000 to G. Donnenwirth, and \$400 to Mary Newell. During the eleven days they met in February they placed \$47,002. Seven meetings in March disposed of \$37,200 and in April and June \$27,360 was placed out at interest.

This money was kept on interest for four years, thus meeting the interest on the bonds by the interest received on the money loaned, and when the bonds fell due on Jan. 1, 1868, they were paid and cancelled, and Crawford's first and only investment in railroad bonds was an incident that was closed. Such investments by counties are not allowed today, yet the Craw-

ford county one was a success. And the profitableness of that investment has gone on and on, and will go on in the years to come. When the road was built, the cost of construction from Crestline to Lima, 131 miles, was placed at \$1,840,000. Today its valuation on the tax duplicate in Crawford county alone is \$4,298,040.

It would seem that as a business proposition the investment was a financial success. Crawford county borrowed \$100,000, which it invested in the stock of the road; it paid interest on this borrowed money for 15 years, amounting to \$90,000; when ten years had passed the stock was so low that the commissioners levied a tax of \$20,000, preparing to meet the bonds when due. Total cost to the county, \$210,000. It sold its stock for \$90,000; it received interest on money loaned of \$30,000. Total receipts of \$190,000, leaving a cost to the county of \$90,000. But for over sixty years the company has been paying taxes, and this year those taxes amount to \$40,000. An investment of \$90,000 (the net loss of the county) that brings in \$40,000 a year looks very much like a 50 per cent. annual dividend on the original investment.

As to what per cent of the increase in the lands and products and prosperity of the county is due to railroads can not be figured with any degree of exactness, but statistics show that in 1850 Galion was a straggling village of five to six hundred people, and the C., C. & C. and the B. & I. were built, and in ten years she trebled her population to 1,967, an increase from 300 to 400 per cent; then the Atlantic & Lake Erie came, and the next ten years gave her another increase to 3,523, or 60 per cent, and twenty-five years after her first railroad, from a country village of no importance she had become one of the thriving and prosperous cities of the state with over five thousand population.

In 1850 Crestline was a forest, with no residents beyond a farmer or two and their families; three railroads came, and the town was laid out, and in 1860 it had a population of 1,487, and has had an increase every decade since, and in 1910 it was a prosperous town of 3,807 people.

In 1850 Bucyrus had a population of 1,365; she secured a railroad, and by 1860 her popu-

lation increased 60 per cent to 2,180; a steady growth followed and in 1880 her population was 3,380. Then came the T. & O. C., and by 1890 her population had jumped to 5,974 or an increase of 76 per cent.

In 1860 Crawford county had three railroads the C., C and C. and the B. & I. in the southeastern part of the county, with eight and a half miles of track, and the P. Ft. W. & C. through the county from east to west, about twenty and a half miles, making thirty miles of railroad in the county. In 1864 the Bellefontaine & Indiana was consolidated with the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad, forming the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and in 1868 this was consolidated with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company, which in 1889 took the name of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, popularly known as the "Big Four." When the Ohio and Pennsylvania was building they decided to go no further than Crestline, providing the Ohio and Indiana would commence their road at that point, and provided the Bellefontaine and Indiana would commence at the same place. This proposition was accepted, and Crestline was for some years the connecting point of the B. & I. with the P. Ft. W. & C. road, but after the B. & I. came under the control of the C. C. & C., Galion became the eastern terminus of the B. & I. trains.

The next railroad in the county was the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. A charter was granted to the Franklin & Warren Railroad Company March 10, 1851, but nothing was done, and in 1855 the name was changed to the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. In 1863 the building of the road had reached Galion, and it was completed to Dayton in 1864. It was popularly known as the "Broad Gauge" road, the rails being six feet apart, a belief prevailing that with a wider track, heavier equipment could be used, and greater speed and comfort obtained. The idea was a failure. The expense of construction was heavier, the cost of rolling stock greater, and nothing gained in speed or comfort. Along nearly the entire track a third rail was added to accommodate the transfer of cars from a standard gauge to their line. At other times cars were shifted to other trucks. In the

spring of 1880, the road was sold to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company, and the new owners decided to change the entire road to standard gauge. It was doing a tremendous business, both in passengers and freight, with hundreds of trains daily from one end of the line to the other, and the change was made on June 22, 1880. Every detail had been seen to, and every possible arrangement made, and at a given signal the work was commenced all along the entire line, and in less than six hours the entire road was changed to standard gauge without the discontinuance of a train, and the delay of only a few, one of the greatest feats ever accomplished in railroad work. The road is now the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, a part of the Erie system; it has the shortest mileage of any road in the county, Galion being its only station in Crawford, but the building is the handsomest railroad station in the county. On this road Galion was the end of a division, and large shops were erected here employing several hundred men; the Big Four also had shops, and the town being a division point on the A. & G. W. and the junction point of the Indianapolis division with the "Three C's," many crews had their home here, and Galion was one of the prominent railroad centers of the state, and became the metropolis of the county.

In 1850 a charter had been granted for building a road from Bucyrus to Toledo, the project being engineered by Bucyrus people. The eastern part of the county had an outlet with the C. C. & C. road nearing completion, and the western part also needed an outlet to the Lake, and with the Ohio and Pennsylvania reaching Bucyrus, its citizens could well look forward to the little village becoming a great business center. Before the project had gotten fairly under way, the Ohio and Pennsylvania had been compelled to abandon for the present the building of their line further west than Crestline. This was a severe blow to the hopes of Bucyrus as the east and west road was more important than anything else, so all consideration of the Bucyrus and Toledo road was reluctantly abandoned, and the people of Bucyrus took upon themselves the herculean task of building the road from Crestline to Ft. Wayne. Here are the men to whom the charter was granted on March 20, 1850, to build

131 miles of railroad: Robert Lee and John Frantz of Leesville, John Anderson, George Lauck, Willis Merriman, Josiah S. Plants, John J. Bowman, George Quinby, John Sims, John A. Gormly, Z. Rowse, Aaron Carey and C. Widman of Bucyrus; David Ayres, Robert McKelly, Henry Peters of Upper Sandusky. In four years the road was built.

Fifteen years passed and the necessity of a railroad from the coal fields in southeastern Ohio to the Lake at Toledo was apparent, and the Atlantic and Lake Erie was incorporated to start at Pomeroy on the Ohio river, through the coal fields of Athens and Perry counties, then up to Bucyrus and Toledo. From Bucyrus to Toledo it was the original road proposed in 1850, and Bucyrus took an active interest in the road from the start, Daniel W. Swigart being president of the new road and James B. Gormly, treasurer, both Bucyrus men. Meetings were held in various towns along the line, and in 1869 the preliminary survey was made. In February, 1872, a contract was made with Michael Moran and W. V. and A. M. McCracken of Bucyrus, to grade the road from Bucyrus to Toledo, and in July another contract was made with B. B. McDonald & Co., of Bucyrus, to lay the rails on two sections from Bucyrus north. The same year, 1872, the contract was made for the bridge over the Sandusky at Bucyrus, together with the long trestle of nearly half a mile, necessary to cross the stream. In 1873 the panic came on, and it was impossible to get capital interested in any investment, but the projectors of the road at Bucyrus persevered. Bucyrus had invested over \$100,000 in the road; other sections had given freely. In September, 1875, the condition of the road was at its worst, and a meeting was held at Bucyrus to devise ways and means to save what had already been invested and to complete the road. The president made a report at that meeting stating that a proposition had been made to sell a portion of it, which would be detrimental to the interests of Crawford, Wyandot and other counties. This proposition had been temporarily defeated by the influence of the friends of Bucyrus on the board of directors. But the road was in debt so heavily that unless something was done immediately the Atlantic & Lake Erie must be

abandoned. The proposition was that if \$450,000 could be raised, the more pressing obligations could be met and the road completed. This sum was divided along the line, and \$50,000 assigned to Crawford county. On top of the sum already subscribed, the task was a difficult one, but the amount was raised. Construction went ahead slowly, and every attempt made to reduce expenses to the minimum. The Bucyrus Foundry and Machine Company went into the car business, and built fifteen cars to be used in the construction work; second-hand locomotives were purchased and put to use in the building of the road, and little by little the work progressed, and finally in the summer of 1880 the first train came to Bucyrus. It was less than a generation since Bucyrus had built the Ohio and Indiana road, and now the descendants of the men who had built that first road, had overcome all difficulties, and secured another road for Bucyrus. The president of the Atlantic & Lake Erie was Daniel W. Swigart, a son-in-law of George W. Sweney, one of the active workers for the Ohio and Indiana; the secretary and treasurer was James B. Gornly, whose father John A. Gornly, was treasurer of the Ohio and Indiana. Among others connected with the road were Col. W. C. Lemert, a grandson by marriage of Samuel Norton, one of the heavy subscribers to the Ohio and Indiana. Horace and William Rowse, sons of Zalmon Rowse, a director of the Ohio and Indiana; W. V., A. M. and Charles McCracken, sons of James McCracken, another active supporter of the Ohio and Indiana; Joseph N. Biddle, a son-in-law of Robert W. Musgrave, another of the men active in securing the Ohio and Indiana; Thomas C. Hall, who had been one of the builders of the Ohio and Indiana, and now with his son Joseph E. Hall, had similar contracts for construction work on the Atlantic and Lake Erie.

After the road was completed, the influence of Bucyrus, and the work the people of that town had done for the road, secured a favorable proposition for the location of the shops at Bucyrus, but Bucyrus capital was already in the road up to its limit, so a friendly legislature was appealed to and D. W. Swigart, James B. Gornly, W. C. Lemert, Dr. C. Fulton, S. R. Harris and George W. Teel secured

the passage of an act allowing the town by a vote of the people to bond itself for \$50,000 to build railroad shops. The proposition carried almost unanimously and the shops were secured, and for more than thirty years they have given employment to hundreds of men with a large monthly pay roll that has added materially to the prosperity of Bucyrus, and that village which in 1880 had a population of 3,348, by the census of 1890 had taken its position as one of the cities of the state with a population of 5,974, an increase of 78 per cent in ten years. When the road was re-organized in 1878 the name was changed to the Ohio Central, and it was sold at that time for \$106,668. Later a western division was built to take care of the increasing traffic from the coal fields to the Lake. The road is today a part of the Lake Shore system, and in 1911 required additional room for its shops and trackage, and the only way to secure it was from the Fair Ground which adjoined the railroad property on the south. The Fair Ground could not spare the land, so the citizens promptly formed a company, bought the entire thirty acres belonging to the Fair Association at \$1,000 an acre, and sold the Lake Shore the eight acres they wanted at \$400 an acre and the remainder of the grounds will be laid out as an addition to Bucyrus. The Fair Association immediately purchased a new site just across the road of sixty acres at \$300 an acre.

In 1867 the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan railroad was projected, to start at Toledo, then run to Tiffin, and through Lykins and Sulphur Springs to Crestline and Mansfield. The people in the central and northeastern part of the county took active measures to secure the road. Both New Washington and Sulphur Springs subscribed liberally, and so enthusiastic were the people in and around Sulphur Springs that their subscriptions amounted to \$35,000. A preliminary survey was made, which located the road about half a mile east of Sulphur Springs, and an eastern suburb of that village was laid out where the station was to be, on land owned by George W. Teel, and several houses were built. The people of Crestline, however, took very little interest in the road, which was fatal to the Sulphur Springs route. New Washing-

ton then took up the matter with the Toledo and Mansfield people, and a new survey was made farther north, from Tiffin through Bloomville to New Washington and Mansfield. The citizens of New Washington and southern Auburn subscribed \$30,000 for the new road and so great was the interest in that section, that these subscriptions were practically all made in sums ranging from \$50 to \$250, the stock being in \$50 shares. There were two hundred men in the two townships of Cranberry and Auburn who took stock in the road. Work was commenced in the spring of 1872, and by October the road was in operation from Toledo to New Washington, and on May 1, 1873, regular trains were running over the line. In Auburn township the road passed about half a mile north of the village of DeKalb, and the same distance south of a little settlement called Mechanicsburg, and at this point a station was placed called DeKalb, and in 1874 a town was laid out around the station which was called Tiro, after the postoffice two miles north, which was transferred to the station, and in 1882 the DeKalb postoffice, which had been in existence half a century, was discontinued, being consolidated with the Tiro office, and the railroad dropped the name of DeKalb and called the station Tiro.

About the time of the building of the Mansfield & Coldwater road the people of Delphos and Carey had constructed a narrow gauge road between those two towns. It was a purely local affair, built by the people of Putnam and Hancock counties residing in the little towns along the line and gave them an outlet to the markets. Later it was taken over by some capitalists, among them W. V. McCracken of Bucyrus, and was changed to a standard gauge road, and extended eastward from Carey to Akron, passing through Crawford in the center of the northern tier of townships, Texas, Lykins, Chatfield, Cranberry and Auburn, and when completed it was almost an air line, 165 miles in length, known as the Pittsburg, Akron and Western. In the construction of the road no attention was paid to the little towns. From the time it entered the county in Texas township it followed a half section line due east for fourteen

miles to New Washington, passing half a mile south of the village of Lykins, and a quarter of a mile north of Chatfield. At New Washington it took an air line northwest, going north of the little village of Waynesburg. Eastern capitalists had secured the road with the intention of making it the most direct and quickest route between Pittsburg and Chicago, but the grand plans never materialized and it is today a purely local road, but a great convenience to the people along the route. It established a station in Texas township, which was named Plankton, and another in Northern Auburn, which is named North Auburn after the township. The road is now the Northern Ohio.

It was Feb. 8, 1832, that the legislature of Ohio passed an act incorporating the Delaware, Marion and Sandusky Railroad, and among the incorporators were E. B. Merri-man, Zalmon Rowse and Henry St. John. It was a time when there was a craze for railroad building all over the state, and, like dozens of other roads incorporated at that time, nothing came of it. Nearly sixty years passed and all the original projectors had long since moldered into dust when on April 12, 1889, practically the same road was again incorporated as the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking. By the close of the year twelve miles of the road had been built from Sandusky to Bellevue, and this twelve miles on the right of way where fifty years previous the Mad River road had run its cars on scrap iron rails. The route had been abandoned by the Mad River road in the fifties for a new route from Sandusky to Clyde. But the northern twelve miles of the C. S. and H. (the Short Line) is the roadbed where first ran the first cars on the first real railroad in the state of Ohio.

The work on the C. S. and H. was pushed rapidly from both ends of the line, and it was on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1892, at 12:15 noon, that the last connecting rail was laid that joined the lines. This rail was at the north end of the trestle in Bucyrus. Although the road was completed as far as track-laying was concerned, there was still much to be done in the way of preparing the road bed, and securing the rolling stock, and it was on Monday, April 17, 1893, that the first regular trains began

running on the road, and the people turned out all along the line with demonstrations and rejoicings.

This was the last railroad built in Crawford county, with its well ballasted track, heavy steel rails, monster locomotives, and handsomely furnished, easily riding cars. Everything was new and modern and presented the strongest contrast to the track and equipment of the pioneer days of railroading. It was Monday, April 17, the train went through, representative of the highest type of railroad development, and three days later, on April 20th, the contrast came. A great exposition was to be opened at Chicago (one year late) to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, 401 years previous, and the first locomotive ever brought to America was to pass through Bucyrus. Over a thousand school children and double that number of citizens were at the station, when the little locomotive, the "John Bull," hardly larger than a traction engine, pulling its two small cars, came round the bend, puffing and blowing as if it appreciated the full measure of its responsibility. It came up to the station very slowly, through two dense ranks of people, who crowded both sides of the track, leaving only room for it to pass. It looked small and it looked old, and even the veteran pioneers present had become so accustomed to the modern trains that they too were astonished at the smallness and crudeness of the engine and coaches, that in their early day they had regarded as a wonder and a marvel in the science of transportation.*

*In 1876, this little engine, the "John Bull," was discovered among the old junk in the Pennsylvania shops; it was repaired and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and later presented to the United States government. Prior to 1830 experiments had been made in England with more or less success with locomotives to be propelled by steam. In 1830, Robert L. Stevens, the founder of the Camden & Amboy road, saw the "Rocket" in England, the invention of George Stevenson, and he ordered one built for shipment to this country. The engine was built, shipped to America, and named the "John Bull." It arrived in Philadelphia in August, 1831. When it was finally put together it was placed on a track, specially built for its trial; the boiler was filled with water from a hogshhead; a fire of pine wood was lighted in the furnace, and at the indication of thirty pounds of steam pressure, the young engineer named Dripps, nervous with excitement, opened the throttle, and the first locomotive in America moved over the rails. One of the little old cars had been purchased in 1868 by a farmer living near South

When the train stopped, men and boys and women and girls crowded around the little cars, and went inside, finding them so low that a tall man must stoop. Common wooden seats ran along the sides; there were little windows, placed there only to give light, so high that one must stand up or kneel upon the seat to look out. These windows could not be opened; there were no lights for after night, so when the shades of evening fell, the passengers rode in darkness. The engine weighed ten tons, and was the same as when it first ran in America, except that it had been changed from wood to coal fuel. The tender had a capacity of about a ton of coal, and the water tank about 1500 gallons of water. The water was sufficient for thirty miles, but the coal would last for ninety miles. The boiler was 13 feet long, and 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. The cylinders were 9 by 20 inches. There were two drive wheels on each side, 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, with cast iron hubs and wooden felloes. On top of the tender at the rear was a contrivance resembling a poke bonnet; it was called the "gig top," and here sat the forward brakeman on the lookout for approaching trains, and also to signal the rear brakeman should occasion require. He worked the brakes on the locomotive and tender by means of a lever which extended up between his knees. There was no bell cord or gong to the locomotive and all communication between the brakeman and engineer was by word of mouth. He kept by him a few soft clods which carefully aimed, attracted the attention of the engineer if hasty communication was necessary.

Following the little train was one of modern construction. The locomotive, weighing

Amboy, the Camden and Amboy road having thrown it into discard. The farmer removed it to his place and used it as a chicken-coop. It housed the chickens until a representative of the Pennsylvania road looking for curiosities, ran across it, and entered into negotiations for its purchase. The thrifty farmer discovered that lapse of time had endowed his hen-coop with an unexpected value, and he demanded and received a price which represented more than compound interest on his original purchase, and although the hens were left homeless, the farmer looked out for himself by building a new residence with all modern improvements from the proceeds of his sale. The second car had not so romantic a history. It was found years previously in a lumber yard in a New Jersey town, and a far-sighted Pennsylvania official had secured it as a relic, believing the day might come when it would have a value as a curiosity.

160,000 pounds, easily drew its long line of parlor cars and sleepers, and diner, all fitted with every modern improvement and filled with the officers and guests of the Pennsylvania company. From Philadelphia to Chicago this finest locomotive of modern construction restrained its power, followed its wheezing ancestor, decrepit with age, as if it were exercising a fatherly and protecting care over him which it no doubt was.

At Bucyrus, the train was joined by representatives of the Journal and Telegraph, the Forum and the Courier. The Journal sent their veteran editor, John Hopley, who in 1842, had come as far west as Pittsburg on just such a train, and with him the youngest member of the firm, J. W. Hopley, as representatives of the past and the present. They rode in one of the ancient coaches as far as Upper Sandusky, jarred and jolted in the springless car, kneeling on the seat occasionally to glance from the window, and when Upper Sandusky was reached both youth and age preferred comfort to novelty, and as far as they were concerned the little train, once the pride of the road, and once the acme of perfection in traveling, was left to jog on its slow way alone, while they found all the comforts of travel in the palatial cars of the modern train. The speed of both trains was of course governed by the motive power of the John Bull and it took nine hours to go from Bucyrus to Ft. Wayne, being a trifle over 14 miles an hour.

On Nov. 12, 1891, the commissioners of the county granted a franchise for the building of an electric road from Galion to Bucyrus, to be known as the Suburban Electric Railway Company. The financial depression of 1893 put a stop to all improvement investments, but later the matter was again taken up, and the work of building commenced at Galion, and gradually extending to Bucyrus. On Aug. 26, 1899, a regular train service was started from Galion as far as the T. & O. C. tracks at Bucyrus, and on September 11, the track had been completed to the Public Square, and there was a half-hourly service between the county

seat and the metropolis of the county. Although the two cities had a combined population of about 14,000 the business did not justify so frequent a service and it was soon reduced to hourly trains. Later the road was extended to Crestline, and the following year to Mansfield, and it became the Cleveland, Southwestern and Columbus Railway Company, with through trains from Cleveland to Bucyrus. The headquarters of the motive power and the car barns are at Galion.

In 1894 an electric road was projected from Columbus to Cleveland, by way of Delaware, Marion and Galion. The latter city took little interest in the road so Bucyrus took the matter up, and Frank L. Hopley had the builder of the road, John G. Webb, of Springfield, visit Bucyrus, and after a consultation with J. B. Gormly, W. C. Lemert, George Dennenwirth and others, the road was incorporated as the Columbus, Marion and Bucyrus Electric Railway, and on Aug. 5, 1905, James B. Gormly was elected one of the directors of the new road. Owing to the high prices at which land was held much time was consumed in securing a right of way, but the Marion road was finally decided upon, and the work of construction commenced. On Monday, Aug. 10, 1908, regular trains started from the south end of Poplar street, and the first through passenger to Columbus was County Treasurer George W. Miller, who took the first car to make his settlement with the state treasurer. There was difficulty over the route through Bucyrus, but the matter was finally settled, and on Oct. 27, the track laying reached the Public Square, E. B. Monnett and Charles Roberts driving the last spikes which made the connecting link at Bucyrus of an electric line from Cleveland to Cincinnati.

The following table shows the amount of trackage in the various townships in the county, and their value as placed on the tax duplicate. Also the appraised value of the various roads in the county. The total valuation of all property on tax duplicate in the county is \$52,453,120, and of this \$8,758,680 is rail-

roads. Jefferson township fares best, as its entire valuation on the tax duplicate is \$2,190,-840, and of this nearly half, \$981,770 is railroad property.

	Main Track	Double Track	Sid- ings	Total Track- age	Value
Bucyrus	16.45	6.07	14.99	37.51	\$1,811,670
Whetstone	11.14	5.44	.78	17.36	1,301,780
Polk	11.99	5.83	22.93	40.75	1,126,610
Jefferson	4.89	4.89	2.72	12.50	981,770
Jackson	5.52	5.52	21.65	32.69	842,190
Tod	4.31	2.00	2.06	8.37	508,330
Chatfield	13.30	....	2.28	15.58	408,940
Cranberry	9.84	....	2.09	11.93	377,740
Holmes	6.47	....	1.38	7.85	291,030
Liberty	6.07	....	.89	6.96	233,610
Vernon	2.90	....	....	2.90	191,250
Auburn	6.09	....	2.25	8.34	170,930
Dallas	2.43	....	.65	3.08	95,030
Texas	2.51	....	.16	2.67	32,160
Lykins	5.04	....	.38	5.42	25,290
Sandusky .....	....	....	....	....	.....
Totals	108.95	29.75	75.21	213.91	\$8,398,330
Electric	26.77	....	.32	27.09	360,350
Totals	135.72	29.75	75.53	241.00	\$8,758,680

ELECTRIC ROADS.

	Track	Sidings	Total	Value
Polk	6.95	.01	6.96	\$110,590
Whetstone	6.48	.08	6.56	104,810
Bucyrus	8.06	.14	8.20	79,800
Jackson	2.77	...	2.77	42,900
Dallas	2.51	.09	2.60	22,070
Totals	26.77	.32	27.09	\$360,350

VALUATION OF ROADS IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

	Main Track	Second Track	Sid- ings	Total Track- age	Valu- ation
P., Ft. W. & C... ..	20.46	20.46	28.25	69.17	\$4,298,040
T. & O. C.	18.19	....	11.62	29.81	935,290
T., W. V. & O., San. branch ..	21.94	....	5.18	27.12	868,820
T., W. V. & O., Mans. branch .	12.33	....	3.12	15.45	835,470
C., C., C. & St. L.	9.55	5.43	11.60	26.58	691,630
N. Y., P. & O....	5.90	3.86	12.50	22.26	665,560
Northern Ohio ..	20.58	....	2.94	23.52	103,520
Totals	108.95	29.75	75.21	213.91	\$8,398,330
C. & S. W., elec..	17.61	....	.09	17.70	280,090
C., M. & B., elec.	9.16	....	.23	9.39	80,260
Totals	135.72	29.75	75.53	241.00	\$8,758,680

CHAPTER VIII

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

Auburn Township—Location and Topography—Drainage—Creation of Auburn Township and First Election—Early Settlers—Justices—Forest Adventures—Early Mills—Churches and Schoolhouses—Waynesburg—North Auburn—Mechanicsburg—Tiro—DeKalb Postoffice—A Prohibition Ordinance—Mr. Baker's Enterprise—Cranberries—An Indian Burying Ground—The Hanna Graveyard—Other Cemeteries.

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain,
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed.
—OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Auburn township was a part of the land ceded by the Indians to the United States in 1805, and is the northeastern township of the county. It was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807, and it was in the southern portion of this township his notes show that he had not been able to get a drink of water for 48 hours, while in the northern portion, the land was the most "hedeous" he had ever surveyed in his seven years' experience, and much of it was two feet under water. This northern portion was a vast swamp, very wet and unproductive except for cranberries. The township is very level, with a gradual slope to the north. In the western portion, Honey creek after rising near Tiro, goes north through the western sections, then west to the Sandusky river, while in the eastern part Coykendall run goes north to empty into a branch of the Huron river at New Haven. Both these streams have small branches, so that every section of the township is well watered. In the earlier days little streams starting in the forest wandered on their way northward to be eventually lost in the great swamp. Later an outlet to the swamp was made by which nearly all the marsh was drained into Honey creek or Coykendall run, and the worst country that the surveyor had ever gone over, became one of the most fertile and productive regions of the county. The soil

of the entire township is very rich, being deep and black, with sufficient sand to furnish enough silica for strengthening the growing grain. The drift deposits are underlain in the southern portion of the township by an abundance of excellent limestone, too deep to be profitably worked, except, perhaps in the southwest part of section 28 and northwestern part of section 23, where on a little run there is a surface outcropping of very good limestone. There is a quantity of iron in the soil of the drift deposits, and in a number of wells the water is tinged with that mineral. Abundance of water is easily found in the sand of the Waverly group of rocks at a very slight depth.

Auburn township was a part of Richland county when the latter was created in 1807, and for 13 years it was the west half of Plymouth township of that county. On April 3, 1820, Auburn township was created by the commissioners of Richland county. From its now fertile fields of waving grain, and its level stretch of the richest of farming land under the highest state of cultivation one might today suppose it received its name from Goldsmith's lines at the head of this chapter.

But, however appropriate such an idea for the selection might seem, it was not the case. Several settlers met to discuss the affairs of the new township and among other matters to select a name. Naturally, each one had a choice, and several names were mentioned, every man supporting his own choice. Among the set-

ters were two brothers, Palmer and Daniel Hulse, who had come there from Auburn, N. Y., and as they cast two solid votes for Auburn, that name was selected. Of the other names presented there is no record, but while the name chosen was not from the poetry of Goldsmith, the new township started on its career with one of the few poetical names in the county. The Richland commissioners followed the wishes of the citizens and named the township Auburn, and called an election for April 2, 1821, to elect township officers. The following is the account of the first election, taken from a record book in the possession of James M. Cory:

"At an election held at the house of Palmer Hulse, in Auburn township, on the second day of April, 1821, agreeable to an order of the county commissioners, the following persons were elected township officers: Jacob Coykendall, clerk; Samuel Hanna, Levi Bodley and Michael Gisson, trustees; David Cummins, treasurer; James Gardner and David Cummins, overseers of the poor; Adam Aumend and Charles Dewitt, fence viewers; James C. Coykendall and Lester and Jesse Bodley, appraisers; Adam Aumend, Jr., constable; Michael Gisson, William Cole, William Laugherty and William Garrison, supervisors. The above officers were severally elected and qualified according to law. Jacob Coykendall, township clerk."

In the book containing these records, the following entry is found:

"Jacob Coykendall's commission as justice of the peace bears date July 14, 1821. He was qualified Aug. 29, same year, and gave bond Sept. 27, 1821; James Coykendall and James Gardner, bondsmen."

The second election was held at the house of Jacob Coykendall on April 1, 1822, and the third at the house of Aaron B. Howe, April 7, 1823.

In 1821 the pioneers of Auburn were nearly all from New England with a few from New York, and it is probable the first election followed the town-meeting plan of New England, where all the voters met in convention and selected their officials. The residence of Palmer Hulse was in what is now Richland county, near the road which runs from Bucyrus to Plymouth. So the township was named by two

men who never resided in what is the present Auburn township, the same as Crawford county was named after the revolutionary officer who was tortured by the Indians at a site which is not now a part of the county.

In the chapter relating to Crawford county, the names are given of those who settled there in the early days, John Pettigon and Jedidiah Morehead, who erected cabins and pursued their occupation as hunters as early as 1814 to 1815. William Green entered 160 acres and erected a log cabin on section 27 in 1815, to which he removed with his family on Dec. 16, 1816. He had left his family in Licking county. Green was the first real settler in Auburn township and what is now Crawford county. He increased his quarter section until later he owned a full section of 640 acres, and half a century later his sons Samuel S. and Walter, were cultivating the land cleared by their father. A man named John Deardorff, settled in Auburn township in 1816, but left before the township was organized. William Cole, in 1817, settled on section 27; Charles, David and James Morrow, in 1817, just west of Green and Cole, on section 28; Jacob Coykendall, on section 15, two miles west of the Hulses, in 1816; Charles Dewitt, John Bodley, David Cummins, on section 22, north of Green; William Laugherty on section 29, a mile north of the present village of Tiro, in 1818. Among those in 1819, were Resolved, a descendant of Perigrene White, who was born on the Mayflower while it was anchored off the coast of Massachusetts. Perigrene White was the second son of William and Susanne White, who sailed from Southampton on the Mayflower with their two children, one a daughter Faith, and the other a son, Resolved, receiving that name from the fact of his birth, just at the time his father had finally resolved to accompany the Pilgrims to America. The Resolved White who settled in Auburn, was the fifth or sixth generation from William White, the Pilgrim father. He was born in Poonfred township, Windham county, Conn., on March 31, 1787, and in 1794 went with his parents to Windsor, Berkshire county, Mass.; here his father died in 1804, and four years later his mother moved to Otsego county, N. Y., and later to Ontario county. Early in 1818, Resolved White, in company with Rev. Asabel

Moore and family, left in a horse and sleigh for the Connecticut reserve. A part of this way they made on the ice, along the southern shore of Lake Erie. Reaching Huron on Lake Erie, they went up the Huron river through Milan to Norwalk, which at that time consisted of two or three log cabins, Paul Benedict of Connecticut having erected the first log cabin there in 1817. White stopped here and erected the first frame building in Norwalk for a man named Forsyth. He decided to settle in this section, and went through the woods on an exploring tour, and reaching Auburn township, purchased of William Laugherty, the east half of section 29, paying \$3.75 per acre. There was a small log house on the farm and a few acres cleared. He then returned to Norwalk and continued his trade as a carpenter, and in the spring of 1821, went to Ontario county, N. Y., sailing on Lake Erie on the steamboat Walk-in-the-Water, the first steamer that ever plied the waters of Erie. The event which transpired on White's return to Ontario county showed there was a reason for his securing a home in the west, and that his return had been arranged for when he left home three years previous. On May 13, 1821, he married Lucy Searl, and he purchased a horse and wagon and with his bride started for their western home, where he arrived on July 10 of that year, and remained a resident of Auburn township until his death on April 5, 1875, his wife Lucy having died a year previous, May 13, 1874. Rodolphus Morse settled on section 20, just north of White's purchase, in 1819 or 1820. He arrived with his wife Huldah and son Amos, then but a year old. Morse took a prominent position in the affairs of Auburn township, and was followed by his son Amos, who until his death was a leading man in the control of the township. Others in 1819 were Samuel and Elizabeth Hanna, settling on land his father James had entered in 1818. John Webber and Palmer and Daniel Hulse were also early settlers. The first officers of the township show that other early settlers were Levi Bodley, Michael Gisson, James Gardner and William Garrison; besides these, the records indicate that a man named Tyndall was a resident of the township; also Jacob Byerson, section 31, and Lester Levi and Jesse Bodley; John Blair, who came in

1821 from New York State, bought a half section in sections 20 and 21, where his son Ira, still lives; George Hammond and wife Sarah, who came from Connecticut in 1822, purchased 150 acres of Martin Clark, the northwest quarter of section 28, on which there was a small cabin, and a few acres already cleared. His heirs still live on the farm. John Sheckler came from Pennsylvania in 1821, settling on section 22. In 1850, 151 acres of this land was appraised at \$1,000. Erastus Sawyer settled on section 21, Jesse Ladow on section 10, and Nelson S. Howe on section 16, also Aaron B. Howe; Daniel Bunker, Jacob Bevard, Richard Tucker, Seth Hawkes, Jacob and William Snyder and Erastus Kellogg; William Johns, Thomas Cooker, Enoch Baker, and John Talford. Erastus Sawyer came in 1820. Adam Aumend, with his wife and daughter, both named Mary, came in 1819.

Jacob Coykendall was the first justice of the peace; his commission was dated July 14, 1821, and he qualified on Aug. 29, with James Coykendall and James Gardner as bondsmen. One of his first acts was the marriage of Harvey Hoadley to Elizabeth Blair in 1821. The next known marriage was Dec. 19, 1822, when Erastus Kellogg and Sally Snider became man and wife.

May 8, 1824, Jacob Coykendall and Aaron Howe were appointed justices. On April 23, 1827, Jacob Coykendall was again appointed and with him James Clements.

Since Auburn township has been a part of the present Crawford county, the following have been the justices of the peace; dates given being the year of their election: William Cummins—1845-48-51; William D. Sims—1845-57-59-60-63; Adam Aumend—1848; David C. Morrow—1854; Amos Morse—1854-60-63-66-69-72-78-81-84; Jacob Eckis—1857-66; George Hammond—1865; Enoch T. Kenestrick—1869; Jacob Shutt—1872; Resolved R. Ross—1876-79; Daniel Howe—1882-85-88; Charles McConnell—1887-91-94-97-1900-04; George S. McKee—1891-94; Samuel R. Houk—1897; F. L. Kemp—1903-07; James Cahill—1906-07; Harvey B. Morrow—1910; J. C. Johnson—1910.

When the first settlers appeared there were many Indians in the neighborhood, the Wyandots and Delawares being the principal tribes

with Senecas and others. They gathered cranberries during the season, and shot the game that abounded in the forests. The pioneers of Auburn had located there to make homes for themselves and nearly all of them devoted their time to the clearing away of the forests and the cultivation of the soil. Some few hunted the wild game, but the majority preferred devoting their time to agriculture, purchasing game of the friendly Indians, or of some neighbor skillful with the rifle. The principal pay of the Indians was in whiskey, a gallon being sufficient for the result of one day's hunting, but when it came to the white hunter it was a matter of cash, or if in whiskey, several gallons were the price of a day's shooting.

One of the first things needed was roads. The southern half of the township by 1820, was fairly settled with perhaps a mile separating neighbors. These were reached by blazed paths through the forest. But when crops were gathered a market was necessary, so the settlers cut through the woods a road extending from the southern part of the township up toward Paris (Plymouth) and into Huron county, through New Haven to Milan, then the principal town in what is now Huron county. This road was very crudely constructed, merely the trees and bushes cut away, and where the ground was low and swampy, trees were felled and a corduroy road made. Another road ran from Paris, through the township southwest to Bucyrus, while a third crossed the northeastern part of the county, running from Tiffin through where New Washington now is and on east. In Auburn township nearly the entire distance was corduroy, the only way to make the swamps passable; and each spring new logs had to be piled on the old, where the old ones had sunk into the soft mire. Deer, bear, wolves and catamounts were abundant; the deer were harmless but the three latter were a nuisance and a danger to the settlers. The killing of the deer by the Indians was at such wholesale rates that the settlers were obliged to put a stop to the killing of the does, the true white hunter only killing does out of the breeding season and for meat. The Indians killed indiscriminately for the skins of the animal, leaving the carcasses in the wood as useless. Amos Morse tells the story that his father, Rodolphus

Morse, had an agreement with David Byers, an expert woodsman, by which his father agreed to bring in all the deer that Byers could kill in one day. Byers made the arrangement one evening when there was a heavy snow fall, assuring the next day as an excellent one for deer. The hunter had an old flint lock rifle, which had done him service for years, and during the day killed seven deer. Six of these Morse brought in, but the seventh had only been wounded and Byers had followed it for eight miles before he killed it, and it was late in the day, and impossible for Morse to bring in the animal as per the agreement. Many of the hunters captured the fawns, which patiently stood at their dead mother's side, and were easily led home where they became the pets of the children, following them around, adorned with some bright ribbon, and when possible, with a bell so they could be found when they strayed away into the forests.

The wilder animals were a nuisance. On one occasion Enoch Baker had gone through the woods on Saturday evening to see his girl, following the trail his frequent trips had done much toward establishing between the two cabins. On his way home he was scented by the wolves, and started on a swift run for his father's cabin. He could hear the howling of the wolves as they approached nearer and nearer, finally snapping and snarling on both sides of him. Fortunately, he was near his home. He was armed only with a stout club, and threatening demonstrations with this kept the snarling animals at bay until he could reach the clearing, and when he got into the open the wolves slunk back into the forest. It was not a pleasant experience, but he did not regard it as serious enough to overcome the pleasures of his Saturday evening's visits, for they were continued until the young lady solved the problem and relieved him of all further dangerous trips by making her home with him, the young couple moving into a cabin on his father's farm.

One Sunday morning Daniel Cole, having arisen early to look after his farm duties, heard a hallooing in the woods, went into the house, and got his rifle, and started out to find the cause. Up in the crotch of a small tree sat one of his young neighbors, while at

the base, a bear was patiently standing guard. Cole killed the bear, and the young man came down. He, too, was on his way home from a visit to his best girl, when he was followed by a bear and only found safety in a sapling too small for the bear to climb but large enough to support him. It had not been a long wait, as in those days when a young man started for a courting visit of several miles after doing his evening chores, he arrived there in time to find the old folks very sensibly in bed, and etiquette only demanded that he leave before daylight.

William Cole, a brother of Daniel, when about 16, started off with the dogs to bring in the cows which were wandering in the forest. Suddenly the dogs rushed forward and he heard a tremendous barking. He hurried forward and found them standing guard over a large hollow log, and from their actions was satisfied it was an animal of which they were afraid. He stole cautiously forward and found a small bear had sought safety in the hollow log. The boy was unarmed, but he secured a heavy club, and boldly caught the bear by the hind legs, to pull him out of the log, the dogs previously attacking the animal, their sharp teeth making the bear get out into the open as quickly as possible. Young Cole seized the club, and dealt the bear a savage blow on the head. The bear responded by a rush at Cole, who defended himself with his club, while the dogs made vicious attacks on the bear, and when the animal had to turn to defend himself from the dogs, Cole used his club to such advantage, that between him and the dogs the bear was killed. Both Cole and the dogs were badly scratched and bruised, and he returned home where he told his story to the great astonishment of his father, who refused to credit it, until he had gone out and brought in the bear.

William's brother Daniel went on a visit to a relative near West Liberty, and one morning started home at daylight his only companion being a large bull dog belonging to Enoch Baker. He had not gone far into the woods before he found a pack of wolves were on his trail. He hurried forward, but the wolves were soon on both sides of him more than a dozen of them, and one large one, the leader of the pack, was about to spring on

him, when the dog seized the animal by the throat giving the boy time to climb into a small iron-wood tree. The dog had the wolf down, but the brute managed to shake himself free, and the whole pack then slunk away into the woods.

One day Seth Hawks heard the squealing of one of his hogs, and started immediately to see what the trouble was, neglecting to take his gun with him. A quarter of a mile from his cabin he came upon a large log and behind it was his hog, with two large bears attacking it. The bears saw Hawks and made a rush for him. Hawks made a run for it, and with a desperate spring caught the branches of a small tree, and swung himself over the limb, as the bears passed beneath him. The infuriated animals endeavored to climb the tree, but it was too small. They then tried to leap high enough to get their claws on the scared man and sometimes the bear managed to strike the frail limb almost shaking him off. He called loudly for assistance and fortunately his wife heard him, and hurried for help to their nearest neighbor, who was Rodolphus Morse, and in half an hour he arrived, and on seeing him approach the bears quickly left and were lost in the woods.

The forests were swarming with squirrel; they were so plentiful that there was no excitement of the hunt in killing them, besides deer and turkeys were more plentiful for game, but the squirrel were a nuisance. They infested the fields of the farmer, ate his planted grain and injured his crops, and frequently squirrel hunts were arranged to get rid of the troublesome little fellows. At one famous squirrel hunt, sides were chosen with Thomas Cooker captain of one team and Enoch Baker of the other. When the two parties met at night each had slain their hundreds and while they were in doubt as to which side belonged the victory, Baker added to his pile a huge catamount he had killed, and to him the victory was given.

David Cummins built a saw mill on the Honey Creek in section 17. It was a small frame structure, and run by water power, a dam being built. This was about 1827, but there was little demand for lumber, most of the pioneers being contented with their log cabins. Prior to its erection the few frame

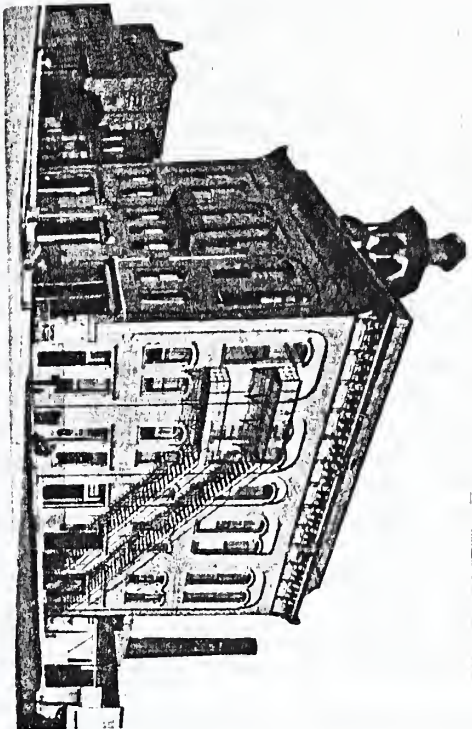
houses erected were built of lumber obtained a dozen miles away on the Mohican or on the Huron rivers. In 1855 the saw mill was abandoned, after passing through several hands. About 1830 Rev. Thomas Millard came to the township and settled in the northwest quarter of section 17, and on the banks of the Honey creek he erected a saw mill. One section was supplied with mill stones made of nigger heads, and wheat and corn were ground, which was a great convenience to the people, as previously they were obliged to go to New Haven to have grain ground.

The mill was a large frame one, a dam having been built to furnish the power. After running the mill for a dozen years, Mr. Millard leased it to Enoch Baker, for which he was to receive half the profits, but the arrangement proved unprofitable to Baker, and he quit the business and a few years later Millard sold out to Rufus Page. Although the mills turned out a good brand of flour, there was not enough business to make it profitable, and the grinding of grain was abandoned. In 1836 Coykendall & Ladow built a saw mill on Coykendall creek in section 10. At first the mill was operated by water power, but too much of the year there was not sufficient water, so steam was introduced. The mill burned down, but the business was good and it was immediately rebuilt. There now being a demand for lumber to replace the log houses about 1840 William Eving built a mill on the Coykendall creek, further up the stream, and this was continued for twenty years before it was abandoned. Another grist mill was built by Jonathan Davis and William Crouse at Mechanicsburg, half a mile north of Tiro, but it was only run four years, when it was moved away. The usual price at the mill for sawing was 40c. per hundred feet, or one half the logs. About 1883 the citizens of Tiro and the surrounding farmers raised \$4,000 and gave it to Thornberg & Haskell as an inducement for them to start a mill in the village. A very large frame building was erected, it was furnished with all the modern machinery, and was a success from the start. It was erected just south of the railroad track, with every convenience for shipment, and here grain is either ground, or bought and shipped, and the having of a fine mill in easy access has been a

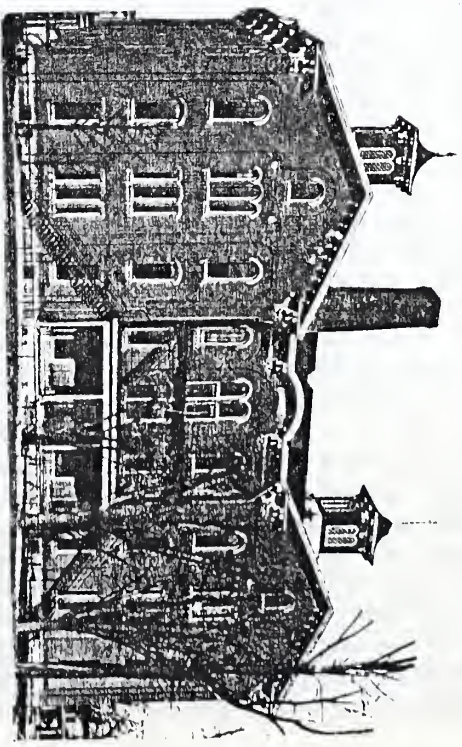
profitable business both to the firm and to the farmers.

The township being largely settled by people from New England they were a Sunday observing class and as early as 1818 services were held in the larger cabins, when some traveling minister came among the pioneers. The pioneers were all strict observers of the Sabbath, and generally knew when the day came around, although watches and clocks were hardly known in the township and almanacs were scarce. One Sunday morning Rodolphus Morse had had his usual family worship, and was doing the necessary feeding, when he heard the voice of Seth Hawks, his nearest neighbor, shouting to his oxen. The noise continued and Mr. Morse thought it best to go across and see what was the cause of this unseemly disturbance on the Sabbath day, Mr. Hawks being one of the strictest Presbyterians in the neighborhood. Reaching the barn of Hawks he found his neighbor very busily engaged in driving a yoke of oxen around the puncheon floor on which was a heavy spread of grain, and in this way was threshing his wheat. Mr. Morse asked him what he meant by working on the Sabbath day, and Hawks discovered he had mistaken the day, thinking it was Saturday. He promptly unhitched his oxen, retired to the house, and finished the day in fasting and prayer.

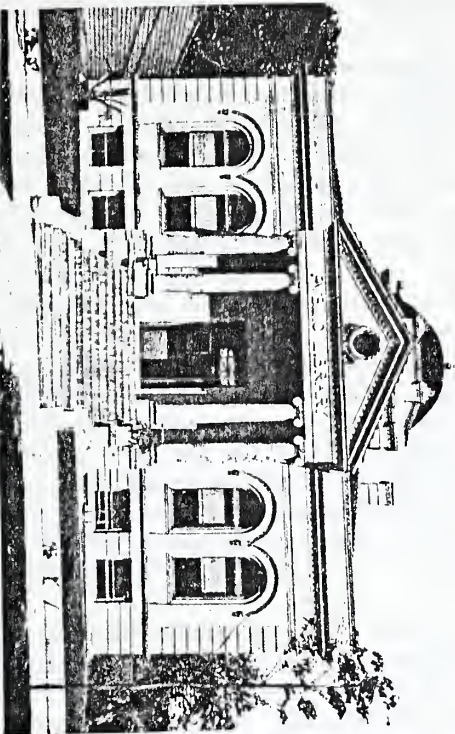
By 1821 it was found necessary to erect churches and both the Methodists and Baptists that year built small log churches, organized their societies, and preaching was more regular. The Presbyterians, Winebrennarians (Church of God) and English Lutherans organized societies and held services at irregular intervals. In 1830, when Rev. Thomas Millard settled on section 19 he donated two acres of land for church purposes. He was an earnest and indefatigable worker in the vineyard of the Lord. Erecting his saw mill, one of the first uses was the sawing of the lumber for the new church, and much of the work of the building was done by him, and when completed he was chosen as the first minister of "Good Will church." The church was built in 1835, and the congregation thrived and multiplied, and in 1868 this building became too small, and a new and larger structure was erected on the same site in 1868. In the southeastern



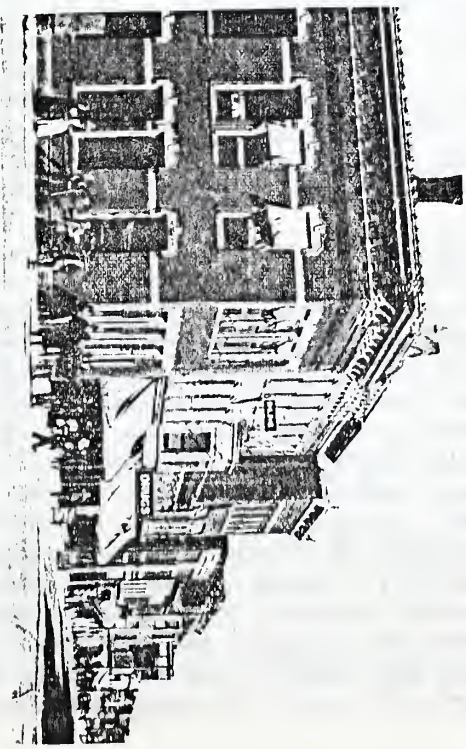
CITY BUILDING, GALLION, O.



PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, GALLION, O.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, GALLION, O.



EAST MAIN STREET, GALLION, O.



part of the township is the Pleasant Grove M. E. church, organized in 1850. It is on the old Portland road, one mile north of the township line. About 1835 an M. E. church was built in the northern part of this township, a mile west of Waynesburg on the road leading to Plymouth. It was sold to the Winebrennarians and by them was later moved to the northeastern part of the township, but the attendance gradually became less and less, and although still standing it is only used for funerals and occasional services.

The Baptists held services as early as the Methodists but they progressed more slowly, until about 1830 it had an unexpected increase of membership, and in 1840, a frame church was erected on section 16, on the farm of Deacon Howe who was one of the prominent Baptists and an earnest worker, and did much to build up the church. This building was sufficient for the congregation until in 1879 a new and larger one was erected at a cost of \$2,500.

The first Presbyterian services were held as early as 1825. They were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wolf, who for years previous had been a missionary among the Indians and traveled all over Northern Ohio, establishing churches, and it was through his work and efforts a Presbyterian congregation was formed, and later a church erected.

The United Brethren held services long before they were strong enough to erect a church. They finally built one near Tiro, and their present large building was erected in 1878.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, at North Auburn, had its origin in the spring of 1870, when the Catholics living in the neighborhood of Waynesburg met together to devise some plan whereby Sunday services could be held and a Sunday school started nearer than New Washington. It was decided to erect a frame structure on a corner of the old Faeth farm, which was accordingly done, Father Amadeus Dambach being the first pastor. He was called away in the summer of 1881 and the church then became a mission of the New Washington church, Rev. Laurence Heiland ministering to the two congregations from 1881 to 1888. The Rev. George Vogt was then assigned as pastor and during his term

of service the church was frescoed and stained glass windows were substituted for the old plain glass panes, Father Vogt donating one window and Father Horstman another. In 1899 Rev. John Kunnert took charge of the church at New Washington and the mission of St. Mary's. During his term as pastor a basement was dug and the building equipped with a furnace; and the somewhat high church tower was lowered for considerations of safety. In July, 1906 Rev. G. M. Schmidz was appointed as resident priest of St. Mary's, and under him various church organizations were established. These are the Christian Mother Society, which has a membership of thirty-seven; the St. Agnes Sodality and St. Moysius Sodality, in which the young women and young men of the parish are respectively enrolled. The parish now numbers about 60 families. In connection with the parish there is a successful parochial school. Father Schmidz was ordained at Baltimore, Md. in 1904 by Cardinal Gibbons. Besides acting as pastor of St. Mary's he supplies St. Anthony's church, which he organized three years ago.

The first school house was built on the farm of Robert Cook in 1821. It was a small log structure and built by the settlers. A school-house being necessary, a day was fixed and the settlers in that section all turned out, selected the site, cut down the trees, did not stop to hew the logs, but put them in round, and by nightfall the building was up. A roof of clapboards was added and a floor; the crevices between the logs were filled with mud. It was a small cabin, and the fire place occupied almost one end of the room, while at the other was the teacher's desk, this desk and the benches being made by the pioneers. The pupils had no desks. John Talford was the first teacher, during the winter of 1821-2, and he had about fifteen scholars. About 1823 a young lady named Mary Wilcox was the first female teacher in the township, having a school in an old abandoned cabin, in the Hammond neighborhood. It had been fitted up with benches, and the following year a school house was erected on the Hammond farm, the settlers in that section turning out to do the work. It was of logs but larger than the first school house. Amos Morse attended this

school, when a boy of five, passing through the forest daily about two miles from his father's farm to the school building. He states the benches were very uneven, having been split out of wood having a crooked grain. Unfortunately, he was so small his feet could not touch the floor, and here he was compelled to sit hour after hour to learn his letters. The early part of the day it was fairly easy to occupy the seat without slipping off, but the discomfort became torture as the day wore on. Among the first teachers in this school house were Erastus Sawyer and Daniel W. Ross. In 1824 Rodolphus Morse was the teacher and from some cause the building caught fire and was burned down, but the balance of the term was completed in an abandoned cabin near the school house, which was hurriedly fitted up with home-made benches. Everything was destroyed by the fire, most of the books of the pupils, which were generally left in the school room.

In 1824 another school building was erected on what is now the Willford farm, a mile east of Waynesburg, with a young man named John Webber as the teacher. Webber was a very lively young man, and although he was conducting the school successfully the staid old directors had their doubts, and one day William Laugherty, one of the directors, was irritated at his latest boyish prank, and went to the school house and ordered him to leave. Webber saw it was useless to argue with the irate director, so he gathered up his books, and left the school room, demonstrating that he was decidedly full of fun and entitled to his reputation as being a lively boy, by pausing at the door long enough to paralyze the horrified director with a parting blast:

"Farewell schoolroom, farewell school,
Farewell Laugherty, you d——d old fool."

The school being without a teacher, Mr. Laugherty finished the term himself.

About 1825 a school house was built on the farm of Adam Ammend and another on that of Jesse Ladow, and some years later one in the northwestern part of the township, so that prior to 1830 the entire township was conveniently supplied with school houses.

The first village laid out in the township was Waynesburg. It is one of the eldest of the now abandoned towns in the county. It was

laid out by John Stewart, the surveyor of Richland county, in the spring of 1833, as the plat was filed in the office of the county recorder at Mansfield, on May 16, 1833. The new town was on one of the important roads, the nearest town to the east being Plymouth and on the west Attica. It was called Waynesburg after Gen. Anthony Wayne, and was laid out on land belonging to Aaron Cory and Richard Miller. It had twenty-six lots, all facing Main street, that street being the public road from Plymouth to Sycamore and McCutchenville. The north and south street was called Market, and on both sides of each street was an alley. This constituted the town. There were two or three cabins in the neighborhood when the town was started, and several farmers bought lots, expecting to realize a handsome profit when the village prospered, but their expectations were doomed to disappointment, as later in the same year New Washington, three miles west was laid out, and eventually became the town in that section. The lots at Waynesburg were sold at auction, bringing \$8 to \$10 each. Enoch Baker bought one of the corner lots for \$10, and shrewdly hesitated about paying the cash until the town showed symptoms of making the investment profitable. Later the town looked as if it would be a success, and he offered his \$10, but the price was refused, the lot being then held at \$20, and Baker declined to stand the raise. Very few shops were started in the new village. John M. Robison started a blacksmith shop a few rods west of the town in 1835, and followed the business until his death, after which it was run by his son Robert for many years. Reuben Frisbie opened a general store in 1835. He was a natural business man. He had only \$60 cash, but he borrowed \$500 of his brother, and with this capital he started his store. He was a careful buyer and shrewd trader, and in eight years had paid off his original debt and had a capital of \$5,000. About 1840 Frisbie had opposition when Anderson & Moore opened a store with \$2,500 stock, but Frisbie still did the bulk of the business and they sold out to Rufus Page. Later Frisbie discontinued his store, and Page did a good business for eight or ten years when he sold to Baker & Sims, the firm eventually becoming Sims & Son, and

finally, business constantly decreasing, the store was closed. Bear & Grafmiller also had a store, of which Bear became sole proprietor and later sold to Enoch Baker. In 1858 Joseph Kerr started a small grocery. Martin Clark started a tavern. By 1848, the village had become an important enough center to have a postoffice, and on July 13th of that year James K. Davis, who kept the principal store in the village, was appointed as postmaster. He held the office for fifteen years, and May 20, 1863, was succeeded by William D. Sims, who in turn was followed by Martin Clark, May 26, 1865. On January 24, 1876, he was succeeded by Nancy Clark, who held the office a little over a year, when it was discontinued in July 8, 1877. For years the town had been on the decline, what little business there was gradually being abandoned. The Mansfield and Coldwater road had passed to the south of it, and the Pittsburg, Akron & Western, from Carey had come straight east for over thirty miles on a direct line for Waynesburg, and when it reached New Washington, only three miles away, it bore to the north and passed by the little village and established a station a mile away called North Auburn, and here on January 17, 1891, George S. McKee was made postmaster, succeeded May 16, 1896, by Adam P. Miller and he October 27, 1898, by A. M. Cramer. All that today remains of Waynesburg, are a few houses falling into decay, and nearly all the original twenty-six town lots are again converted into farming land. And North Auburn, the post office, is only a railroad station.

Half a mile north of the present village of Tiro, between 1845 and 1850 several mechanics settled at the point where the road running from West Liberty and DeKalb to Waynesburg crosses the angling road from Bucyrus to Plymouth. Samuel Hilborn and Israel H. Irwin had blacksmith shops there and S. B. Raudabaugh was a cabinetmaker and carpenter. A cooper shop was also located there, and later Jonathan Davis and William Crouse ran a grist mill, and for a time these enterprises were all successful, and a dozen families were located at the crossing, and it had the appearance of a little village, although it was never laid out in town lots. It was known to the people as Mechanicsburg.

As the years passed the little shops were discontinued, and when the town of Tiro was laid out with a railroad the last little shop was discontinued, and what was Mechanicsburg is now a collection of houses on the outskirts of that thriving little village.

When Rodolphus Morse settled two miles north of the present village of Tiro, he became an active citizen and Dec. 12, 1825, was appointed the first postmaster, the office being in his cabin. He was succeeded on Jan. 3, 1835, by David C. Morrow, who held the office for twenty-six years, and on July 5, 1861, Ezekiel Dougherty became postmaster, followed Feb. 14, 1870, by M. D. Morse, and on March 17, 1870, by Amos Morse, who held the office until it was moved to Tiro in 1874. In the early days the post office was called both Tiro and Auburn.

When the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan road was built it passed through the southwestern corner of Auburn township, entering the township at what is now the village of Tiro. Half a mile south of this point was the small but very old village of De Kalb in Vernon township. Where Tiro now stands the railroad established a station and called it De Kalb. J. D. Brown laid out forty lots on the southeast quarter of section 22, and they were promptly disposed of and buildings erected. In November, 1878, John Hilborn made an addition to the land of eighty lots. The Tiro postoffice was transferred to the new town and Ira Van Tilburg was appointed postmaster on Jan. 22, 1874; he was succeeded by M. L. Callin, Dec. 15, 1884, and he by Willis A. Brown Aug. 6, 1885, and he by John O. Davis Aug. 16, 1889; Willis Brown again Aug. 18, 1893, and J. M. Van Tilburg July 23, 1897, who has held the office ever since and is a nephew of the first postmaster. In 1882 the De Kalb post office, one mile south, was discontinued, being consolidated with Tiro.

J. and B. S. Van Tilburg started the first store in the new village in 1872, the following year erecting a substantial brick for their use. In 1876 a drug store was started by William Flavin. In 1878 J. D. Brown opened a dry goods and general store; and in 1880 Davis & Mitchell started a store with general merchandise. Charles McConnell started a notion

store and Misses Crall & Owens a millinery and dress making establishment. In 1883, the present large flouring mill was opened for business. In 1893 the little village was thriving and the Tiro American was started, a small weekly, which had a struggling existence for three years, and then died a natural death, and some years later a neighboring printer bought the plant and moved it away. On Aug. 3, 1911, the field was again occupied by W. W. Davis with the Tiro Weekly World.

Tiro was incorporated as a village in 1890, and the first election was held on Dec. 12th of that year when Charles McConnell was elected mayor, C. M. Smith, clerk, and J. M. Van Tilburg, treasurer. The first councilmen were J. H. Stevens, John O. Davis, D. C. Robinson, James Hanna, J. W. Burget and A. J. Mauk.

The first meeting of the Council was held on Dec. 29th, and the first resolution passed was to borrow \$300 "to defray incidental expenses that have accrued and may accrue, until such time as funds can be raised by municipal taxes." J. H. Stevens, John O. Davis and D. C. Robinson were appointed a committee to borrow the money.

The next meeting on Jan. 5th showed the credit of Tiro was good, and that the ladies were interested in the little village, as the committee reported they had borrowed the money of Miss Viola Chapman, for fourteen months at six per cent. The note was signed not only by the committee but by every councilman. The first ordinance was introduced by John O. Davis. "Ordinance No. 1, An ordinance to prohibit ale, beer and porter houses, and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail." Tiro is the only village in the county where saloons never existed. The puritanic views of the early settlers are largely inherited by their descendants, and it is a very law abiding community. Some years ago, some of the wags of the village during the night put up posters, announcing a game of foot ball was to be played in Tiro, the following Sunday between teams of two neighboring towns. Every citizen left his home and was on the streets, crowds gathered everywhere, men and women in indignant protest against such an unheard of sacrilege of the sanctity of the Sabbath. "The mayor looked blue and so did

the corporation, too." Backed by a practically unanimous public opinion the corporation officers stood firm; if necessary, the National Guard at Bucyrus and Galion would be appealed to; the sheriff of the county must preserve the law, and many of the citizens passed a sleepless night prior to the sacred day, when a foot ball game was to be played. The marshal was early abroad and on the watch; the citizens waited with anxious eye the coming of the degenerate teams, but the day passed as quietly as usual and it leaked out the bills were a pure "fake" put up as a joke. However, it demonstrated that the fourth commandment must be kept sacred in Tiro, and it is. They have three churches—the Presbyterian, Baptist and United Brethren, and all have good congregations and are in a flourishing condition.

Charles McConnell was elected as mayor until the year 1907 when he was defeated by James Cahill, but in 1909, he was again elected, and died a few months afterward, being succeeded by the President of the Council, G. O. Blair, who was elected to the office in November, 1911.

C. M. Smith was succeeded as clerk by J. E. Clark, F. W. Carmichael, J. E. Brown, J. E. Jones, E. A. Burroughs, Frank F. Roudabaugh, W. H. Guiss, Charles McConnell, 1907 to 1909, and C. D. Schilling, the present incumbent was elected in 1909 and 1911.

In August, 1879, Tiro Lodge No. 688 Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted with seven charter members, Daniel Howe, Cornelius Fox, E. E. Ashley, S. W. Jeffrey, J. R. Hall, Lewis Williams and Matthew Irwin. The first officers were S. W. Jeffrey, N. G.; J. R. Hall, V. G.; Cornelius Fox, Sec'y; E. E. Ashley, Treas. The present membership of the lodge is about fifty.

On May 24, 1893, Tiro Lodge No. 592 was instituted by Demas Lodge of Bucyrus, with twenty-eight charter members: W. A. Brown, W. H. Guiss, W. F. McConnell, B. C. Ramsey, J. C. Davis, I. M. Vantilburg, I. E. Jones, A. E. Fox, J. M. Dickson, A. C. Robinson, A. F. Cline, J. M. Michener, F. F. Shilling, H. L. Randabaugh, Charles McConnell, E. T. Hilborn, T. S. Melchior, S. A. Stock, A. E. Gaff, Paul Galehr, I. E. Brown, James Hart, W. M.

Ovens, E. B. Rex, F. W. May, E. A. Yarnell, F. W. Carmichel, R. E. Sawyer. The lodge now has a membership of 102.

In April, 1896, Willis A. Brown organized the Farmers and Citizens Bank. Among those interested in the bank with Mr. Brown were J. D. Brown, A. C. Robinson and John E. Brown; A. C. Robinson was the president, and W. A. Brown, the cashier. The capital stock was \$10,000. While the bank was a great convenience to the people of that section the growing business of the village made it a profitable investment, and the capital stock was increased to \$25,000. Of the original founders of the bank, W. A. Brown is the only one now connected with the institution, and he has remained its cashier since its organization. Mr. Robinson was succeeded as president by J. M. Dickson, and on his death, Sherman Daugherty became president, a position he still holds.

In 1900 Tiro had a population of 293, which was increased to 321 in 1910. It has several good stores, a number of shops, a hotel, and the principal street has a fine stone pavement extending almost its entire length, on both sides. Two physicians are located in Tiro, Dr. G. O. Blair and R. M. Guiss and the village is remarkably healthy, the principal cause of death being old age. It is well lighted and has an abundance of good water. Its town hall is conveniently located, and its people are contented, prosperous and happy. Nearly all own their own homes and many of them are men, who have worked hard in their younger days, and now in the pretty village they are passing their declining years enjoying that freedom from care and worry they have so well earned.

John Hilborn lived with his father on the road that passed north of Tiro, the road from Bucyrus to Plymouth, part of the way near his father's it crossed a swamp half a mile in width; this had a corduroy road bed, and even with these it was sometimes almost impassable, and many a time he took his father's team to assist in extricating some wagon loaded with wheat on its way to the market at Milan.

About a mile northeast of Waynesburg was the Baker farm, and just east of Waynesburg Honey creek makes a sudden turn to the

east; in the earlier day it continued in a northeasterly direction and meandered through the Baker farm, and for half the year his land was under water, and during the wet spring his house, which was on a mound, was completely surrounded by water. At his own expense Mr. Baker cut a channel for the creek straight north so that it passed half a mile east of his house, and Honey creek today from the Waynesburg road north is almost as straight as a section line. The cost was over \$1,000, exclusive of the time and labor of Mr. Baker, but the wisdom of the investment was demonstrated by the fact that the cost was paid for in a very few years by the increased crops.

In the earlier days, the entire northern part of the township was a vast marsh filled with cranberries, and the earlier settlers found it a profitable business to gather these cranberries for the market. The reclaiming of the marsh land by ditching has made much of it farming land, but still cranberries can be found and the past year Lafayette Akers gathered about three bushel in one day. In the extreme northern section is the lower part of the great Pittsburg farm, where vegetable gardening is conducted in a wholesale way. The Pittsburg company thoroughly drained the entire section. A dam was erected on the Coykendall creek, and a mud scow containing the machinery was used, and the accumulations of years taken from the bottom of the creek, sometimes at a depth of six to eight feet coming across fallen trees with trunks over a foot in diameter. This entire swamp land in the centuries had been filled up a little each season by the decaying grass and trees which made it when drained such a wealth-producing soil. In the preparation of roads, in later years, through the forests and swamps, traps were frequently unearthed several feet underground which had been originally placed by Pettigon, Morehead or one of the early settlers.

The Baker house in the northwestern part of the township was on a small mound, and this was once a large Indian burying-ground. Indian remains were first discovered by Mr. Baker in 1833 when he dug a well on the mound, and at a depth of about eighteen inches came upon four skeletons lying side by side, two with their heads to the east and two to

the west. No hunting implements or articles of clothing were found, and on being exposed to the air the more fragile portions crumbled into dust. One of the Indians was very large, as his jaw bone was large enough to pass over the jaw of an ordinary man, and the upper bone of the arm was four inches longer than that of the average man, and had a corresponding thickness. Later in digging around the yard fifteen other skeletons have at different times been found, and in no case was any war instrument found with them as is customary in the burial of an Indian warrior. These were all buried near the surface. In 1866 when digging a cellar nine more were unearthed, these, too, having some with their heads to the east and others to the west. Since the first discovery in 1833, as many as thirty skeletons have been unearthed on the mound on which the residence stands and those last discovered show no greater signs of decomposition than the earlier ones, indicating they had lain there for several centuries.

In April, 1887, J. D. Michener, while digging a ditch for Herbert Duboise on the old Green farm in the southeastern part of the township found a number of bones of some pre-historic animal, one part of a tooth $6\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 inches in length and 20 inches in circumference. It weighed 2 pounds 10 ounces. Several smaller teeth were found weighing about a pound. All other bones except these teeth had long since mouldered to decay.

About two miles northeast of Tiro is the Hanna grave yard, and as far as pioneer lore is concerned this little country grave yard goes back to the earliest days, and contains more pioneers than any other burial site in the county. The oldest stone here is that of John Snyder, who died Dec. 1, 1821. He was born in 1764. Daniel Daugherty is buried here; born April 23, 1776, the year and the month "the shot was fired heard round the world." He died Nov. 26, 1876, over a hundred years old. Here lies Seth Hawks, the pious Presbyterian, who forgot the Sabbath day. He was born July 2, 1793, fought in the War of 1812, and died July 20, 1824. Another veteran of the War of 1812 was Rudolphus Morse, born April 26, 1791, and died Oct. 11, 1872. Here lies also Andrew Varnica, the hermit, born in Prussia, Jan. 24, 1768, lead-

ing his lonely life until March 23, 1847, when he passed into the presence of his maker carrying his secret with him. Here are other graves of those in this one burial spot who belong to the days of over a century ago:

Jonathan Ashley, born Aug. 9, 1775; died Nov. 3, 1852.

Jonas Ashley, born Nov. 26, 1797; died Sept. 26, 1862.

P. J. Archer, born Feb. 2, 1790; died April 24, 1845.

Adam Aumend, born Nov. 12, 1799; died June 30, 1882.

John Blair, born 1777; died Sept. 19, 1847.

George Bloom, born March 30, 1791; died July 9, 1865.

John Burchard, born March 1790; died June 5, 1881.

Joseph Champion, born Aug. 9, 1781; died June 8, 1845.

David Cummings, born Feb. 27, 1772; died Dec. 27, 1855.

David Cummings, born May 4, 1781; died Aug. 17, 1841.

Joshua Chilcott, born April 3, 1761; died July 3, 1837.

Benjamin Chilcott, born April 5, 1799; died Aug. 30, 1824.

Tiwecke Dewitt, born 1790; died Sept. 22, 1823.

John Frazee, born Jan. 27, 1770; died Dec. 1, 1859.

John Frazee, born July 25, 1799; died Dec. 4, 1862.

William Green, born Nov. 8, 1778; died April 21, 1862.

Benjamin Griffith, born Aug. 16, 1782; died Feb. 9, 1849.

George Hammond, born May 20, 1789; died Dec. 30, 1868.

Aaron B. Howe, born Feb. 3, 1782; died April 20, 1853.

Samuel Harley, born Sept. 24, 1776; died Aug. 6, 1841.

Samuel Hanna, born Sept. 2, 1795; died June 2, 1862.

Harvey Hoadley, born Feb. 9, 1798; died June 17, 1897.

William Jameson, born Aug. 21, 1779; died Aug. 26, 1846.

Isaac Hilborn, born July 20, 1799; died April 30, 1864.

Frederick Myers, born 1768; died June 20, 1843.

James McCrea, born Feb. 14, 1773; died Dec. 31, 1850.

John L. Metcalf, born March 7, 1775; died June 19, 1871.

Charles Morrow, born Jan. 1, 1777; died Dec. 4, 1845.

Thomas Pope, born June 1, 1782; died Feb. 22, 1849.

Abel C. Ross, born May 8, 1800; died July 12, 1870.

Robert Ralston, born April 26, 1768; died Oct. 26, 1854.

James Ralston, born Jan. 1, 1799; died Sept. 1, 1888.

Robert Robinson, born 1783; died May 14, 1853.

Erastus Sawyer, born Oct. 10, 1800; died July 12, 1870.

Daniel Trago, born May 5, 1796; died Jan. 3, 1876.

Peter Vanorsdoll, born 1790; died Dec. 14, 1834.

John Wilson, born March 31, 1799; died May 10, 1861.

Joseph William, born July 17, 1765; died Dec. 27, 1836.

The Handley grave yard is one mile northwest of Tiro; here the first interment was William Handley who was born in 1791, and died Aug. 24, 1848. Another pioneer is Andrew McCaskey, born March 17, 1791; died Sept. 17, 1867.

Other cemeteries are at the Good Will church; another on the farm now owned by August Herzer, one mile east of Waynesburg, and the Baptist cemetery near the Howe farm.

CHAPTER IX

BUCYRUS TOWNSHIP

Creation of the Township—Location and Topography—Drainage—First Settlers—Indian Sugar Camp—Early Mills—The Nortons—Zalmon Rozese—Colored Pioneers—Organization and Election in 1824—Josiah Scott—A Township Treasurer's Responsibilities—Some Early Officials—Churches and Schools—A Traveling Schoolhouse—Miss Monnett's Donation—Early Taverns—Farming Operations—Indian Trails—Roads—An Ancient Sword—Cemeteries.

First Norton and the Beadles came,
With friends (an enterprising band),
Young and McMichael, men of fame,
Soon joined the others, hand in hand;
By various plans t' improve the lands,
They early rise with every morn,
Near where the town Bucyrus stands,
All on Sandusky's rural bourn.
—COL. KILBOURNE'S SONG OF BUCYRUS.

Bucyrus township was named after the town of Bucyrus, the town being named between Oct. 1st and Dec. 15, 1821. It was created by the commissioners at Delaware in 1822, and consisted of territory 12 miles wide extending from the southern boundary of the present Bucyrus township to the present northern boundary of the county, the present Bucyrus, Holmes, Lykens, Chatfield, Liberty and part of Cranberry and Whetstone townships by surveyor's maps, township 1, 2 and 3, range 16, east, and township 1, 2 and 3, range 17 east. Later the commissioners of Delaware county created the township of Bucyrus as it at present exists, and on Dec. 7, 1824, the journal of the Marion county commissioners contains the following entry: "On application of citizens of surveyed fractional township three of range 16 an order was issued to organize the original fractional township 3 of range 16." While six miles square the township was called fractional as the western two and a third miles of the township was Indian reservation. Bucyrus township was then in the southeastern part of the county and when

the charter was granted for the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, the Legislature gave the company 31,360 acres of land, 49 sections, "along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, in the eastern part of Crawford, Marion and Seneca counties."

Before Bucyrus township was formed it was a part of Sandusky township, perhaps, all of the present Crawford being that township, as on April 15, 1821, the Delaware commissioners appointed Joseph Young and Westell Ridgely as justices of the peace for Sandusky township. Young then lived near Bucyrus and Ridgely near Leesville, neither place being then in existence. These were the officials in Crawford county.

South of Bucyrus and east of the present Little Sandusky road the country was the Sandusky Plains, named by the Indians after the river. From the river north, the entire northwestern part of the township was forest. The township was well watered. The Sandusky river entering in the northeast quarter section of the township, and running southwesterly leaves the township two miles from the southwest corner. Small streams on both sides empty into this river. A mile and a half south of the Sandusky, the Little Scioto starts southwesterly through the township, entering Dallas township a mile and a half east of the western boundary of the township. This little stream has half a dozen smaller tributaries on both sides. In the northwestern part, Grass

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Run with several branches covers that section, while in the southwest little streams go southward to the Whetstone. The extensive plains in the southern part of the county were nearly all swamp, and most of the year in the early day under water. In the summer season in the ages past, the land was covered with a tall coarse grass, as high as five and six feet; each fall this decayed and in years following produced a rich, soft soil, so that the snows of winter and the rains of summer kept the section covered with marshes. While the land was almost level, there was occasionally some slightly rising ground, on which trees grew, small groves which were called "islands." The formation of the soil from its decaying vegetation made it some of the richest farming land in the county, yet its swampy condition, and the absence of trees for building cabins and for fuel in winter made it a section which few of the early settlers desired to occupy, and as a result they preferred the woodland, with the labor of clearing the forest, and making their farms by the slow process of cutting down the trees, rather than the swampy land nature had already cleared. Also, the marshy land was unhealthy, and ague was frequent with the few early settlers who risked a location in this spot. Some who came braved it through; others, after a short trial, abandoned their land, and took up claims elsewhere; still others, too poor to move, had to remain, stand their siege of fever and ague yearly, and start graveyards for their unfortunate little ones. This was the Sandusky Plains, today spoken of and written of all over the state as the finest and most fertile section in Ohio.

The locations of the Sandusky and Scioto rivers as they traverse the township in the same southwesterly direction two miles apart, produce the interesting fact that between these streams are many buildings from which the water falling from the roofs, flow on the one side into the Sandusky and Lake Erie and to the Atlantic, and on the other into the Scioto, and through the Ohio and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. The most noted of these buildings was the large barn built by Col. Wm. Monnett in the southeastern part of the present city of Bucyrus. It was on a knoll, several hundred feet southwest of the house, in

his pasture field. An Indian trail once passed over this knoll, following along the higher ground through Bucyrus, and to Upper Sandusky, and near the barn a generation ago was to be seen an old Indian well, a hollow sycamore several feet in the earth where lizards made their home in the stagnant water; and men who are grandfathers now, remember their speculations as to the old well and as to who planted the wild cherry tree that shared with the barn and the well a position on the knoll.

The first settlers in Bucyrus township were Samuel Norton, with a party of eighteen. They were the first arrivals in what became Crawford county in 1820. Crawford county had not yet been created, the land known as the New Purchase, being the land purchased of the Indians by the treaty of 1817. Later in the spring of 1819 they left their home in Luzerne (now Susquehanna) county, the extreme northeastern county of Pennsylvania, and in a big "schooner" wagon, with its curved canvas top, traveled through the entire length of Northern Pennsylvania, then half through Ohio, to near Galion, on the border of the New Purchase, where Norton had determined to locate. Here he left his family, and with his brother-in-law Albigenice Bucklin, and Seth Holmes, the driver and guide of the expedition, who in the War of 1812 had passed through this section, they started on a prospecting expedition, visiting the settlers along the Whetstone; but having come so far, the pioneer fever was on them, and Holmes told of a better location on a bigger river farther to the west, so they wandered through the tall wild grass of the Sandusky plains, and finally reached the Sandusky river where Bucyrus now is. The clear stream running through the woods, the freshness of the air, after the dry heat of the plains, and the level country to the south of the river, all satisfied Norton that on the banks of the Sandusky was the land he wanted. The three returned to their families and again the march was taken up of a dozen miles, and in October, 1819, they reached the land selected, and for three days they lived in an Indian wigwam, which was standing on the ground now occupied by the courthouse. The men went to work and erected a small log house; there were

but three of them so the logs were small, and it was erected on the banks of the Sandusky, on the west side of the present Sandusky avenue bridge, on what is now the land owned and occupied by C. H. Shonert. Down the slight bluff Norton had his pretty river, with its clear pure water; around him were the forest trees, and he could shoot game from his door, and find fish in the stream. The "homestead" being built, a similar log structure was erected for his brother-in-law, on the land north of East Mansfield street, and west of the T. & O. C. road. Here Albigeance Bucklin with his wife and six children and an adopted daughter Polly moved, the "homestead" being occupied by Norton and his wife and six children, Seth Holmes being sole proprietor and owner by right of discovery of the Indian wigwam. Here the pioneers passed their first winter, the woods furnishing them with an abundance of game, and the meal brought with them furnishing the bread; the game was the staple food, and the corn bread was the luxury. In the Norton cabin on the banks of the Sandusky, on Feb. 16, 1820, was born a daughter, who was named Sophronia, the first white child born in Bucyrus, and the first white child born in that part of Crawford west of Richland county.

Fortunately for these early settlers the winter of 1819-20 was very mild; the winter was put in clearing away the trees, and in February Mr. Norton planted his first crop, showing how mild the winter had been, and the virgin soil responded with gladness, for he stated in after years his first crop was the finest he ever raised. The nearest settlement was a dozen miles away on the banks of the Whetstone, where a few settlers had erected cabins; the nearest store double that distance, with no roads, only Indian trails through the forest; so, as with all early settlers, these pioneers had to depend on the resources at hand and their own ingenuity. The children must be clothed and fed; the latter was easy owing to nature's prodigality, but the clothing was another matter. In the house the mother and daughters spun the flax and wove the cloth into the coarse garments, and made up the deer skin into breeches and jackets. Norton made a trip of about 20 miles to "Friendsborough," a Quaker settlement in what is now Morrow

county, where he secured ten pounds of wool. They had brought with them spinning wheels and a loom and the wool was made into cloth, and the cloth into clothing. Norton started a little tannery adjoining his house, the first business industry in Bucyrus. He tanned the hides and then manufactured shoes for the family. He planted an orchard with seeds he had brought with him from Pennsylvania, and while waiting for the trees to grow gathered apples from an orchard across the river planted by Johnny Appleseed, on the lot now owned by Hon. E. B. Finley, where even to this date, a century after, some of the trees still exist, while of the orchard of Norton not a tree remains.

While the Nortons and the Bucklins were the only white people for miles around, they were not the only inhabitants of the region, and it was only a few days until the Norton home was visited by a band of Indians from the Wyandot reservation. These savages were always peaceful and had been for years, but the pioneers had frequently heard in their eastern home of the cruelties and barbarities of the savages, and naturally at first they regarded these visits with anxiety. When the men folks were at home, the Indians lay on the floor of the cabin, with their blankets wrapped around them, thankful for any food given them. Occasionally they came when the men folks were absent, and the children in their fear would run to their mother, as scared as themselves. It was a great delight to the Indians to see the fear their presence created, and they would whoop, yell and dance, brandishing their knives, and adding to the terrors of the mother and children. Later, these visits were regarded as a matter of course, the custom of an Indian always being to drop into any cabin whenever he pleased and consider the house as his own. Not infrequently he entered a cabin at night, and without a word, perhaps with a guttural grunt, wrapped his blanket around him, and lay down in front of the fire, and promptly fell asleep, leaving in the morning without a word. It was soon found that the Indians were harmless; they were treated kindly and sometimes brought game to the family. They greatly enjoyed seeing people exhibit fear, age or sex being no bar, hence their wild yells and frantic ac-

tions to frighten the women and children. The Norton girls state that once they were playing near the Bucklin home, about where the old Bucyrus Machine company building now stands; their game was hide-and-seek, concealing themselves behind the fallen logs. An Indian trail ran past this site, and while they were in hiding behind the logs, a band of Indians appeared along the trail. One of the Indians, Charley Elliott, caught a glimpse of one of the children and he raised a blood curdling yell, which very promptly raised three girls from behind as many different logs, who made up their minds home was the best place for them, and they started at top speed, the Indians accelerating their flight by all joining in a series of war cries. The Indians did not care to follow but evidenced their delight by wild whooping and howling.

In the spring of 1820, the cool nights and the warm days made the best of maple sugar weather. Where the public square now is west of it was a grove of maple trees, and here the Indians established a camp, tapped the trees and gathered the sap, and boiled it down into sugar, and the Norton homestead was swarmed with visiting Indians while the season lasted. The squaws brought the kettles, some on horseback, and others traveling the sixteen miles from their Upper Sandusky village, carrying the heavy brass kettle and a pappoose or two besides. Mrs. Norton visited the camp and was kindly received by the Indians, especially by the women, who showed great friendship for the "pale-faced squaw."

Norton had settled on his land, built his cabin, and in 1820, when the land was open to purchase he went to Delaware and entered 400 acres on the banks of the Sandusky, on 240 of which the central portion of Bucyrus now stands. The Norton daughters reported that their father told them that when he reached Delaware to secure the certificate from the government for his land, some Quakers endeavored to persuade him that the lands he intended entering did not correspond with the tract he wanted, but their father insisted he knew the land he wanted. The Quakers were partly right, as the final survey showed the Norton land did not extend to the river, but

only to Perry street, and Norton found he had built his cabin just north of his land. The cabin was of no value, but Norton hated to leave his home on the bluff overlooking the pretty river. He built another cabin, however, on his own land on the lot that is now the southeast corner of Spring and Galen streets. It was a double cabin, had two large rooms on the lower floor, and was built of large logs, a cabin raising being held when the neighbors came to place the heavy logs into position. The chimney was of stone for the first story, and above that it was made of sticks and mud. It had a large garret for the children to sleep in, and was for those days a commodious structure.

After the arrival of the Nortons and the Bucklins, the next settler to arrive was a "squatter," a man who does not enter land; he "squats" down wherever he pleases, builds a little cabin, stays as long as he pleases, and then leaves. Mr. Norton's daughters state that "One Sunday morning we were awakened by the crowing of several roosters in the southwest, and our ears were saluted with the welcome ring of another pioneer's ax, which sounds seemed to us, who had so often listened to the barking and howling of the wolves, the sweetest music." After a hurried breakfast, Norton and his wife started out in search of the newcomers. It was a man named Sears, who with his wife and family had located on land just west of where Oakwood cemetery now is. They had arrived the evening before with a horse and wagon, and were glad to meet neighbors in the wilderness. The whole family returned to the Norton home for a meal, and the next day Norton, Bucklin and Holmes put in the day raising a small log cabin for the new arrivals, and after it was erected Sears plastered the cracks with mud, put on the roof, and moved in, the wagon having been their sleeping apartment until the family home was done. While Sears was at work on his cabin, Seth Holmes took over a deer and other small game; the Nortons and the Bucklins sent over honey and other provisions they could spare, and at odd hours assisted in making the new home habitable. The Sears family did not stay long; the restless moving spirit of the "squatter" soon came on

them again, and they left for parts unknown, drifting still farther to the west, leaving an empty cabin behind.

But during the year 1820 other settlers, real settlers, did arrive. The Beadles were the first in the spring of that year, David Beadle, with two sons, Mishael and David, and a son-in-law, John Ensley. Next came Daniel McMichael and Joseph Young, and during the year several others. In his song of Bueyrus Col. Kilbourne thus gives them:

"First Norton and the Beadles came
With friends an enterprising band;
Young and McMichael, men of fame,
Soon joined the others heart and hand."

Poetry is not the best method of writing history, as to preserve the rhythm and meter much of the detail must be omitted, so two of the first pioneers, Bucklin and Holmes, get notice as "friends," the same with son-in-law Ensley. As to Sears, he was not a pioneer and Col. Kilbourne did well to omit him. Young and McMichael, although classed as men of fame, were not more distinguished than Norton and Beadle, but the necessity of a rhyme to "came," occurring in the line with their names, gave them the distinguished honor of being famous.

The Beadles came across the Plains from the Quaker settlement of Friendsborough in Morrow county, and Mishael Beadle had his cabin on West Mansfield street, where the late Silas Bowers' residence now is; this was on the north 40 acres of an 80-acre tract; on the south 40 acres David Beadle had his cabin, and with him was his son, David, a young man of 17; their cabin was near the corner of Charles and Spring streets. The Norton daughters and Mrs. Ichabod Rogers state the Beadles were very migratory, Mishael at one time living across the river at the northwest corner of the Tiffin road and North River street, the old man and young David moving into Mishael's former cabin on West Mansfield. John Ensley, with his wife, Ann Beadle, also lived over the river, near Mishael's second residence. Mishael was married, and in the summer of 1822, the first death occurred, a little son of Mishael Beadle, and Norton gave the ground for a burial site, at the junction of Walnut, Galion and Middletown streets, and here the little boy was

buried, the early pioneers all tendering what aid and sympathy they could to the afflicted family. That winter another daughter of David Beadle, named Clarinda, was married and later young David took himself a wife. Mishael Beadle tired of his residence over the river and entered a tract of land south of the present Oakwood cemetery, now the Magee farm, and here he was contented to remain several years, his brother-in-law entering the land just east of him, extending to what is now the Marion road. The Beadles were as fond of hunting as they were opposed to work, and when about 1826, Samuel Myers bought the original 80-acre tract they had entered only eight or ten acres had been cleared. The price paid to the Beadles by Myers for the land was \$6 an acre. About 1827 they moved west. Bucklin also left the county, but the Nortons, the McMichaels and the Youngs are still here in the third and fourth generations. Joseph Young entered his first land in section 5, Whetstone township, nearly two miles east of Bueyrus; he built a small flouring mill run by horse power, on the river a mile west of Bueyrus, where Sinn's dam was later built with a regular water-power mill; afterward known as Coutts dam. The mill run by horse power meant with him that a man brings his grain, hitches his own horse to the mill, and grinds the grain. He kept no horses himself at the mill. Later he gave the mill to his son-in-law, George Black, and a dam was built, and the mill run by water power and it became an important mill for years to come. Young also gave each of his sons 160 acres, as the tax duplicate of 1830 shows that George, Jacob and John Young each had 160 acres along the river near the mill.

Daniel McMichael came to this section in the fall of 1819, and spent his first winter on the banks of the Whetstone, eight miles from Bueyrus. He was there with his family when Norton was making his trip looking up a location. He was in what is now Crawford county, but then it was a part of Richland county, in the neighborhood of the Sharrocks. Daniel McMichael then moved into Liberty township in the spring of 1820, the first settler in that township, built a grist mill on his land on the river one mile northeast of Bueyrus, the first mill in the county. Then he came

to Bucyrus erecting a house on his 80-acre tract north of the river, on the hill where the residence of Hon. E. B. Finley now stands. He also entered 80 acres east of Norton's land, and 80 acres south of the Norton land, this 80 being south of Middletown and east of Walnut streets. He started a small distillery on the banks of the Sandusky, where the electric works now are, but he only ran it a few months. He died in 1825, and for ten years the settlement of his estate occupied many entries in the court docket. The ruins of the old log house he built remained for many years, until in 1865 they were torn down and the present handsome building erected by John Sims, who a year or two later sold it to Mr. Finley, the present occupant.

In 1821 Zalmon Rowse came to Crawford county, and while he settled in Whetstone township came to Bucyrus the same year, settling on the land on the south side of the Galion road, where for so many years Col. Wm. Monnett resided. He promptly took an active hand in the village and county affairs, and when in 1823, Crawford was attached to Marion for judicial purposes, Zalmon was the first justice of the peace, his territory including the present three townships in range 16 and 17, and in 1825 was elected county commissioner, a position he held at the time Crawford county was organized, when he was appointed assessor for the entire county. When courts were first held here, he was appointed the first clerk. At the time of the first court, David H. Beardsley came over from Marion as clerk to act until the new court could find a suitable man. They found him instantly and promptly appointed him in Zalmon Rowse. Courts up to 1851 appointed the clerk. Rowse served without any interruption for 14 years. He was also recorder during practically the same time; also justice of the peace, and frequently township clerk, and now, after nearly a century has passed, it is a pleasure for any searcher of the ancient records, to meet with those kept by Zalmon Rowse in any of his multitudinous offices. They are clear and concise, and above all exact; the writing neat, legible and correctly spelled. They show he was systematic and methodical. He was at the head of ev-

ery movement for the building up of his village and county. Norton was the founder of Bucyrus, Kilbourne was the sponsor, Enoch Merriman was the capitalist, but Zalmon Rowse was the ceaseless, untiring worker, the first and greatest booster the town ever had, and when some really important public improvement is made in the future it should be called Zalmon, in remembrance of the man who did more than any other one man for his town. A generation later Stephen, Horace, Quincy, William and Henry Rowse were all active business men in this community, Horace and William building the Rowse Block that still bears their name; Quincy owning the woolen mills, Stephen being a heavy stock-dealer and Henry a rising young attorney, mayor of the village, but called away in his early manhood. In his leisure moments Zalmon Rowse was a farmer, a contractor and builder, and shone resplendent once a year in a gorgeous uniform as colonel of the Ohio militia, having been commissioned lieutenant-colonel in 1825. His duties as clerk of the court in those days included those of recorder and probate judge, and for filling these three offices he received \$60 a year, and never petitioned the legislature for an increase of salary. When the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike was incorporated, he was a director; when the Pennsylvania and Indiana road was built, he was for a time secretary, and when the Masons organized a lodge here, he was a charter member. He built the brick building still standing on the old Monnett farm, and he built the American House in 1831, which stood on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Warren streets. In 1835 he united with the M. E. church, and until his death was one of the pillars of that organization. The Rowses, once so prominent here, have all moved away, and the only ones now recalled are Edith Chesney, a great-granddaughter, her mother being Cora Rowse, her grandfather William Rowse, and another great-granddaughter Lucille Lewis, daughter of Lily Rowse, who was a daughter of Stephen D. Rowse; a great-grandson, Allen Campbell, son of Eva Rowse, who was a daughter of Horace Rowse. Zalmon Rowse died in Bucyrus, Aug. 15, 1854.

Heman Rowse, a brother of Zalmon, set-

tled in Whetstone township in 1822, and the following year moved to Bucyrus township, purchasing 80 acres on the pike just south of Bucyrus. He was killed while assisting at a house raising southwest of the village in 1831.

Seth Holmes, who came with the Nortons, entered some land in Whetstone township, but lived in the town and died here about 1826. He never married. He was Bucyrus' first old bachelor. His brother, Truman came to Bucyrus township in 1823 or 1824, with four sons, Lyman, Henry, Elisha and Zalmon. One of the daughters of Truman Holmes married Rensselaer Norton.

Elisha, Thaddeus, David and John Kent came about 1821, Elisha entering the 80-acre tract on Plymouth street, which was the Kerr farm for so many years and later the Hall farm. Abel Cary came to the township in 1821, and was followed by Lewis Cary in 1822, with a wife and nine children. A year or two later his brother Aaron came. The Carys all settled in Bucyrus village.

Amos Clark settled on 80 acres southwest of Sandusky and Charles, his cabin being near the present residence of E. B. Monnett. He also owned 38 acres north of town and donated a portion of it for the burying ground on the Tiffin road.

In 1826 Gen. Sannel Myers came and purchased of the Beadles the 80 acres west of Spring street, and also entered a tract south of Bucyrus. Later he received the commission of general in the Ohio militia.

George and John Shroll came in 1830, George having 138 acres, a part of which is now Oakwood cemetery. John had 140 acres west of this, where later Judge Summers resided, and still later known as the William Magee farm. He was an elder in the Lutheran church. About July 1, 1835, business called him to Sandusky City; he arrived to find cholera raging there. He hurriedly transacted his business and returned home, but he had exposed himself and he was stricken with the dread disease and died. His faithful brother Daniel hurried to his assistance and tended him to the last. Daniel was a deacon in the church of which his brother was elder, and his soul passed into the presence of his Maker, sustained and soothed by his faithful brother. But family loyalty and brotherly

faithfulness must look for their reward in the world above, for in ministering to his brother, Daniel himself caught the fatal disease and died, and if ever a man received the grand words as he entered the pearly gates of "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of the Lord," that man was Daniel Shroll. The Crawford County History of 1870 says: "The Lutheran church met on July 12, 1835, and, after showing due respect to their memory, elected successors to fill the vacancy caused by their sad death."

It will be observed that these early settlers all chose the high ground within a mile of Bucyrus. Those now so rich and fertile plains were passed by. Nobody wanted them. As James Nail said he "doubted if this land would ever be occupied"—land now where every acre is held as high as a town lot in many of the additions to Bucyrus. But some were wise—not Crawford county people, but the outside investors. In the southern half of Bucyrus township, much of the land had been entered by speculators, buying it of the government at \$1.25 an acre, believing the time would come when land already cleared would find ready sale. The heaviest of these investors was Henry W. Delavin, who never lived in the county, but owned several sections in southern Bucyrus. One of these sections was 26, on the Pike, three miles south of Bucyrus, later the Ross farm and the G. H. Wright farm, now owned by John Ross, Lafayette Yeagley, David Rexroth, J. B. Steifel, and Mrs. D. M. Odaffer.

It was Nov. 12, 1820, when William Vance Marquis came to Bucyrus and settled on land two miles south of Bucyrus; he had previously visited the county and entered several tracts of land, and in 1820 took possession of one of them. At that time there were just two families between him and the little village. William V. Marquis was a Virginian, who moved to Washington county, Pa., where he married Mary Page, whose father was killed by the Indians. The Marquis land was in section 24, the land later owned by David Marshal, then Benjamin Beal and later Benjamin Beal's children. Mr. Marquis was an early member of the Presbyterian church, and a prominent one. He died in 1834 and left ten children, one a daughter Ruth, who mar-

ried James McCracken, who for two generations was prominent in the affairs of this county, and whose children were also active and prominent in the history of Bucyrus.

About 1828 there came into southern Bucyrus Isaac, William, Thomas and Osborne Monnett. Isaac Monnett owned several farms on the plains prior to 1830. In 1835 Rev. Jeremiah Monnett removed to the township and purchased his land of John Barney, the Rev. Thomas Monnett farm, four miles south of Bucyrus, now occupied by William Monnett, son of Rev. Thomas Monnett. Rev. Jeremiah's house stood just south of the present large brick building. It was a cabin of hewed logs. Here he lived until a better house was erected on the east side of the pike. He had three children, Abraham, Thomas J. and Mary, the latter later marrying James Royce. There were several families of negroes settled on what afterward became the Gornly farm, two miles south of Bucyrus, later the Rexroth farm. This gave the name to the woods a quarter of a mile from the pike the "nigger woods." These first colored pioneers were from Virginia, and came in 1828. At that time, under Ohio laws, the poor overseers of each township had the right to demand bond of \$500 of any new arrival that he would not become a public charge. The Virginia owner on his death had given them freedom but not enough cash, and they were unable to put up the bond, so all left but one family, known as Old Solomon; he remained with his wife. He did not put up the \$500, but one family made no difference and he was allowed to remain. Among those living in the township in 1830, as shown by the tax duplicate, were Thomas Adams, John Black, John Bowman, Isaac Fickle, Joshua Lewis, John Miller, Joseph Pearce, Jane Stephenson and Gottlieb John Schultz. Thomas Adams had 48 acres in section 9, two miles west of Bucyrus, the Chris Wisman farm along the river; John Black, 80 acres, section 13, a mile south, the Henry Flock farm on the T. & O. C. John Bowman had 80 acres in section 11, southwest of Bucyrus, the William Magee property on the south side of the Little Sandusky road. Isaac Fickle had 160 acres in section 10, a quarter of a mile west of Bowman's, the William Shroll farm, through which the Little Sandusky

road passes; Joshua Lewis had 80 acres in section 15, south of Fickle, the George Gibson farm; John Miller, 80 acres, section 2, just northwest of Bucyrus, adjoining the Fourth ward, now F. W. Bittikoffer's. Joseph S. Morris, 80 acres, section 12, south of the fair ground, the John Wentz addition, Elizabeth Monnett, and the John Wentz land. Joseph Pearce, 80 acres, section 2, west of Miller's, owned by John Wentz. Gottlieb John Schultz, 80 acres, south of Miller's, adjoining the corporation on the west, the Pennsylvania road passing through the northern portion of his tract. Jane Stephenson, 160 acres, section 4, two miles west of Bucyrus, now owned by L. W. Buck and P. A. Beard; also, a quarter section of the Wm. Caldwell farm on the Marion road, three miles south of Bucyrus. Other residents in the township as indicated by their paying tax on personal property in 1830 were John Bowman, Jr.; Thomas Bennet, J. Coulter, Isaac Didie, D. and I. Dinwiddie, William and Joshua Foreacre, William Fraley, Jacob Forney, Jesse Goodell, Jonas Gilson, Peter Hesser, George Hesser, William Hughey and son William, Lewis Heinlen, John Kent, Christopher Noacre, George Aumiller, George Sinn, Daniel Seal, David Tipton, George Welsh, Frederick Wisman.

Until 1835 Bucyrus was a fractional township, on account of the western third being an Indian reservation. The encroachment on the Indian land became so great, that early in the thirties pressure was brought to bear on the Indians to sell, but nothing came of it. Finally, in 1835, the government arranged to buy seven miles of their strip 12 miles deep. This was about two and a third miles of the western part of Bucyrus and Holmes townships, the two miles of northern Dallas, all of Tod, and southern Texas and extending nearly three miles into Wyandot county. The sale was set for Marion in 1837, but there were objections by the Indians after about one-third of the land was sold, and the sale was stopped. Later matters were arranged, and the entire seven-mile strip was sold, and all of the present Crawford county was open to settlement. The land brought about \$2 an acre. In the sale a syndicate bought up all the land around Osceola and laid it out into

town lots, in the hopes that it being the geographical center of the county as it then existed, it might become the county seat. The southeastern part of the county, especially Bucyrus township, recognized this danger, and later acquiesced in the formation of Wyandot county, with Upper Sandusky as the county seat, losing a strip of land 18 miles deep and 16 miles wide, not very well populated, except around Tymochtee in the northern part, and around Little Sandusky in the southern part. They secured in return a strip two miles wide along the southern border of the county from Marion and four miles wide and 20 deep on the east from Richland, getting in that territory the towns of Galion, Leesville, West Liberty, Middletown and De Kalb, at that time the densest settled section of the county, except Bucyrus.

It was Dec. 7, 1824, that the resolution was passed by the Marion commissioners for the organization of Bucyrus township as it exists today. Prior to that it had been a township, which included Holmes and Chatfield. In 1823 Zalmon Rowse was justice of the peace of these townships, his jurisdiction including Whetstone, Liberty and Cranberry.

The first recorded township election was Oct. 12, 1824, for justice of the peace, when 49 votes were cast: Conrad Roth, 26; Mishael Beadle, 22; Conrad Rhoades, 1. The following were the justices in Bucyrus township, dates being year of election: Zalmon Rowse, 1823-27-30-33-36-39; E. B. Merriman, 1824; Conrad Roth, 1824; Edward Billips, 1827; James McCracken, 1828-31-36-45; William Early, 1834; Peter Worst, 1837; James C. Steen, 1839-42; David Holm, 1840-43; Samuel S. Caldwell, 1842-69-72; Jacob Howenstein, 1844-50-53; James Stough, 1848-51-54; James Marshall, 1849; John Byers, 1856; John Smith, 1856-59; Christopher Elliott, 1859-62; Chapman D. Ward, 1862-75-78-81-84-87-90-93; William M. Scroggs, 1863-66; Wilson Stewart, 1863-66; George Donnenwirth, 1869-72; James M. Van Voorhis, 1872-75; John C. Jackson, 1875; Allen Campbell, 1878-81; Caleb B. Foster, 1884-87-90; Horace Holbrook, 1893; William H. Scheckler, 1896-99; George W. Didie, 1896-99; John A. Meck, 1901-05-09; Frank E. Lamb, 1902; Wallace L. Monnett, 1905; Edward J. Myers, 1907-

09; Cornelius H. Myers, 1908; and Rufus Aured, 1912, vice Meck, deceased.

There are no records to show who the first officers of the township were, but there are several reasons why the first clerk was Zalmon Rowse. First, he was a fine penman; second, he was the most competent man for the position; third, he had practically every other clerical position; fourth, the records were destroyed, and the search for old records show that it was the records of the offices held by Zalmon Rowse that were destroyed when the jail burned in 1831; he kept all his records with the court records in the county jail.

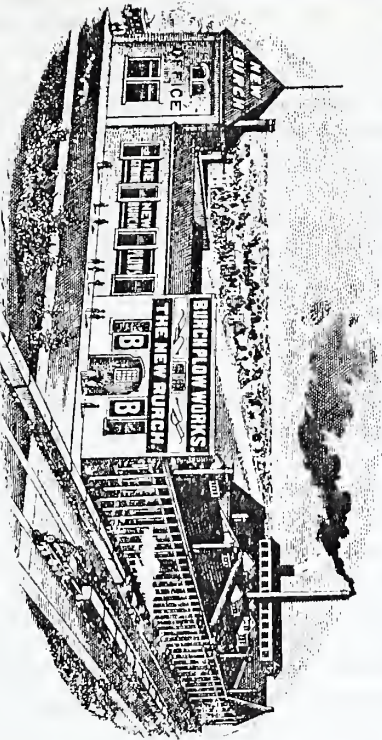
In 1829 a young lawyer came to Bucyrus and opened an office. This lawyer was Josiah Scott, later supreme judge of the state and one of the most able lawyers the state ever produced, so able and so just that later, when supreme judge of the state, a grave question arose, he gave a decision adverse to the opinion of a majority of the people of his state, in opposition to the wishes of his political party and against his own personal views. He sacrificed popular opinion, party loyalty and private friendships in the interest of the law and legal right. The coming of Judge Scott was probably more advantageous to the village in those early days than it was to himself. He, too, was a fine penman, highly educated, and the result was that he was early pressed into the service and, at least as early as 1832, was township clerk. He not only was Zalmon Rowse's ally in these matters, but he was also Zalmon's crony and friend, and these men, full of life, strong and healthy, were boon companions in many a village prank and the leaders in every amusement. The judge was a great friend of the Indians, their admiration starting on his fine physique and being continued on account of his sociability and love of athletic exercises, and many a time he headed a band of mounted Indians in a race down Main street, bare-headed and coatless, yelling equal to the loudest Indian. That they had confidence in him and that he retained that confidence is shown from the court records, for when Indians brought suit the books show that the attorney for the Indians was Josiah Scott. The minutes of the annual meeting of the township trustees held March 4, 1833, are signed by Josiah Scott, and show that a full



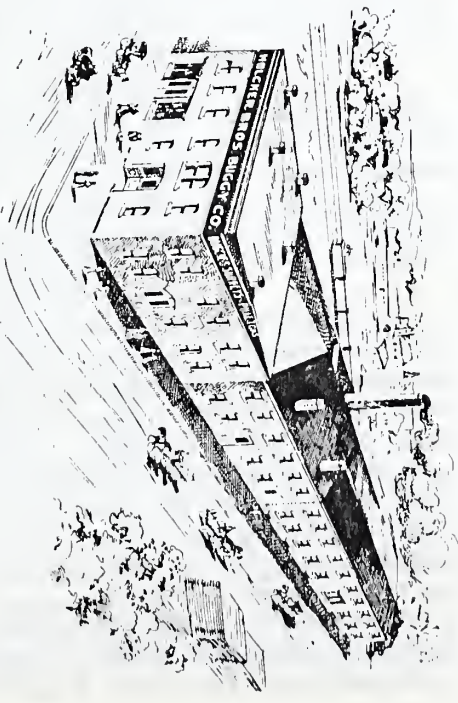
PLANT OF THE SCHILL BROS. CO., CRESTLINE, O.



THE CRESTLINE PUMP WORKS



BURCH FLOW WORKS, CRESTLINE, O.



HOLCKNER BROS. Buggy CO., CRESTLINE, O.

board was present. They settled with Samuel Myers, supervisor of road district No. 1, and found $14\frac{1}{2}$ days of road labor unperformed in his district; William Early, 3d district, all labor performed; James Coulter and John Marquis, district No. 4, all labor performed. Coulter was paid 75 cents and Marquis \$1 for their services as road supervisors. George Hesser in the 5th district, showed all the labor had been performed. They settled with Abraham Hahn, the township treasurer, and found in the treasury a note of John and Jacob Staley for \$14.56, payable March 12, 1833; a note of James Coulter and Henry St. John for 75 cents; a note of Joseph S. Morris and Zalmon Rowse for \$5.31, due June 1, 1833, and \$3.15 cash, making a total of \$23.15. They issued an order to Hahn for 1.48 "for the percentage on moneys collected for the year 1832." They paid William Early 75 cents, his salary as road supervisor during the year 1832. Also order for \$1.55 to James McLean "for advertising the township election in the spring of 1831, and notifying the officers of their election." They paid John S. George \$3 for services as township trustee, and Henry Minich and Nicholas Failor \$1.50 each for services as trustees; Josiah Scott \$2.50 for services as clerk of the township, and the last order "in favor of R. W. Musgrave and Company, for 75 cents for a blank book for the use of the township," and thereupon adjourned.

This record shows that the trustees in 1832 were John S. George, Henry Minich and Nicholas Failor. Why George's services were worth the fabulous salary of \$3 it is impossible to state. Henry Minich owned a tannery and Nicholas Failor a store, and yet they only received half that amount.

In those early days township elections were called by the constables, so James McLain must have been elected constable in 1830, and he held the office from that time until 1836. He was first a carpenter by trade and made shingles. In 1836 he took the government contract to carry mail. He came here in 1828, and his residence was a one-story frame house standing on the site of the present Rowse Block. To run a township election for \$1.55, which included the posting or tacking of a written notice on three conspicuous trees, and then notifying the successful candidates after-

ward, at that price he could get the job today and hold it forever. And the treasurer, with \$1.48 to squander annually, would be pointed out by the little children and stared at by small boys as the man who positively had in his possession \$23.77 of public funds, of which \$3.15 was actual cash! Mr. Hahn at that time owned what is now the Deal House, a brick hotel erected by him in 1831. It will be observed the trustees issued orders for \$14.53, with only \$3.15 cash. It is probable that Mr. Hahn, being a shrewd business man, made his \$1.48 first lien on the treasury and let the others wait. True, James McLean's bill for \$1.55 was allowed in March, 1833, for work done two years previously; so people were used to waiting. But how McLean ever accumulated sufficient funds to buy a large flouring mill on a salary of \$1.55 is a problem. There was certainly no chance for graft on a treasury that only carried \$3.15 cash. And the notes! They were all good, as the trustees considered them the same as cash. The 75 cent note was abundantly secured, as James Coulter had 160 acres of land, and Henry St. John had the dry goods "emporium" of the village, and became so prominent and prosperous they later sent him to congress.

A month after this meeting the township election came on, being held April 1, 1833, at the court house, and the high-priced trustee, Mr. George, was either not a candidate or was defeated. Failor was re-elected and with him John Magers and John McCullough. Josiah Scott was re-elected clerk and Jacob Hinman constable; John Nimmon and Enoch B. Merriman were elected overseers of the poor. George Shaffer, John Cronebaugh and Lewis Cary were elected fence viewers. Samuel Myers was re-elected road supervisor in his district, notwithstanding his showing of "fourteen and a half days of road labor unperformed;" the other supervisors were—second district, John Barney; third, Emanuel Dearsdorff; fourth, George Welsh; fifth, George Hesser, re-elected.

The office of overseer of the poor was one of honor, as Enoch B. Merriman was a very prominent citizen, and John Nimmon had represented the county in the legislature in 1830. One of the first acts of the trustees was to appoint Mr. Hahn as treasurer, and they didn't

forget the faithful James McLean, for they appointed him as constable. As far as can be seen by the salaries and the names, it was not a question of politics or of office in those days; it was only a question of who would take the position, and most of these men recognized it as an honor and served from a sense of duty and served faithfully, their highest reward being the consciousness of having performed their full duty as citizens by giving a part of their time for the public good. There is a lesson to be learned from our grandfathers.

Outside the city of Bucyrus there are three churches in the township. There was no call for any more. Bucyrus being a village with churches, people walked or drove from half a dozen miles around for family worship, while occasionally some traveling minister, on his missionary rounds, held services at the cabin where he was stopping. The first known of these gatherings for religious purposes was held prior to 1830, at the home of Isaac Monnett, in the extreme southeastern section of the township No. 36. Services were held in the various cabins at irregular intervals, but in 1835, when Rev. Jeremiah Monnett arrived, after he built his house on the east side of the pike, the old log cabin he had occupied on the west side was fitted up for a school and for school purposes. It was on the Bucyrus circuit, and services averaged perhaps once every two weeks. Rev. John Hazzard was the early minister, whose zeal and work built up the membership to such an extent that a better and larger church was needed. In 1840 the church was erected east of the pike, a short distance north of the Monnett home, on land donated by Rev. Jeremiah Monnett, who was also a large contributor to the building fund. The other contributors were Osborne, Abraham, William, Thomas, John and John Monnett, Jr., Rev. Samuel P. Ely, Charles W. and J. W. Shaw, Jeremiah Morris and David Saylor. The building was a neat frame and cost about \$1,500. It was named Monnett Chapel after Rev. Jeremiah Monnett. Among the early ministers of half a century ago were Revs. Stephen Fant and George Moore, who were appointed to the Bucyrus circuit in 1853.

The church was dedicated by Rev. Adam Poe during the winter of 1840-1. In 1871, un-

der the pastorate of Rev. D. M. Conant, it was repaired and improved, the dedicatory services being conducted by Rev. Dr. A. A. Nelson. In 1853 the Monnett chapel was assigned to the Caledonia circuit and regularly supplied. A graveyard was attached to the church on the east, and here many of the pioneers of southern Crawford sleep their last sleep.

The next church in the township was the Mt. Zion U. B. church on the banks of the Sandusky, five miles southwest of Bucyrus. Services were held at the various homes in the neighborhood and later in the schoolhouse. The ground where the church now stands was purchased of Thomas Newell, and about 1868 the old Wilson schoolhouse was removed to the lot, and the old frame building giving way to a brick, this served as a church for a few years. In 1871 the present building was erected at a cost of \$1,300. The earlier preachers to the congregation were Revs. McDowney and E. Berry. David Parcher built the church, and when it was dedicated, Rev. David Hart was the pastor. Preaching was generally held every other Sunday.

The third church is Scioto Chapel, on the Marion road, six miles southwest of Bucyrus, three miles west of the Monnett chapel, principally from whose membership the congregation was formed to have services more convenient in bad weather. The church was erected in 1874 and was built very quickly. In May of that year two meetings were held at the residence of E. B. Monnett; and at the second it was decided to build a church, and E. B. Monnett, F. A. Harvey and George Welsh were appointed a building committee. Christian Walther was the architect, and in October of that year the church was completed at a cost of about \$2,000—a very neat and commodious one-story frame. It was dedicated by Elder Wilson, of Kenton, O., and when the church started the membership were E. B. Monnett and wife, M. J. Monnett and wife, Isaac Shearer and wife, J. P. Beall, wife and two daughters; Oliver Monnett and wife, Benjamin Shearer and wife, E. Monnett and wife, G. H. Welsh and wife, Bishop Scott and wife. The church was attached to Claridon circuit, and the first pastor was Rev. Stephen Fant.

In the early days the parents whose children

lived outside of walking distance from Bucyrus had very little school instruction. Many came to Bucyrus, some from as far as four or five miles distant, bringing their dinner, starting from home, after doing a fair morning's work, and returning to do the "chores" in the evening. Thomas Shawke came to Bucyrus in 1832, and was a noted hunter, traversing the entire country for miles around in every season of the year, and he is authority for the statement that, certainly prior to 1832, there was not a single school building in the township south of Bucyrus. In some neighborhoods a few families joined together and small private schools were occasionally held. The first township schoolhouse built outside the village was in district No. 2, just west of the corporation limits and stood on the northwest corner of Warren and Spring streets. It was built of logs in 1833, and was later replaced by a one-story frame, the old log schoolhouse being used as a woodshed for the schoolhouse proper.

Previous to 1834 there were but four school districts in the county; on March 12, of that year, the number was increased to five by the formation of the four southeastern sections into district 5. On June 5, 1838, the township was reorganized into eight districts, four of these practically the four northeastern sections of the township, now the city of Bucyrus—these were districts 1, 6, 7 and 8; south of these the four square miles was district 2, and the southeastern four square miles was district 5; district 4 was north of the river, between the Indian reservation and the village of Bucyrus, a trifle over four square miles; district 3 was two miles wide and four miles deep, extending from the Indian reservation east to districts 2 and 5, what afterward became the Bell or Harvey and the Arbuckle districts.

When Ohio became a state, section 16 of every township was set aside for school purposes; this land could be held, leased or sold. On April 6, 1835, the question of selling this school section was voted on and carried. The vote was light but practically unanimous—sixty-two for the sale and only one against it. At this time small schoolhouses were being erected. Previous to this the old log cabin of some early squatter was fixed up and used for school purposes. In Oct., 1838, an enumera-

tion of the school children of the township was taken. The four Bucyrus districts had 315; No. 1, 82; No. 6, 51; No. 7, 107; No. 8, 75; the other districts—No. 2, 70; No. 3, 72; No. 4, 31; No. 5, 41; or 214 in the country districts; 529 in the entire township.

After 1837 the Indian reservation became open to settlement and the township was again divided into school districts. There are today nine districts. In the southeastern district a schoolhouse was not erected until 1840, the people along the pike wanting it there, and those in the eastern part of the district wanting it in the center of the four sections. It was finally built on the pike, five miles south of Bucyrus. Prior to its erection schools were held in an old log house, which was unoccupied, just south of the Monnett brick residence now occupied by William Monnett. Susan Bovel and Harriet Huntley were the earlier teachers here. Later the old log church on the Monnett homestead was used, and here Eliza Chapman and a Mr. Canef taught, the latter being like Silas Wegg in "Our Mutual Friend," "a literary man with a wooden leg." The schoolhouse located in 1840 was a constant source of dispute to the residents of the district. It was originally built on the pike, half a mile west of the center of the district, the residents there predominating in numbers and influence. Later the eastern part of the district elected trustees favorable to their section, and the schoolhouse was hauled across the fields half a mile to the east to the center of the district. The pike residents wakened up and at the next election selected their own trustees, and the schoolhouse was hauled back to its original site. There was no east and west road at that time, so transportation of the building was across the fields. This was so inconvenient that a road was petitioned for and laid out, and the next time the eastern section secured control, the schoolhouse had a road to travel on. The little temple of learning became a much traveled building, and was known as the "movable schoolhouse." Its search for a final resting place might have continued to this day, but for the fact that many years ago the early residents along the pike had moved away, and the schoolhouse was finally placed in the center of the district, half a mile east of the pike, where it still remains with no one to ob-

ject, as the entire four sections are now large farms, so that it would be considered a banner day in some terms when half a dozen scholars were present.

On March 22, 1834, a number of the residents of school district No. 5 met at the home of David Dinwiddie, two miles south of Bucyrus and decided to erect a schoolhouse on the southwest corner of Silas Sweney's land; later the building on the farm then owned by Andrew Kerr, on the east side of the pike, two miles south of Bucyrus. It was a small log building, and among the first teachers were Casper Rowse, Harriet Robinson, Abraham Myers and Sarah Butler. In a few years it was replaced by a small frame building and this, in 1877, by the present brick structure. It was known for years as the Beal schoolhouse, and here many a young lawyer of Bucyrus and many a pupil in the high school attended the debating societies and spelling schools held during the winter seasons. Other districts followed with log schoolhouses replaced by frame, and these gave way to the present brick buildings, the first brick being erected in district No. 8 in 1876.

In 1857 Miss Mary Monnett, a daughter of Abraham Monnett, who was attending the Wesleyan Female College at Delaware, made a donation to that college of \$20,000. This liberal donation, occurring as it did, had a very great effect in strengthening that seat of learning and was the first practical effort towards making the Ohio Wesleyan University what it is today. The money was used for the erection of a needed building, which was named Monnett Hall—a name it retains to this day, with the donor's picture occupying a prominent place in the building. Even before the donation Miss Monnett's relatives, being Methodists, attended the college; but in the last half century it is probable that a hundred of the Monnetts or their immediate relatives have obtained their instruction at that institution. One among them, the Hon. Frank S. Monnett, was a graduate of the class of '80; he was admitted to the bar and became one of the successful lawyers of Bucyrus and in this section, and in 1895 was elected by the Republicans as attorney general of the state. For some years the office of attorney general had drifted into minor

importance. The new attorney-general was active, fearless and energetic, and early restored the office to its former position as second only to that of the governor. He was ten years in advance of the political parties on the subject of trusts and combinations, and drifted into the Democratic party, removing his home from Bucyrus to Columbus. He had a collegiate education, a strong voice, and became one of the national speakers for Mr. Bryan in 1908, and it was generally understood that he would be the attorney-general of the United States in Mr. Bryan's cabinet.

Prior to 1830 several roads had been located in Bucyrus township, the Columbus and Sandusky pike entering the township two miles west of its eastern border and running northeast to Bucyrus. In laying out this road Heman Rowse, Nathaniel Plummer and Benjamin Parcher were appointed the viewers in 1824. The same year what is now the Wyandot, or Little Sandusky road, was ordered laid out, entering Bucyrus on its western boundary one mile north of the southwest corner of the township and northwest to Bucyrus. The next year, 1825, the Marion road was established, halfway between the pike and the Wyandot road and running northwest to Bucyrus. These roads, all being arteries from the southern and southwestern part of the state to Bucyrus and the north, were soon thronged with travellers, at first with a weekly line of stages, later tri-weekly, and eventually daily. As a result taverns were started all along these roads. Who kept the first it is impossible to state. But in 1836 a license was issued to Peter Hesser, on payment of \$5, to keep a tavern; also one to Benjamin Warner for \$7; his place was on the pike five miles south of Bucyrus and was known as the "Four-mile Tavern." He came to the county in 1826 from Pennsylvania and kept a tavern for about fifteen years. He was a Quaker, one of the Society of Friends, and his tavern was recognized as a synonym for good cheer. He was hospitable and made all welcome, and many a poor and weary traveller, without money, found rest and refreshment at Benjamin Warner's. Like a Quaker, he said little, but many a weary black, fleeing from slavery, arriving before daylight, found food and shelter during the day and left after

dark, guided to his next station on the underground railroad.

Joshua Bebout in 1838 took out a \$5 license to keep a tavern in the township, and some years later it was taken out by John W. Bebout. Thompson Brown took out a license in 1840 for \$7.50. There were taverns on the Marion road, three miles from Bucyrus, and another in Dallas township; on the Little Sandusky road there was one about three miles from Bucyrus and another some six miles out. All did a good business.

Excepting Bucyrus there are no villages or even settlements in the township, and no store ever existed outside the city. A number of saw-mills were erected in the early days. Young ran a horse-power mill, later changed to waterpower on the Sandusky, a mile southwest of Bucyrus, later Sinn's mill, then the Couts mill, then abandoned, and of which only the ruins now remain, the dam being washed away.

Further down the stream was Danser's dam, where once stood a saw-mill run by waterpower; and still farther was Athey's dam, with another saw-mill, both long since abandoned, the dams washed away and hardly enough ruins left at either place to mark where they once stood.

The plains from the start were almost entirely used for grazing. True, wheat and corn were raised, but the corn mainly for feeding purposes, although fine crops have been produced on the plains. As early as 1852, Linus H. Ross, father of John Ross and grandfather of Linus Ross, reported a yield of 126 bushels to the acre, and the next year E. Barrett reported three acres with an average yield of 129.2 per acre, and the same year Samuel S. Caldwell, three acres, with an average of 124.2 per acre, and in 1859 Joseph Kerr reported one acre yielding 128 bushels. But the bulk of the plains was devoted to cattle raising and cattle grazing, and some flocks of sheep. In 1834 there was a craze for short-horn Durhams in this county, and Robert Kerr brought in some from Pickaway county, and John Ross some from Kentucky. Many farmers devoted their attention to cattle breeding, and also to the fattening and sale of cattle, a thousand head sometimes being held by one man. Abraham Monnett was the cattle king of southern Crawford and northern

Marion, and when but a young man E. B. Monnett made several trips to Illinois driving 100 to 300 head through for his father; also from intermediate points. The trip took weeks. Later followed their sale, the seller sending along a man the first day or two to get the cattle "started," for after one or two days' driving, the cattle had a leader and they followed without any trouble, these trips frequently extending as far as New York.

The plains being low and marshy in many places, and overgrown with tall grass and weeds, decaying each season, it was easy to obliterate traces of the Indian trails. Yet Sylvester Bourne, in his field notes, made in 1817, finds many distinct traces of these Indian trails across the plains. Hulbert, the authority on Indian trails, gives as one of the most prominent a trail commencing west of the mouth of the Scioto, north on the west side of that river, until south of Columbus, where it crosses the river and continues north, passing through or near Bucyrus. This trail is distinctly traced by Bourne's notes, but west of where Hulbert's map would place it. It is marked in sections 35 and 36 in Dallas township, and enters Bucyrus township in section 30, going from section 30 northeast through sections 20, 21, 16, 15, 11 and 1. In section 30, Bucyrus, northwest of the Harvey schoolhouse, perhaps half a mile, the notes show a trail going through the northeast corner of section 24, Dallas township, crossing the river between sections 24 and 25, Dallas, and continuing on to the Indian village at Upper Sandusky. According to writers on ancient trails, this trail from Upper Sandusky continued through southwestern Bucyrus in a southeasterly direction through Dallas and toward Owl Creek (Knox Co.) and to the Tuscarawas region. Bourne's notes show it continued east, crossing the Little Scioto in the northwest quarter section of section 28 (farm of Daniel Rexroth) then northeast near the south side of the Little Scioto through the northwest quarter of section 27 (farm of W. H. Miller) the southwest quarter of section 22 (farm of Wm. Caldwell's heirs) and through sections 23 and 24 into Whetstone township, where one branch went toward Leesville and the other to the Whetstone and followed the north banks of that river into Polk. In the east half of sec-

ton 28 Bucyrus (between the land of Daniel Rexroth and Jonathan Carmean), the trail it met leading northeast was a man trail, and that continued southwest crossing the little Scioto in the south half, section 28 (Carmean farm) and following the Little Scioto through Dallas into Marion county and south to Columbus. The Bourne field notes show a trail from Bucyrus to Upper Sandusky crossed the river just about at the Mansfield street bridge and followed the present Occola road one mile, then ran a little south of it, and following through sections 33, 32 and 31 in Holmes it entered Tod, in the northeast corner of section 36, half a mile south of the Occola road, passing through sections 25 and 26 in Tod, crossed the Brokensword, half a mile southwest of Occola, about on the farm of G. E. Sigler, then west to Upper Sandusky.

As to the military road, over which some of the Pennsylvania troops marched in 1812 to Fort Ferree, Benjamin Sears, who came to Crawford county, in 1837, remembers no trace. At the time he arrived, the Mansfield and Bucyrus road had been laid out, and was in use; it had extended west toward Occola a quarter of a mile past their home, and was in 1837 almost to the Indian reservation line, which was about a mile beyond his father's house. Mr. Sears hunted all over that region, and does not recall a trace of any road. At that time, 1837, he is certain no road was cut through the woods from Bucyrus to Upper Sandusky nor was there any trace of such a road. The road is given on all maps from 1815 to 1825, so it seems it was only used for military purposes; in the dozen years that elapsed from its use to the first coming of the pioneers, it became overgrown with bushes and grass and small trees, leaving no definite trace behind. It is difficult to figure how a road could be cut through the forest, and a generation later, and even less, leave no trace behind. That a body of Pennsylvania troops did pass from Crestline through Bucyrus and on to Upper Sandusky all records show there is no question. Another military road it appears also existed, entering the county north of Galion, passing through southern Whetstone, and southern Bucyrus through Wyandot to Little Sandusky. Of this faint traces are seen in eastern and central Polk township, but all trace is lost for

about three miles in western Polk and eastern Whetstone townships, just before it reaches the plains, where, of course, the open country and decaying vegetation and overflowing swamps would obliterate everything in a very few seasons.

There was an Indian camp existed at an early day, about four miles west of Bucyrus. The Bucyrus Journal of June 10, 1853, contains the following item:

"We were shown the other day a sword, found on May 29, by Jacob Kinsey, about four miles west of this place, at what is called 'Plumb Orchard,' or the 'Old Indian Camp.' The sword bears every appearance of having been made and used by some ancient race, unknown perhaps in this country. The blade is three feet, two inches in length, about one and a quarter inches wide at the hilt, tapering from both sides to the point, which is very sharp. The hilt is covered with a basket of steel, strongly made, and serves as a perfect safeguard to the hand and wrist. It is very much rusted but if there were letters on it, they could easily be seen; there are, however, none. The following figures are found on the basket of the hilt:

6/56

"It is quite a curiosity and may lead to a more careful examination of matters connected with it. It was found with the point in the ground, with a large root practically grown over the hilt. In the same place, we learn, a musket was found a few years ago, which had every appearance of being very old."

The early grave yards of Bucyrus were outside the original plat of the town but now inside the corporation limits. The very first was along Middletown street east of Walnut. Among those known to be buried there were Daniel Beadle, the infant child of Mishael Beadle, who died Sept. 1, 1822; the next burial was the five-year old child of Jacob Kellogg, died Dec. 30, 1822. The first adult was John Deardorff, who died in 1823, and the same year his daughter Margaret was buried here, and in 1824 his son William. Rachel Kellogg was buried here in 1824, and her father, John Kellogg, in 1825.

In 1824 the Carys had a grave yard across the river, in what was known years ago as the Henry orchard, just south of the present Italy

Trinity cemetery. The first burial here was in 1824, Rachel Cary, wife of Lewis Cary, and that same year was buried Elizabeth Bucklin, the mother of Albigena Bucklin and Mrs. Samuel Norton. Daniel McMichael was buried here in 1825, and also Seth Holmes the same year; also Timothy Kirk and wife. In this yard was buried in 1827, Peter, the colored servant of Lewis Cary, the first colored man ever in Bucyrus.

The next burial ground was the Tiffin grave yard, located on land donated by Amos Clark, and still in existence as a cemetery, but for many years unused as a burial site. The first burial was that of Samuel Yost, the infant son of Abraham Yost, who died May 12, 1827. In these grounds are the last resting place of Samuel Norton, who died April 18, 1856, and his wife Mary Norton, who died April 29, 1859, the first pioneers of Bucyrus. Two other graves there are Thomas Howey, died May 27, 1835, and Joseph Knott, died Nov. 5, 1826, both reported as soldiers who served in the Revolutionary war. Among others buried here of the early pioneers were Isaac H. Allen, the first prosecuting attorney of the county; Elias Cronebaugh who was killed accidentally at the building of the first court house on Dec. 4, 1830; Matthew and Elizabeth Free, Robert Foster, John Heinlen, Abraham, John and Daniel Hahn, Elisha Kent, John Kanzleiter, Darius Langdon, Hugh and William McCullough, Hugh McCracken, Matthew McMichael, William V. Marquis, William Magers, John J. Mollenkopf, John Nimmons, Thomas Parks, William Robinson, Thomas Rogers, Conrad Roth, Christian Sexauer, Henry and James Sell, William F. Schindler, John Stine-man, Benjamin and Joseph Spahr, James and Matthew Tate, Jonathan Timberlin.

In 1830 the Lutheran grave yard was

started, known as the Southern grave yard. It was outside the corporation, and was on the west side of Spring street, between Rensselaer and Warren. When it was abandoned all the bodies were removed to Oakwood cemetery. Among the pioneers originally buried there were George Aumiller, Christopher Boyer, Isaac Ditty, Peter and George Lauck, Peter Miller, Abraham Myers.

There was a grave yard, two miles west of Bucyrus on the Wyandot road, where Joseph Young and many of his family were buried. The first known burial was that of William Young, who died Oct. 25, 1839, aged 77 years.

In the Monnett chapel grave yard the first burial was Margaret Slagle, who died Aug. 22, 1841. John W. Shaw, colonel of the 34th O. V. I., is buried here; also Abram Monnett, who died Aug. 12, 1854. Jeremiah Monnett, the founder of the church, died Sept. 1, 1864, and is buried here.

One mile north of the Monnett chapel was the original Monnett grave yard, on the land of Isaac Monnett. The first known burial was John Monnett, who died Nov. 26, 1831, aged 26 years.

Mt. Zion church has a grave yard, and the first recorded interment is the McIlwain twins, who died Sept. 25, 1866. Another grave there is Esther White, who died Oct. 22, 1884, in the 80th year of her age.

Five miles west of Bucyrus is the Streib grave yard, and the first known interment was Mary Zimmerman on Feb. 17, 1867. Many buried here are over seventy years of age, J. G. Mellenkopp, who died Oct. 18, 1886, being then in his 93d year, and Rev. Michael Streib, who died May 4, 1897, being in his 86th year; Christopher Spiegle, 84; John Steinhilber, 83, and Michael Snyder, 81.

CHAPTER X

CHATFIELD TOWNSHIP

The Erection of Chatfield Township—Topography and Drainage—The Cranberry Industry—Pioneers and Early Settlers—German Immigration—Early Industries—Rearing Silkworms—Taverns—The McKinley Graves—Justices—North Liberty and Its Founder—Richville—Chatfield P. O. Established—Postmasters—Grove Hill P. O.—Schools and Churches—Cemeteries.

The farmer sat in his easy chair
Smoking his pipe of clay,
While his hale old wife with busy care
Was clearing the dinner away.
—Charles G. Eastman.

March 6, 1828, Chatfield township was erected by the Commissioners of Crawford county. Prior to that time it had been a part of Cranberry township, but the building of the pike road from Bucyrus to Sandusky, the large amount of travel over that road, and the tendency of settlers to enter land along the most traveled routes, had made the western part of Cranberry as populous as the eastern, so the citizens in the western portion presented a petition to the commissioners for a division of the township and the request was granted. Cranberry at that time was six miles deep and eight and a half wide, and the four western miles were taken off and the new township was named Chatfield, after Silas and Oliver Chatfield. The division left Cranberry the same as it is at present. At the same time Lykins was erected six miles square—the present Lykins and the western mile of the present Chatfield. When Wyandot county was created by the Legislature in 1845, it necessitated a rearrangement of the western townships of the county, and the eastern mile of Lykins was attached to Chatfield, making both townships five miles square, as they exist today.

Chatfield township is one of the most fertile sections of Crawford county. Crossed by

those extensive glacial ridges which extend from east to west in the northern part of the state, it has the advantage of long and gradual slopes which give it excellent drainage. The soil is chiefly alluvial in the eastern part, while the western portion contains more clay. Its principal drainage is Sycamore creek which, with several branches, covers almost the entire township. In the northern part Silver creek passes to the west entering Seneca county on its way to the Sandusky, while in the southern section of the township are small branches that find their way to the Broken-sword.

Many of the Wyandot Indians roamed over Chatfield township as late as 1830, as they came every autumn and camped near the cranberry marshes in the southeastern part of the township. They often remained all winter, the squaws gathering the berries, while the men engaged in the manlier occupations of hunting and trapping. The cranberries and skins were taken by them on their ponies to Sandusky or Bucyrus, and here exchanged for a few necessities, more trinkets, and still more "Sandusky water," the latter an inferior whisky which was a bad investment for poor "Lo." The white settlers were not long in discovering that the cranberry industry was a profitable one, and the same rule prevailed in Chatfield, as elsewhere, of the survival of the fittest, and the Indians were gradually driven from the region. The influx of settlers, with the clearing of the land, no longer left that

section a hunting ground, and in 1843 the few of the Wyandots who occasionally drifted into the township joined with their tribe and turned their faces toward the setting sun, typical of the departed glories of their race, and found a new home in the reservation allotted to them in far away Kansas.

The first settler in Chatfield township was Jacob Whetstone, who as early as 1820 roamed through the woods hunting and trapping. He built for himself a cabin about a mile and a half northwest of the present village of Chatfield on the bank of the Sycamore. He had a wife and family and cleared about an acre of land. But his principle support was the rifle, and the products of his skill, carried to Sandusky or Bucyrus on foot, furnished the necessities of life the forest failed to supply. Later George Stuckman "squatted" near him, another hunter, but owning no land, supporting his family by his rifle. As the first settlers came these hunters were employed by them to secure the game while the real pioneers put in their time clearing away the forest. They assisted the settlers in erecting their first cabins, and at times in the work of the forest and field. But manual labor was irksome to them, and both moved with their families to the west where the game was still plentiful.

Another early settler was John Henry, who devoted his entire time to hunting and trapping. He was an expert shot, careful and provident, and from the sale of his furs secured sufficient money to purchase a farm in section 19, and as the country became more settled and game became scarcer, he devoted less attention to hunting and more to farming.

As early as 1824 the road, which later became the Columbus and Sandusky Pike, was in existence from Columbus through Bucyrus to Sandusky and there was already much travel along this route. Settlers began locating along this road, among the first being Silas and Oliver Chatfield, James and John Robinson, William Spanable, William Champion and David Clute, the Chatfields entering land near the present village of that name and Champion and Spanable north of Chatfield.

Among other early settlers were Ira Chase, Demetry Winterhalter, John Hamilton, Thaddeus Kent, David Tipton, Ichabod Smith,

who came about 1828; John Armitage, Luther C. Flint, David Kimball, John Mitchell, Daniel Shaffstall, in 1829; Lloyd Ady, Jacob Bible, Richard Davidson, Samuel Foote, Sidney Holt, William McPherson, Truman Wilkinsson, Jonas Yingling, in 1830; and Nathan Anthony, Jacob Bunce, John, Benjamin and Ephraim Clements, Richard Frisbie, Adam Fauser, in 1831.

These settlers were mostly of English descent, and came to Chatfield from the eastern counties of the state, having previously emigrated from New England. They entered land along the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, which being an outlet both north and south soon became lined with the log cabins of these and other settlers. Many of them became early prominent in township affairs. In 1831 Ichabod Smith was elected justice of the peace, Richard Davidson in 1834, and Daniel Shaffstall in 1837; Richard Davidson was also township clerk in 1833, and David Clute and John Mitchell were trustees the same year; Luther C. Flint was appointed the first postmaster in 1834 by Andrew Jackson.

As early as 1832 was an influx of Germans, coming direct from the mother country. In later years their friends were sent for and eventually Chatfield and surrounding townships were so strongly settled by this nationality that public and private business was best conducted in the German language, and at the national and state elections, the tickets were printed in both English and German. These German settlers were steady and industrious, temperate and frugal; they labored early and late, cleared the forests and reclaimed the marshes, and half a century later, in times of monetary depression, when the business men of Bucyrus had need of cash to meet some pressing emergency they took a hurried drive to Chatfield township and never came back empty-handed.

Among the Germans and others arriving in the thirties were the following:

1832—George Brown, Edward Biggs, Jacob Bright, George Carrothers, Henry Durr, Harris Garton, John Heckenlively, John G. Karg, John G. Long, Benjamin Lindsley, Jacob Nigh, John Scott and five sons, Isaac, Solomon, George, William and John H.

1833—Daniel Brindley, Jacob Gross, Chris-

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three main periods: the colonial period, the revolutionary period, and the federal period. The colonial period is characterized by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The revolutionary period is marked by the American Revolution and the establishment of the new government. The federal period is the period of the growth and development of the United States as a nation.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three main periods: the colonial period, the revolutionary period, and the federal period. The colonial period is characterized by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The revolutionary period is marked by the American Revolution and the establishment of the new government. The federal period is the period of the growth and development of the United States as a nation.

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tian Hipp, William Koenig, Gottleib and Michael Lutz, Jacob Regala, Peter Reidel, Thomas Timony, Peter Wieter, George Widde, John Winterholter, James Adams.

1834—Hugh Goshorn, Jacob L. Gurwell, Abraham Harmon, Benjamin Hilliar, John G. Ott, Benjamin Royce, Jacob Schlater, B. Dimock.

1835—Johannes Burgbacher, John Fissel, Thomas Johnson, William King, David and James McKinley, George Shaffer.

1836—William Kollb, Spencer Moffitt, Timothy Park, Nathan Rich.

1837—George Leonhart, David Spore.

As their names indicate some of these settlers were of English or Scotch-Irish origin. David McKinley above mentioned being no less a personage than the great grandfather of the late President McKinley, and James McKinley his grandfather. These settlers located in different parts of the township, and their log cabins and clearings soon began to encroach on the primeval forest, their settlements being the germ of that advanced civilization, and well cultivated farms and comfortable homesteads that meet the eye on every hand today. The substantial and well furnished residences which the farmer of today regards as necessary to his comfort and respectability would doubtless have been regarded by them as palatial, and they would no doubt have looked on such modern furnishings as brussels carpets, cane-seated or plush furniture, pianos and all the various nicknacks in which the modern housewife takes such pride, as scandalous superfluities.

They experienced the same inconvenience of those in other portions of the county. Money was scarce, and besides clearing their land, and making their own crude furniture they obtained needed cash by working on the turnpike then being constructed, or leaving the farm during the summer to the care of their wives and children, went on foot to the western part of the state, where they obtained employment on the Miami canal, then building between the Maumee river and Dayton, and the cash obtained for their labor they promptly invested in additional land.

One of these settlers was Jacob Shaffer, who came from Germany in 1833, at the age of 18, settling in Stark county, and in two years

saved \$50, when he came to Chatfield township with his wife and entered forty acres of land in section 3. He built his log cabin, and it was pointed out for several years as the best house in that neighborhood. His land was all forest, and the first year he cleared three acres, which he planted in wheat. Shaffer was one of those who walked over sixty miles to Paulding county to obtain needed money by working on the canal.

George Leonhart came to America in 1833, and having \$600, invested it in land in Stark county, which he later sold at an advance of \$200, and came to Chatfield where he started with 160 acres, adding to his land as the years passed until his holdings were nearly 1,000 acres.

Gottleib Lutz came to Chatfield in 1833, and his brother Michael about the same time. Gottleib started with forty acres in the woods where he built his cabin. He was married in Germany to Eva Kibler, and his wife accompanied him to their new home. Like the others they were much annoyed by the wolves whose depredations on stock left the sheep-pens and pig-styes tenantless.

William Kalb came to Crawford county in 1833, settling first in Holmes township where he remained three years clearing the land, and in February, 1836, removing to Chatfield township where he had purchased 110 acres of land in section 19, the price being \$400, less than four dollars an acre. Three acres of this land was already cleared. He planted his crops among the stumps, and in some places harvested them with a butcher-knife.

Christian Hipp came from Germany with William Kalb in 1833, and settled in Chatfield township that same year. Accompanying him was his 11-year old son Frederick Hipp, who when he became of age learned the trade of a wagon maker in Bucyrus, went into business at Chatfield, was one of the early postmasters of the village, justice of the peace for twenty-one years, only resigning in 1882, on account of his removal to Bucyrus, having been elected probate judge of the county.

Johannes Burgbacher settled in the north-western part of Chatfield in 1835, purchasing eighty acres of land in section 7. Here he died in 1842, and on his eighteen year old son John devolved the support of his family. The

day before the fourth of July in 1849 John married Susanna M. Koenig, a daughter of one of the pioneers, and later he became active in the affairs of the township. He was first elected justice of the peace in 1856, and re-elected in 1859 and 1862. Retired from the office long enough to serve as county commissioner for two terms, and at the expiration of his services as commissioner, in 1872, he was again elected justice, and re-elected every three years until his last election in 1899, making thirty-six years as justice of the peace, the banner record of the county.

One of the first industries of the county was a cooper shop started by William Koenig, who arrived from Germany in 1833. David or Daniel Shaffstall built a sawmill on Sycamore creek as early as 1834, this being one of the first industries in the township. It was located where there was quite a slope of land toward the mill on the opposite side from the stream, and often in winter, when this slope was covered by snow or ice, the logs were rolled down it to the mill. After being operated for nearly twenty years by Mr. Shaffstall, it passed into other hands for ten years and was again disposed of and finally abandoned.

As early as 1832 there were two taverns on the turnpike about a mile north of Richville, one kept by Richard Frisbie and the other by Nathan Anthony. They were located on opposite sides of the pike, were two-story frame buildings, and both were well patronized, as this turnpike was largely used by settlers from the central part of the state, who passed along to the northern markets on Lake Erie, with large droves of hogs or cattle, or with grain-loaded wagons, and these drovers being a thirsty and hungry tribe, they seldom passed a tavern without stopping a few moments to refresh the inner man.

Another tavern was opened in 1833 near the southern boundary of the township by Garton Frislen, and still another was built about this time in the extreme northern part, which, however, bore a somewhat bad reputation, as a resort of carousers or even worse characters, though nothing more serious seems to have been proved against it except excessive drinking and some gambling on the part of its frequenters. It was at one time, however, suspected of being a resort of coun-

terfeiters, and the suspicion may have been well founded, as at a later period some implements such as counterfeiters use, were discovered in an old shed near the tavern. With this tavern was also connected a distillery having two copper stills, having a united capacity of about thirty gallons. After this place had been conducted for about ten years the landlord was forced by popular opinion to sell out, and he moved to another locality, and a public nuisance was ended.

The Richard Frisbie tavern and the Senate House kept by Nathan Anthony were at the crossing about a mile north of the present village of Chatfield, where the pike is crossed by the road running from Plymouth to Sycamore and McCutchenville, which was a much traveled east and west road in the early days. Other taverns along the pike prior to 1840 were kept by Luther C. Flint, Jacob Bunn, Samuel Webber and Harris Garton, the Shade House kept by a brother of Samuel Shade, who ran a tavern in the northern part of the township, also the tavern of Nathan Plummer. Later Martin Wirt had a tavern south of Chatfield which he advertised as a "temperance inn," and near him Phillip Moffitt had a tavern. L. D. Johnson fitted up grounds at considerable expense south of Chatfield, and established a sort of summer resort hotel, which was known as the "Everglade Retreat." It was a great place for picnic parties and dances, but proving unprofitable was discontinued, and Johnson moved to Bucyrus, and purchased the McCoy House, now the Deal.

In 1837 Jacob Reidel built an ashery near Richville, which was conducted for about ten years. The majority of asheries in those days were run in connection with stores, as owing to the scarcity of money, business was largely conducted on a system of barter and exchange. Goods were exchanged for the ashes, which were subsequently manufactured into potash.

In 1840 John Lucas, with his widowed daughter, Mrs. Sarah Breston, started a silk manufacturing industry in Chatfield township. They reared the silkworms from eggs obtained in Eastern cities, feeding them on the leaves of the few mulberry trees found growing in the woods. The attempt was only partially successful, owing chiefly to the difficulty of ob-

taining a sufficient supply of mulberry plants. Some good silk was made, however, and found a ready market in Bucyrus or Sandusky city and the enterprise was carried on for some twelve years, when it was finally abandoned. No cloth was manufactured, although neckties and ribbons were woven by Mrs. Breston. The buildings were located in the northeastern part of the township, and were visited by many people from all over the county and elsewhere. Mr. Lucas and his daughter were of English descent and were educated and refined people; their business, if not wholly successful, was an object lesson in intelligent enterprise and as such was probably not without its fruits.

Among the prominent early settlers in the northern part of Chatfield was the Scott family, whose members were industrious and intelligent citizens, having a large share in the building up and improvement of the township. A member of this family, John H. Scott, a son of the original settler, was one of the contractors on the turnpike and in addition to money, had received an extensive tract of land adjoining the turnpike as part payment for his services. After residing in Chatfield for many years, the Scotts sold out and moved farther west.

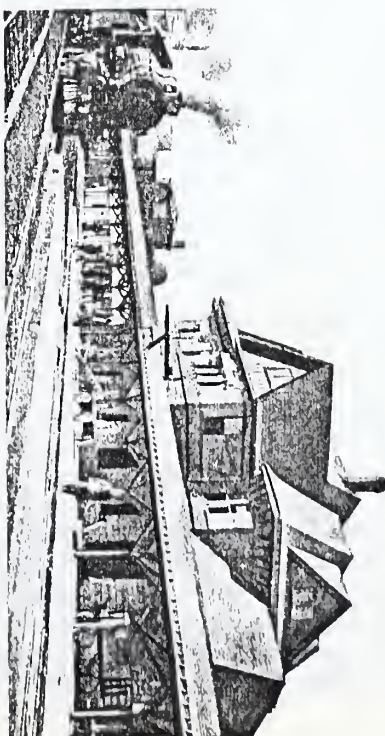
About 1838 a wool-carding factory was erected in the northern part of Chatfield by Martin & Hilliar, the building being a two story frame. The business was carried on for some eight or ten years, when it was abandoned, the proprietors taking up farming, as a more profitable industry.

James McKinley has been mentioned as one of the early settlers of Chatfield township. He was the grandfather of President Wm. McKinley. He settled on the pike, south of Chatfield, near where German Lutheran church now stands, and near the site where his cabin stood is now the brick school house of that district. When he came to Crawford county he was accompanied by his brother Ephraim who settled in Bucyrus, and married Hannah McCreary, a sister of the late Thomas McCreary of Bucyrus. Both the brothers were carpenters, and a number of buildings in Bucyrus, Holmes, Lykins and Chatfield townships were built by them. When James moved to his farm in Chatfield all his sons accompanied

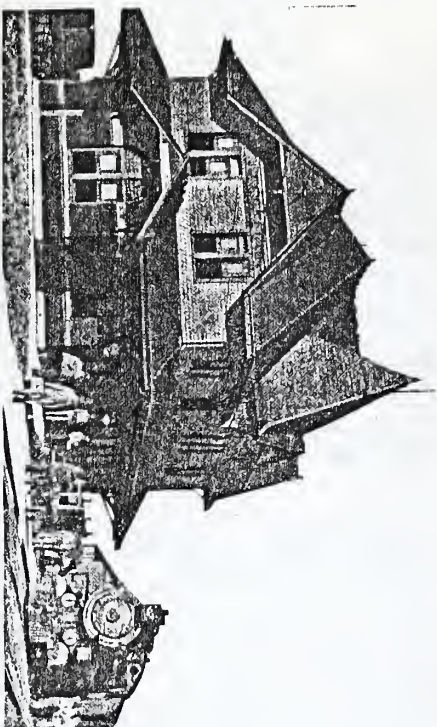
him, excepting William, the father of the president. There was also with him his father, David McKinley, and his mother-in-law, Hannah C. Rose, both great-grandparents of President McKinley. David McKinley was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was born in 1755, and died in August, 1840, and was buried on the farm of his son James. A week later the mother-in-law of James McKinley died and she was buried beside David McKinley. The land was owned by David McKinley, and in 1844 it was sold by James McKinley and he moved to Lykins township, a little over a mile west of Lykins. At this new home on August 14, 1846, there was a double wedding, one daughter, Hannah, marrying T. J. Tilford, and another daughter, Ellen, marrying James Winters. On Christmas day, 1853, another daughter, Martha, was married to Stephen Waller. The parents had moved to South Bend, Indiana, where both died on the same day on the fortieth anniversary of their marriage in 1847, and were buried in the same grave. James McKinley, the grandfather of the president, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and passed through this section during the war, and was so favorably impressed with the country that it eventually led to his location in the county. In disposing of the farm the David McKinley heirs still retained control of the burial site, and on the death of James it passed to his son William, the father of President McKinley. More than a half a century passed, and the stones that once marked the last resting place of the ancestors of a president of the United States had long since mouldered into decay, the graves alone remained, grass grown and briar covered, when the name of McKinley became known through the length and breadth of the land, and the old settlers recalled the fact that the grandfather of one of the nation's greatest men had once made his home among them. The coming president, then governor of the state, visited the site, and at his request the little churchyard was extended to include the McKinley burial plot, and in the extreme southeastern corner of the yard can be seen the two stones, erected by the president of the United States, and bearing the simple inscriptions:



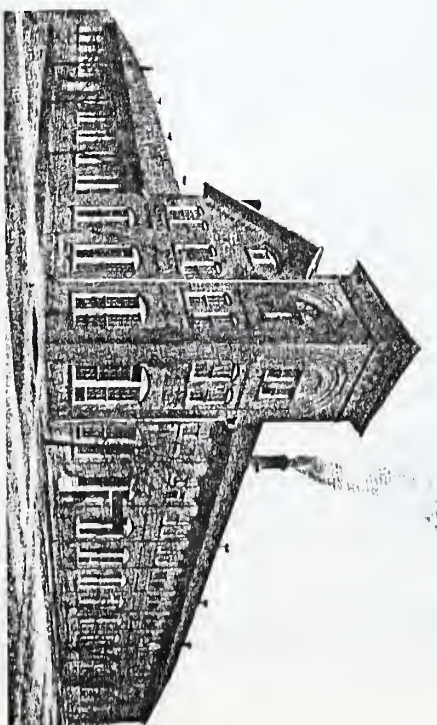
PLANING MILL OF GALLION LUMBER CO.



BIG 4 DEPOT, GALLION, O.



ERIE RAILROAD DEPOT, GALLION, O.



PLANT OF E. M. FREESE & CO. GALLION, O.



DAVID MCKINLEY
 REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
 Born 1755, Died 1840.
 HANNAH C. ROSE
 Born 1757, Died 1840.

In 1830 one of the pioneers was Richard Davidson. His father, George Davidson was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a cousin of the ill fated Colonel Crawford. Richard was born in Virginia on May 28, 1799, on land which was granted to his father by the government for services in the Revolution, but the title was never perfected and the land passed into other hands. George Davidson went to Knox county, Ohio, and in 1830 his son Richard came to Crawford, settling on land just southeast of Chatfield, and in 1834 was one of the first justices of the county, serving for three terms.

The complete list of justices of Chatfield township is as follows: Ichabod Smith—1831-34; Richard Davidson—1834-37-40; Daniel Shaffstall—1837-40-43-49; Levi Caskey—1846; James Gibson—1846; John Roberts—1849; Demetry Winterhalter—1849; Ormond W. Johnson—1852; Wilson Stewart—1852-55-58; Simon Nelsger—1853; John Burgbacher — 1856-59-62-71-75-78-81, 84, 87-90-93-99; Frederick Hipp—1861-64-67-70-73-76-79; J. H. Davidson—1865-68-82; John H. Lust—1885; John Guiss—1888-91-95-98; D. H. Angene—1894-95; Joseph H. Mollenkop—1896; F. H. Barth—1898-01-07-11; and C. F. Hammer—1903.

The first town laid out in Chatfield township was by John Henry who came to the township in 1824 as a hunter. From the profits of his marksmanship he bought land in section 19 a mile south of the present village of Chatfield, but he was not cut out for a farmer. In those early days stock was allowed to run at large, and the hogs soon grew wild. As a protection settlers marked their stock so that even the hogs when wild could be identified. These marks were made a matter of township record, as the following from a township clerk's book in the possession of Frederick Hipp shows:

"Thomas Johnson's ear mark for his cattle and hogs is a square crop off the left ear and a slit in the same."

"Adrian Hoblitzell's ear mark for cattle and hogs is a slit in both ears."

"John Davidson's ear mark for cattle and hogs is a swallow fork in each ear."

If the ears of the hogs held out it is probable that each settler had his distinguishing brand. There were many wild hogs in the early days, and also many not marked, but when a settler shot a hog it was the almost invariable custom to return the dead animal to its owner. John Henry was an expert shot with the rifle; he disliked farming, and it was generally reported by his neighbors that many of their hogs found their way into his larder. At any rate he salted down large quantities of pork, and realized considerable money by selling this pork to his neighbors. One day he sold a barrel of this pork to Richard Davidson, who lived about a mile from him, and after Henry left, Davidson humorously remarked to his wife: "Well, we are only buying back our own pork."

John Henry concluded to lay out a town along the pike, so in the summer of 1834, he sent for the surveyor of the county, Thomas C. Swency, and a town of forty-one lots was platted along both sides of the pike. The plat was filed in the recorder's office at Bucyrus on June 9, 1834, and showed the location as being on "the north half of the southeast quarter of section No. 19 Chatfield township." It was nearly a mile south of the present village of Chatfield. The town was called North Liberty, the Pike was the principal street and was called Bucyrus street; west of this was a street running north and south called Poplar and east of Bucyrus street was Sycamore. There was but one east and west street, which was called Cranberry, but for lack of east and west streets it had an alley on each side. There were sixteen lots on Bucyrus street, eight on each side, seventeen on Poplar and eight on Sycamore. The prospects of the town were good, with a daily line of stages passing along the road, with Bucyrus nine miles to the south and Caroline eight to the north. The Bucyrus Journal, of June 1834, thus mentions the enterprise:

"John Henry, sr., has laid off a new town to be called North Liberty, in the center of Chatfield township, and offers lots for sale on



July 10th. The town is nine miles north of Bucyrus, on the Columbus and Sandusky pike, on which there is a daily line of mail stages. the county road from Cranberry to Sycamore crosses the turnpike at the town."

When the town was originally laid out John Henry had his house on the land and near was a small frame which had been erected by Demetry Winterhalter. The two first settlers in the new town were Jacob Bibble and John Winterhalter, who built houses into which they moved with their families, two other families coming soon after. The place never advanced to the dignity of having a store or a tavern. There were taverns north and south of the village, and half a mile south, in 1839 Jacob Kronenbach started a store with about \$300 worth of goods, which he had purchased in Bucyrus; this store was continued until about 1851 when the proprietor died and the store was discontinued. The only industry ever in the village was the ashery of Jacob Reidel. The serious drawback to the town was the proprietor himself. He was openly accused by his neighbors of shooting their hogs. On one occasion several settlers while hunting near the cranberry marsh heard the crack of a rifle, and creeping through the brush saw Henry in the act of cutting up a hog he had just slain. One of them indignantly fired, bringing Henry down with a shot in the leg. However, after shooting him they carried him home on a stretcher, and ever after he was called "Hog Henry." He made no complaint of the shooting, rather gloried in the name, and as soon as he was able to be about again his supply of pork was kept up as before. His town was known all over as "Hog Town," and without a store or a tavern or a friend it died a natural death, Henry eventually removing to the west.

In May, 1840, the village of Richville was laid out and platted by William Fitzimmons, the county surveyor, on the land of Nathan Rich, the promoter of the new town and the sole proprietor, and the plat was filed in the recorder's office May 4, 1840. It was laid out on the southeast quarter of section 18, and consisted of nineteen lots. The Pike road was the main street, and was called Harrison street; east of it was a north and south street called Sycamore. One street ran east and west

called Washington. Nathan Rich was of English descent, and about 1837 had erected a story and a half frame on the present site of the village. The second house was built by John Robbins and the third by John Pugh, both locating there immediately after the laying out of the town. Pugh engaged in the manufacture of shingles and siding, which business he continued for a number of years, finally moving west. His charges were from 25 to 50 cents per hundred for the shingles. He made his siding by splitting out the rough clapboards, and afterward shaving them down to the required thickness, the shingles being prepared in much the same manner. He had a son who was constitutionally and resolutely opposed to manual labor, which no amount of punishment could make him perform, but who was a particularly bright scholar. This son subsequently became a member of congress from the western district to which the family had moved. His conduct, however, with respect to shirking physical labor cannot be held up as an example to youths of the present day, as not all boys who are thus idle become congressmen, the rule applying rather in the opposite direction.

Mr. Rich, who founded the village, also opened the first store, beginning with about \$75 worth of notions, which he kept chiefly to exchange for ashes, as he owned one of the largest asheries in the county, manufacturing as high as twenty-five tons of pearlash per annum. He paid from three to five cents per bushel for the ashes, or gave notions, at the same rate, in exchange. The pearlash was sold in Bucyrus or Sandusky city at a handsome profit.

In the same year in which he founded the town Mr. Rich also built a saw and grist-mill. It was a large two-story frame building, furnished with one set of "niggerhead" stones and with a large "up and down" saw. The only grain ground was corn, and that only to a limited extent, but the saw-mill did a good business. These industries, including the ashery, attracted settlers to the village, which before long began to assume an air of prosperity. New houses were erected and stores and other business enterprises were opened. The first real store in town was kept by John Robbins, who began in 1840 with a general assort-

ment valued at about \$800. After conducting the business for six years he sold out and removed to Wyandot county.

His successor was, singularly enough, a man of the same name, John Robbins, who for ten years kept a large general stock and did a fair business, after which he also sold out and removed to some other locality.

The first saloon in town was kept by John Quaintance, who also sold groceries. The whiskey, the stock of which at the start scarcely ever exceeded a jugful, was sold at three cents per drink. Mr. Quaintance's stock of groceries, which included coffee, was also very small. He had as an assistant a bright youth of sixteen summers—or winters—who on a certain occasion, as narrated by a former historian, evinced a singular inaptitude for business. It seems that while Mr. Quaintance was out buying paper rags or engaged in some other outside business, a citizen came in with about fifteen pounds weight of rags, which he wished to exchange for coffee. The youth, after weighing the rags, weighed out the same number of pounds of coffee, which he handed over as an even exchange, and was much hurt subsequently to find his business abilities seriously questioned by his employer. After conducting his store for a number of years Mr. Quaintance finally closed out his stock and retired. Another saloon was opened not long afterward by a man named Kaler who, however, did not remain long in the business.

In 1839 Lorenzo Bartimess, a practical distiller, erected buildings on a somewhat large scale for the manufacture of whiskey and brandy. They were furnished with two copper stills, one containing about eight barrels and the other four and both together turned out from ten to thirty gallons per day, the liquor being of fair quality. This distillery commanded an extensive patronage and was the most profitable enterprise in the township. Late in the seventies the distillery was discontinued owing to the intervention of the United States officials.

A store building was erected in the town in 1864 by Hipp & Robinson and furnished with \$6,000 worth of goods. The business proved profitable for a short time only, being unfavorably affected by the general decline in prices on the conclusion of the war. The

partners continued for five years, however, at the end of which time they sold out for \$3,000, having sustained large losses. Markley & Durr, who bought the store conducted it for several years, but they also found it unprofitable and finally gave it up. Previous to Hipp & Robinson's undertaking a man named George Maltz had opened a store a little south of the village, in 1854, with a stock of goods valued at \$2,500. He continued in business for about ten years, luckily or wisely closing out just before war prices began to decline. Michael Hall succeeded Maltz, and was in business about four years, but the investment was not a profitable one and he closed up his stock. Other merchants in Richville were Hiram Lyons, in 1859; Frederick and William Achbaugh, and Jacob Buckman, who carried stock to the amount of \$2,000 to \$3,000, Mohroff & Lutz, J. M. Durr. August Muth kept the principal store of the village for many years, being succeeded by his son-in-law, Joseph Mollencop. The first physician in the village was Dr. A. B. Fairbanks, locating there soon after the town was started.

In 1830 Chatfield township had a population of ninety people, and this was increased by the census of 1840 to six hundred and eighty. After 1830 the settlement of the township was rapid, the completion of the Columbus and Sandusky Pike making land along that road desirable. On March 8, 1834, a postoffice was established in the township, called Chatfield, named after the township. It was located north of the present village at the cross roads where the Frisbie tavern was situated. The first postmaster was L. C. Flint. One of the early postmasters was Harris Garton, who came to Bucyrus in 1822, married Louisa Norton, and moved to Chatfield. When John Henry laid out his town of North Liberty attempts were made to have the post office removed to that place, but the lack of a store or tavern there and the feeling of the people against the town and its owner prevented its removal. In 1848 the post office was removed to Richville, that place having become a business center, Dr. A. B. Fairbanks being the first postmaster. The name, however, remained Chatfield, and eventually the little village dropped the name of Richville, and is now known by all as Chatfield. Among

the postmasters at Chatfield were Wilson Stewart, who was elected county commissioner and removed to Bucyrus; Frederick Hipp, who followed Wilson Stewart in 1856, twenty-five years later removed to Bucyrus, having been elected probate judge. His son-in-law, James H. Robinson, was postmaster from 1867 to 1870, and came to Bucyrus as county surveyor, and later was auditor of the county for two terms; it was under the administration of Mr. Robinson that Chatfield first secured a daily mail service. Today it has several mails a day, and there are two rural routes on which carriers start daily to deliver the mail at the homes of all the farmers in that section.

Prior to the removal of the postoffice to Chatfield, the postmasters were tavern keepers, the taverns in the early days being the most frequented place, in the various sections. The county records show tavern licenses granted to Luther C. Strong, Samuel Webber and Harris Garton during the years they were postmasters. The following are the different postmasters at Chatfield with the date of their appointment:

L. C. Flint, March 8, 1834; B. Dimock, April 4, 1837; S. P. Webber, April 9, 1838; Richard Frisbie, March 2, 1839; Harris Garton, November 9, 1841; Richard Frisbie, July 6, 1843; A. B. Fairbanks, July 5, 1848; John Roberts, March 11, 1850; L. D. Johnson, March 15, 1851; James M. Stewart, July 16, 1853; Wilson Stewart, May 31, 1856; Frederick Hipp, August 1, 1856; J. Pitezal, July 26, 1861; George W. Moltz, September 19, 1861; M. R. Hull, December 5, 1863; William Aschbacher, June 22, 1865; James H. Robinson, July 29, 1867; C. D. Markley, May 2, 1870; William Aschbacher, July 5, 1871; Charles D. Markley, February 3, 1873; William Holste, July 17, 1876; William Mohrhoff, March 31, 1879; Elizabeth Mohrhoff, April 23, 1885; August Muth, January 27, 1886; Harrison Williams, April 19, 1892; H. A. Williams, November 11, 1892; L. F. Kibler, June 8, 1894; Joseph H. Mollenkop, May 9, 1898.

The people in the southern part of the township in 1863 petitioned the government for a postoffice. The request was granted and a postoffice established about seven miles north

of Bucyrus in the Hopple-Klink neighborhood. The postoffice was called Grove Hill, and Frederick Rapp was appointed postmaster March 30, 1863; he was succeeded by Philip J. Moffitt October 5, 1868, and he by Isaac Anderson June 11, 1873, and sixteen days later, on June 27, the office was discontinued.

The advancement of any community is usually in proportion to its educational facilities. In this respect Chatfield township has kept up with the times. The educational movement was inaugurated in the summer of 1834 by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, who opened a school in her own dwelling at North Liberty. She was a lady of refinement and education, though little is known of her previous history. She taught several terms of school of three months each, charging her pupils—of whom she had some twelve or fifteen—one dollar each for the term. After her removal from the neighborhood, school was kept in a frame building erected in 1836 on the turnpike near Richville. John Rissell was one of the first teachers here. A few years later two more school-houses were erected—one about a mile northwest of the village and the other about a mile and a half south on the turnpike. An early teacher in the school in the northern part was Mrs. Sarah Breston, previously mentioned in this chapter as having been engaged in rearing silkworms with her father, John Lucas. Several teachers, however, had preceded her, whose names are now forgotten. After the division of the township into school districts, each had a frame schoolhouse, and the old log schoolhouse fell into disuse. Several of the township schools were taught in the German language, owing to the large proportion of settlers of that nationality. John H. Davidson was in former years a potent factor in the educational work of the township, and was the first teacher in the first brick schoolhouse. Some of the most efficient teachers in adjacent townships were educated in Chatfield.

The first division of the township into school districts was on November 11, 1833, when the trustees held a meeting and divided the township into three school districts. The township was then four miles wide and six deep, and the northern two miles, extending across the township was district No. 1, the central two miles district No. 2, and the south-

ern two miles district No. 3. The township now has eight school districts, with a brick school house in each one, the first township in the county to have all its schoolhouses of brick.

The spiritual needs of Chatfield township were early looked after by ministers who came from Bucyrus and other parts of the county, some of whom organized churches or religious societies. The German Lutheran and the German Reformed churches were organized soon after the large influx of German settlers in or about 1832. Meetings in the cabins of the settlers, which, in fact, was the general custom until 1837, at which time the German societies fitted up a large log cabin exclusively for church purposes, and it was thus used for many years the building subsequently becoming a schoolhouse. The log cabin above mentioned was succeeded by a large, almost square structure, having four windows and a door and constructed of black walnut lumber. Here also a Sabbath school was organized. An early revival increased the membership of the church to such an extent that even this building was scarcely large enough to hold the usual congregation. In the late seventies or thereabouts, the congregation divided, the Lutherans retaining the old building and the Reformers erecting a new and more imposing one a short distance east on the turnpike.

In 1844 the Baptists erected a church on the turnpike in the southern part of the township, which building is still standing. Not far away is a quiet little cemetery, where repose the remains of some of Chatfield's best known and most beloved citizens of former days.

About 1846 the Dunkards built a church just across the line in Seneca county, near the northwest corner of Chatfield, which drew many members from the latter county. Many years afterward it was moved across the line into Chatfield, and the old building was finally replaced by a new and more commodious structure.

As early as 1832 the Methodists held services in the cabins of the settlers, being supplied with occasional preachers by the minister from Bucyrus and traveling missionaries. Later, as the membership grew they erected a frame church which did service for many years and was succeeded by the structure now erected in Chatfield.

Chatfield is today a solid, substantial little village, with a population by the census of 1910 of two hundred and seventy. It has two railroads, and one large mill, the Chatfield Milling Company, which being the center of a rich grain-growing region does a large business. It has several stores and shops, a town hall, and graded schools.

CHAPTER XI

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP

Location and Erection of the Township—Topography and Drainage—Cranberry Marsh—First Settlers—Early Industries—New Washington—Kibler's Tannery—Postmasters—Construction of Railroad—Justices—Education—Churches.

Happy the man who tills his field
Content with rustic labor;
Earth does to him her fullness yield,
Hap what may to his neighbor,
Well days, sound nights; oh, can there be
A life more rational and free?

—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Cranberry township comprises land lying on either side of the eastern boundary of an extensive tract which, subsequent to 1820 was known as the "New Purchase." The three tiers of sections on the east belonged to the "Three-mile Strip," a narrow tract of land lying next east of the boundary mentioned above; and the tier of sections on the west and the fractional tier lying next east of the western tier, were portions of the New Purchase. The former portion of the township—that lying east of the New Purchase—was laid out in sections as early as 1807, the remainder not being surveyed until about 1820. These townships were at first known only by their numbers and ranges, names being given subsequently to them by the settlers. Cranberry was named from the extensive cranberry marshes lying in its southwestern parts. It was erected as a township by the Crawford county commissioners in 1826 and included what is now Cranberry and the eastern four miles of the present Chatfield township. Its boundaries have been frequently changed but in 1828 at the presidential election the polling place was at the cabin of Joshua Chilcote, in Cranberry. Out of the fifteen or sixteen votes then cast, seven came from Cranberry, and the remainder from the Chatfield part. In 1828 Chatfield was

erected by taking from Cranberry its four western sections. Its present boundaries and dimensions were assigned to Cranberry in 1835, at which time Sandusky township was divided and Jackson township created, sections 34, 35 and 36 being annexed to Cranberry.

The surface of Cranberry township is generally flat, though in the northern part somewhat undulating. Lying on the northern slope of the Ohio watershed, it is drained on the northern and eastern sides by streams running into Huron river. Its western side is drained by Sycamore creek, a branch of the Sandusky. The drift deposits are deep and in no place is the underlying rock exposed. In the southern part of the township is found a rich, black and largely alluvial soil, while in the northern part, being mixed with sand and clay, it is somewhat lighter. This clay of a heavy tenacious quality, has been used to quite an extent in the manufacture of brick, tile and pottery. A few sulphur springs occur in several parts of the township but are of no particular value.

Owing to the wet and marshy character of the soil in a large part of the township, Cranberry offered few or no attractions to the pioneer settlers and, as a rule, they passed on to more favored localities. Of course, in those days artificial drainage was not thought of, or, if thought of, was regarded as impracticable, as so much other real work needed to be done. The vast cranberry marsh, however, proved an attraction to hunters and trappers, as it was a favorite hiding place for game, and in the win-

ter, when the water was frozen, was the scene of many an exciting hunt. Wolves, foxes, mink, and other fur-bearing animals were taken in large quantities, while occasionally a panther or bear was found. In wet weather the water was in some places two feet deep and large pools of stagnant water abounded through all this vicinity.

Bands of Wyandot Indians camped in the northern part of the township as late as 1825 and they continued to visit the locality for ten years subsequently, after which they came no more. In the winter they often organized extensive hunts, being sometimes joined by the white settlers. The game was surrounded by a wide circle of hunters, who gradually closed in upon it, driving it to a common center, where it was slaughtered, being afterwards divided among the participants. Many such exciting scenes took place in early days in this township. Most of the large ponds which in those days formed such a leading feature of the landscape, are no longer to be seen, owing to the system of drainage inaugurated somewhat over a generation ago, by which means the stagnant water was turned into neighboring streams. The marsh has also been drained and the soil rendered fit for the plow.

The name of the first settler in Cranberry township will probably never be ascertained. In 1825 there were but three or four families settled in the township, none of whom, probably, had been there more than three or four years. In 1823 or 1824 a Mr. Bergin built a log cabin on what was afterwards the Cory farm, being assisted in raising it by some settlers from Auburn township. By 1826 he had cleared and fenced a number of acres.

In that year the township witnessed the advent of Aaron Cory, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was of Scotch descent. He is thought to have been a descendant of Giles Cory, who was executed for witchcraft at Salem, Mass., September 1, 1692, when aged 77 years. Removing from New Jersey to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1802, he had resided there a number of years and afterwards been a resident of Richland and Wayne counties. He died in Cranberry township in 1834 at the age of 60 years, having founded a family that has given to the county some of its most intelligent, disting-

uished and upright citizens. Among them was Thomas, son of Rev. Aaron, who "served with singular fidelity in various positions of honor and trust." Another, James E. Cory, represented Crawford county in the state legislature and was the author of several useful legislative enactments, and Hugh M. Cory was state senator from 1909 to 1911.

Other settlers who came about the time of Cory were Charles Doney, George Myers and Joshua Chilcote. Doney, who came in 1825, was a hunter and trapper and built a log cabin near the cranberry marsh. He gave his name to a long winding ridge or strip of land which extended out to the center of the marsh and which to this day is known as Doney's Point. He was a Connecticut Yankee and had previously settled in the northern part of Richland county but on account of game becoming scarce in that locality had removed to Cranberry township, this county, where he erected a cabin for himself and family. He cultivated a small garden but his main business was hunting. He had much trouble with the Indians, who stole his furs, but he finally stopped this practice by catching one of the thieves and giving him a sound thrashing.

George Myers bought land on the subsequent site of New Washington and was afterwards closely identified with the early history and development of that village.

Chilcote was an Easterner who before coming here had resided for some time in Columbian county, Ohio. He was an enterprising and energetic citizen, took a prominent part in opening up roads through this locality and served with ability in most of the township offices. It is thought that the first marriage in the township was that of one of his daughters with "Oak" Tyndal. He has numerous descendants, though most of them are residents of other counties. His immediate family numbered five sons—John, Nicodemus, James, Joshua and Heathcote—and two or three daughters. In 1820 Jacob Lederer settled in the township with his three sons.

About 1828 James Boner settled in the southern part of the township. He also was one of the township's most useful citizens during its early period. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and served for many years as a justice of the peace. A for-

mer historian relates that on one occasion—about 1829—Judge Boner was called upon to “splice” a young German named Zipsie with the object of his choice. About a week later Zipsie appeared and addressing the Judge, who was weeding his garden, exclaimed: “Wie gehts, Mishter Boner, wie gehts, You did got me a firsh shtrate wife dot time.”

In 1830 arrived Jacob Boyer, Jacob Shafer and Christopher Faulk. They were followed three years later by a large number of German settlers who located in various parts of the township. Among them were George Klein, Timothy McCarty, Jacob and Philip Gangloff, George Seifert, Warren Rang, William Hoover, Henry Koehler, Benjamin Hudson, George Seiter, William and Arthur Tildon, George Donnenwirth, William Scott, George Strohecker, Frederick Weaver, Michael Hartneck and Joseph Worst.

About the same time came Adam and Valentine High, Jefferson Kibler, Valentine Lantz, John, William and Armstrong Irwin, John Siefert, Amos Stevens and six sons, and others. Most of the German settlers came directly from Germany to Cranberry township. The majority of these settlers selected the higher lands for their settlement, but some braving malaria, chose the ridges that projected like peninsulas into the swamp. They took some measures, however, for draining the worst places and in the course of years their united labor in this direction had a most beneficial result. Many of them made no little money out of the cranberry-picking industry, the berries in 1824 selling for 20 and 25 cents per bushel, with the price steadily advancing. With the aid of a box-like implement having a serrated board for scraping off the berries, 15 or 20 bushels per day were often gathered. The pickers wore long-legged boots to keep out the water and as a precaution against snake-bites, rattlesnakes being numerous in the marsh. The picking season began the latter part of September and lasted until well into the following spring; but few being gathered in the winter, however, owing to their being frozen in the ice. Those gathered in the spring were considered of the best quality, as they required less sugar to prepare them for table use. By 1855 the marsh had become so dry that cranberries no longer grew there in paying quantities.

Previous to 1830 the township was without any of the usual appurtenances of civilization. Mills, manufactories, schools, churches or villages were non-existent. To obtain flour or meal it was necessary to go to the Huron river, 20 miles north, except that a very small quantity could sometimes be obtained at the horse-mills in Auburn township. Household supplies were brought from Huron and Richland counties, or where obtained, later, at Bucyrus. By 1842 Jefferson Wallace, a cabinet-maker began business in the southern part of the township, after which many of the citizens procured their household furniture from him.

In or about 1836 a log grist-mill was erected in the northwestern part of the township, on Broken Knife creek, “niggerhead” stones being used. This mill was conducted, it is thought, for about six or seven years and produced a good article of flour. On the other side of the race was a sawmill operated by Mr. Chilcote, which ran for about the same length of time. Both mills were built of logs, the grist-mill being the larger building.

In August, 1833, the town of West Liberty was laid out, and the plat was filed in the Recorder's Office in Crawford county, on Sept. 2, 1833. It was platted and surveyed on land belonging to John Drum, who was the projector and proprietor of the new town. Its location is described as being the south end of the west half of the southwest quarter of section No. 12, Chatfield township (now Cranberry.) It was laid out almost entirely on the east of the road which ran through the northern part of the county from Mansfield to Attica and Tiffin. There were three north and south streets and three north and south alleys, named Caroline, Walnut and Poplar streets, and a West, Middle and East alleys. All of the 26 lots laid between two east and west streets, Jackson being the street on the north and Front on the south. The Mansfield and Tiffin road crossed diagonally through the southwest corner of the plat. It was proposed to abandon that part of the road that cut through the town and have it enter from the north on Caroline street, run south to Jackson, then east to the original road. It was only four days after the plat was filed in Bucyrus, that George Myers filed the plat of New Washington, which laid just south of

Drum's town of West Liberty. There was a very spirited rivalry for a while between the two places as to which should be the town. But eventually New Washington proved the stronger, and the site of West Liberty was abandoned, but it is now the northern part of New Washington.

George Myers was a very energetic and industrious citizen. His cabin stood near the site of the grist-mill and was a small building constructed of round logs. He was a short chubby man with heavy whiskers, which stood straight out from his face and which caused him to be generally known as "Chippunk" Myers. In course of time he broke himself down by hard work. By 1833 he had cleared and fenced 30 acres of land and had it under cultivation. A part of it is now the business center of New Washington.

The early growth of New Washington was slow but steady. It was well situated for a trade center, having no near rivals in this respect and the number of merchants gradually increased, most of them keeping large and well selected stocks. Jacob Hoover came soon after Myers and built a round log cabin near the northern limits of the town. He, however, was a very different kind of man, having a strong disinclination to hard labor and being by natural taste a hunter, at which he was very successful.

The first stock of goods was brought to the town by a Mr. Hussey, who, in 1835 or 1836 erected a double log cabin, where he kept a general assortment of goods, purchased in Sandusky City and valued at about \$800. The stock, of course, included a liberal supply of whiskey, without which as a sort of lubricating oil—as was generally supposed in those days—the world would have failed to turn on its axis. Mr. Hussey was drowned in a storm on Lake Erie in 1842, and for some years after his death his business was conducted by his widow, who subsequently became the wife of John A. Sheets. Mr. Sheets then carried on the business, increasing the stock until it was worth several thousand dollars, and enjoying an excellent trade. He was succeeded by his sons, by whom the business was still further expanded and increased in value and importance.

Volney Powers was the second merchant in

New Washington and had a good trade, though secondary in importance to that of Sheets. He had, however, one of the largest asheries in the county and turned out on an average about fifteen tons of excellent pearl-ash per annum for about eight years. He also owned a large farm near the town from which he cut and burned the timber, preserving the ashes for use in his ashery. Many of the early merchants dealt in furs and some in wool, or in anything from which an honest penny might be gained, achieving success or failure according to their business ability or the conditions by which they were confronted. In 1836 New Washington could boast of seven families who were living in log cabins of various patterns and dimensions. By 1840 the population of the village had increased to nearly fifty, at which figure, or nearly so, it remained for about twenty years.

Adam High, previously mentioned as among the early arrivals came in 1834, and was an old man when he arrived. He was one of the most wealthy among the pioneer settlers, having money out at interest as well as invested in land. His cabin, built probably the year of his arrival, is thought by some to have been the second one erected in New Washington. His son Valentine carried on a blacksmith's business for many years, opening a shop about 1837. He also built a small tannery which he conducted for about eight years. Years later, a grandson of the original Adam High was badly hurt in the most serious accident that ever occurred at New Washington. The grandson was also named Adam, and was a wagonmaker. On July 4, 1860, he was pounding broken brick on a charge of powder in an anvil. The charge exploded and tore off his left hand and about one-half of his arm below the elbow. His face and breast were much bruised and a deep wound was made in his side under his right arm and shoulder. At the same time three or four others were also badly hurt, among the worst injured being Mr. Gangloof. The latter was holding the powder receptacle from which he had just charged the anvil and it also took fire, burning his hand, arm and face. The faces and necks of all were much cut and marked by the fine grains of brick, though fortunately all their eyes escaped injury.

George Shichtal had a finger torn off. The force of the explosion was terrible, throwing Mr. High up and back and causing him to strike on his shoulders and side six or eight feet from the anvil. One or two others were also knocked down. Robert Robinson, a tanner and cobbler, began the manufacture of shoes in 1834. He prepared his own leather, having five or six vats and selling his surplus in Bucyrus. He employed three men and kept several hundred dollars worth of stock on hand. About 1845 his tannery passed into the hands of Matthias Kibler, an active and enterprising citizen who did much for the development and improvement of the town, particularly in advancing its educational interests.

Mr. Kibler was born in Germany, June 11, 1822, and came to Cranberry in 1841. He started tanning on a farm that was subsequently owned by Daniel Early. In 1846 or '47 his tannery burned and in the next spring he took up his residence in New Washington, as above mentioned purchasing the tannery of Mr. Robinson. This he conducted with great success, also dealing in boots and shoes. His business increased until it became the largest and most successful of its kind that ever existed in the town. On his death, which took place Sept. 23, 1876, it passed into the hands of his sons, being conducted by his son Jefferson and later in connection with his brother Matthew, under whose management twenty or more vats were in full operation, and today the hide business of the Kiblers is one of the greatest industries of the county. Mr. Kibler, Sr., served with credit in various local offices and at the time of his death was mayor of the town. He made an addition to the town of a number of lots platted from a tract which he had purchased on his first arrival here. He was the chief mover in having the township at an early day divided in eight school districts and supplied with schools and adequate school facilities.

Jacob and Magdalena Lederer came to Cranberry in 1826; Valentine and Catherine Lantz in 1834; John M. and Jane Robinson came in 1835, locating half a mile west of Waynesburg. Robinson was one of the earliest blacksmiths. Amos and Hannah Stevens came in 1834, as did also John and Saloma Siefert.

The Siefert bought 80 acres of land, for which they paid \$85, leaving them with \$25 cash on hand.

Robert Cunning, grandfather of J. H. Stevens, served in the War of the Revolution. Amos Stevens was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas and Esther Cory (father of Aaron and Elizabeth) came to Cranberry in 1826. Aaron emigrated to Ohio, settling in Wayne county about 1814-15.

Benjamin and Hannah Hudson came in 1833; Morgan and Elizabeth Cummins in 1828.

George Domnenwirth came to New Washington in 1838 and kept a blacksmith's shop. He was postmaster for several years, 1852 to 1856, the office being located at his shop. In those days New Washington got its mail from Chatfield. Every Sunday, regardless of the weather, Mr. Domnenwirth went over to Frisbie's on the pike and got his mail. During the week his sons or the neighbor boys frequently went over, walking the distance, about five miles. A correct list of the postmasters of New Washington from 1846, with dates of appointment, is as follows:

Postmasters, John A. Sheetz, Jan. 5, 1846; George Domnenwirth, Jan. 17, 1852; George Walter, March 13, 1856; Peter Miller, March 20, 1857; E. A. Hesse, Nov. 9, 1861; John S. Hershiser, Feb. 28, 1866; Jacob F. Ailer, April 9, 1866; John Domnenwirth, Aug. 6, 1885; T. B. Carson, April 20, 1889; John Domnenwirth, Sept. 1, 1893; T. B. Carson, Aug. 4, 1897; S. A. Pugh, Feb. 1, 1911.

One of the most enterprising citizens that New Washington ever had was William H. Pratt who came in 1844. He was a carpenter and millwright having a very thorough knowledge of his trade and was moreover a man of good general business ability. He entered largely into building operations, having a large shop, and keeping fifteen men employed. He erected a large number of buildings throughout Cranberry and adjacent townships, many of which are standing today, and his reputation as a contractor stood high throughout the county. After carrying on this business for about eight years, he sold out and opened a provision store and saloon. He also dealt largely in furs, buying all he could ob-

tain and shipping them to the eastern markets, where they brought a good price. In a single year—1859—he invested \$2,000 in this branch of his business alone. He also caught many fur-bearing animals by means of dogs and traps. At that time mink skins sold for \$4 and \$5 each; coon skins, 75 cents to \$1; fox skins from \$1 to \$2 and wolf skins for about a dollar, exclusive of the bounty, which was several dollars.

After conducting his provision store a few years he sold out that branch of his business and put in instead a stock of drugs, which also proved a good investment. In the early fifties he bought a steam muley sawmill, which he ran for about four years. This mill afterwards passed through various hands. In 1871 he built a large planing mill, which he conducted until 1880, when it was sold to Anthony Harmon.

Perhaps the greatest business disappointment that New Washington ever had was the failure of the foundry project in 1850. Elaborate plans were laid out and a large building erected and supplied with furnace and other necessary appurtenances, the project being backed by men with considerable money at their command. The result was eagerly looked forward to by the townspeople who naturally expected an era of business and commercial activity. The proprietors, however, were not made of the right stuff to command success. They squandered their resources in loose living and the foundry was never put into operation. In spite of this the town took on a healthy growth at this time, several new industries arose, new houses were built and the population increased until in the early sixties the town had some 200 inhabitants, who were for the most part thrifty and prosperous. In 1854 a man named Johnson built a large and substantial grist mill at a cost of about \$4,000. This mill was furnished with three sets of stone and was operated by steam and soon commanded a large trade, furnishing excellent flour. It is still running, a large part of its product being shipped to other localities.

Another noted citizen of New Washington was Jacob J. Bear. He was born Aug. 6, 1835, and at the age of 13 began to learn the printers' trade at Painesville. He subsequently pub-

lished a book on latitude and longitude, entitled "Mnemotechny." In 1860 he made the journey overland to Pike's Peak, with the intention of engaging in mining. But finding this occupation unprofitable, he turned his attention to journalism, assisting W. N. Byers in starting the Rocky Mountain News, the first paper published in Colorado. He took part in the Civil War as a member of Company A, Twenty-first Indiana regiment. Returning later to New Washington, he opened a livery business here which he conducted with fair success for a number of years.

So far as is now known the first physician to locate in New Washington was Dr. Stouteneour, and the first lawyer was J. C. H. Elder who opened a law office in the village, January 16, 1878.

The construction of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad gave a great impetus to the growth of New Washington, which was noticeable as soon as the construction became certain. Many new buildings, both public and private, were erected, new industries were projected or started, property increased largely in value and the population soon tripled. Since the road was put into operation a number of additions have been made to the village, largely increasing its area. On the 4th of March, 1874, in accordance with a previous petition, signed by a majority of the legal voters, the village of New Washington was incorporated by the County Commissioners and immediately afterward the following officers were elected: Matthias Kibler, mayor; Lewis Donnenwirth, clerk; John Miller, treasurer; Lewis Faeth, marshal; J. H. Miller, Jacob Stouteneour, William Aschbaugh, Jacob Sheets, William Donnenwirth and John Tribolet, councilmen. Succeeding Mr. Kibler as mayor was W. H. Pratt for two years, Peter D. Studer two years, L. C. Donnenwirth four years, and in 1885 H. M. Cory was elected, serving over a dozen years.

On Dec. 28, 1827, the County Commissioners appointed Isaac Matthews and Nicodemus Chilcote as Justices of the Peace. The following is a complete list of those who have held the office, and the dates of their election:

Isaac Matthews, 1827; Nicodemus Chilcote, 1827-30-33; Aaron Cory, 1832; John Cory, 1834; James Boner, 1836; Jacob Shaffer,

1837; Abraham English, 1839; Abner Cory, 1839-42; Alexander Stevens, 1842; George Donnenwirth, 1843-46-52-55; Moses Kling, 1845-48-51-54-57; Mathias Kibler, 1849-58-61-64-67-70-73; Christian Guiss, 1859-62-65-68-71; John Tribolet, 1874; William H. Pratt, 1876; Peter D. Studer, 1877-80-83-86; John Michelfelder, 1879; H. M. Cory, 1882-85-88-91-95-98-01-05-08-11; George B. Wolf, 1888; Matt Sheibly, 1892; F. S. Blair, 1895; John Donnenwirth, 1899; E. D. Robinson, 1901-05; and A. A. De Roche, 1908-11.

In April, 1862, New Washington had two churches, two dry goods stores, one drug store, six groceries, three blacksmith shops, five shoe shops, two wagon shops, one tin shop, two cabinet shops, one flouring and sawmill, a tannery and an ashery. Today it is a thriving and prosperous town, has a good weekly newspaper, the New Washington Herald, owned by Percy Lantz, and a solid, substantial bank of which George W. Sheetz is president. It leads the county in two things: the Kibler tannery does a business of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, and has a national reputation, and a large combination store is the most extensive mercantile establishment in the county. Another thriving industry is the Uhl hatchery, the little chickens being shipped to practically every state.

The Farmers Exchange Bank, of New Washington, O., was organized as long ago as 1876 and is thus one of the old established financial institutions of the county. Its original officers were: John A. Sheetz, president; Jacob Sheetz, vice president; and John H. Sheetz, cashier, and they continued to operate the bank until the death of John A. Sheetz in 1889. The business was then reorganized, with Jacob Sheetz as president, John M. Guiss, vice president, and John H. Sheetz, cashier. The directors and stockholders, in addition to the officers, were Mrs. Margaret Sheetz and Louisa P. Guiss. The death of John M. Guiss, in 1907, and of Mrs. Margaret Sheetz in 1892, caused further changes. Jacob Sheetz continued as president, Mrs. Louisa P. Guiss became vice president, John H. Sheetz continued as cashier, George H. Seitter became assistant cashier and, in 1910, Miss Ida Kimmeline became bookkeeper. This bank was organized with a capital of \$25,000, with a

surplus of \$25,000. Its earliest location was in the back part of the J. Sheetz & Bros.' store. In 1906 the present modern bank building was erected. This building is of brick construction, with dimensions of 70x25 feet, and two stories in height. The first floor is occupied by the different banking departments, and the second floor by the local telephone exchange and by tenants. The bank is equipped with a burglar and fire-proof vault, with inside dimensions of 8x11 feet, and an automatic time-lock door, weighing three tons. The officers of the bank are members of the American Bankers' Association, the Ohio Bankers' Association and the Ohio Private Bankers' Association.

The first settlers of Cranberry township were too much occupied in the struggle with nature to pay much attention to the question of education. Their children were taught at an early age to make themselves useful—the boys assisting their father in extending the clearing, draining the marshes or developing the farm, and the girls in helping their mother to perform the multifarious household duties, which, in many or most cases, included the making of homespun clothes for the family. If they attended school at all, it was probably in Auburn township—where at an early date there were a few rude schoolhouses—and at short and infrequent intervals. But in the winter of 1833-34 an educational change set in. The elder people had by that time seen the advisability of providing their children with an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the elements of knowledge and a small building was therefore rented and roughly prepared for the purposes of a schoolhouse. The name of the teacher, who was probably the first teacher in the township, has been forgotten. School was taught there every winter until 1839, at which time a large log schoolhouse was built about a mile southeast of New Washington. This was attended by the town children until about 1842, when a log schoolhouse was built in the town. The latter building was used until 1855, when a schoolhouse was built at a cost of nearly \$2,000, to be succeeded 30 years later by the present handsome and commodious brick structure. At the time the log schoolhouse was erected in the village, others were built in various parts of the town-

ship. One near the present Tabor church, in 1840, and another in the northern part at about the same time. Several years later one was built near the eastern limits. These buildings were used generally for about 25 years, after which the present more commodious and substantial ones were erected.

The pioneer settlers of Cranberry being largely of German origin, the Lutherans and German Reformers united to organize a church in the township. This was done in the spring of 1834 by Rev. Mr. Stanch, who afterward made periodical visits to the society, at intervals of every two months. Among the first members were the families of John Seifert, Conrad Seiter, Phillip Gangloof, Adam High, and Mrs. Ehregott Hesse. Two years later Rev. Maschop came to serve the congregation, preaching once a month. He was succeeded by Rev. John Krauss, who visited the society from 1839 to 1845. At first services were held in schoolhouses or in the cabins of the members, but in 1840 a log church was built in the eastern part of New Washington, which, though small, was adequate to the membership. After the erection of this church Rev. Mr. Krauss visited it every alternate Sunday. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Graetz, who preached every Sunday from 1845 to 1850. In 1853, the congregation having largely increased, a new and larger church was erected at a cost of \$2,700, including a bell and organ. In the previous year the Lutheran members being in a preponderance, the title of "German Evangelical Lutheran Church" had been adopted. The new church dedicated in 1854, the councilmen at that time being George Don-

nenwirth, Jacob Utz, Jacob Weil, Valentine High, George Leonhardt, John P. Walter, Michael, Margaret and John A. Sheetz. This is one of the strongest church organizations in the county.

The early Catholics in Cranberry township attended a church located on the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, in the southern part of Seneca county. But by 1844 they so increased as to be able to organize a church of their own, which was accordingly done, a small frame building being erected a little to the east of Hillburn's tavern. This building, which cost about \$600, was used until 1868, when the present fine church was erected at a cost of \$25,000. In 1875 the parsonage was built on an adjacent lot at a cost of \$4,000.

About 1850 a Protestant Methodist church was organized in the township, the members meeting for services in schoolhouses. In 1854 they built a frame church on section 27, at a cost of \$1,400.

The United Brethren about 1844 began holding meetings at the residences of some of the members of their faith, among whom George Keller was one of the most prominent. Their meetings were afterwards for several years held in a schoolhouse. The society increasing, a church was built in 1852 at a cost of about \$800. The families of George Keller, Conrad Cragle, Peter Lash, Nicholas Whittle and Charles Hagerman were among the first members. Rev. John Smith was one of the first ministers. In 1880 or 1881 a Methodist Episcopal church was built in the northern part of the township at a cost of \$1,200, the membership of which has since largely increased.

CHAPTER XII

DALLAS TOWNSHIP

Peculiar Shape of Dallas Township—Dimensions—Fertility of the Soil—Erection of the Township—Drainage—Stock Raising—First Settlers—Taverns and Mills—Arrival of Johnston Family—Enterprise of Mr. Kerr—His Donations—The Monnetts—Roads and Stage Lines—Milk Sickness and Cholera Epidemics—Schools and Churches—The "Devil's Half Acre"—Early Marriages—Justices—The Bucyrus and Marion Electric Road.

There buds of the buckeye in spring are the first,
And the willow's gold hair then appears,
And snowy the cups of the dogwood that burst
By the red-bud, with pink-tinted tears,
And striped the bolls which the poppy holds up
For the dew, and the sun's yellow rays;
And brown is the pawpaw's shade-blossoming cup,
In the wood, near the sun-loving maize.

—WILLIAM W. FOSDICK.

That peculiarly shaped strip of territory which clamps, so to speak, the southwest corner of Crawford county, and which is designated on the map as Dallas township, forms part of a tract that was surveyed as far back as 1819, by Deputy Surveyor Gen. Sylvanus Bourne, assisted by Samuel Holmes, from whom Holmes township derives its name. It forms a part of the famous Sandusky Plains, a strip of land about 20 miles in width and stretching east and west through Marion and Wyandot counties, for 40 miles, that is one of the most fertile tracts of land to be found in Ohio, and which in early days was noted for the rank luxuriance of its sedge grass and yellow blossomed weeds, but which today, laid out in fenced and cultivated fields, yields bountiful crops of a more useful nature in grains and farm produce of every description, and makes the finest of pasture land.

The peculiar shape of the township is due to the conditions brought about by the Legislature creating the county of Wyandot in 1845. Bucyrus, Holmes and Lykins were already established townships, and when Wyandot was erected west of these townships was a

strip two miles wide, while to Crawford county was added on the south two miles from Marion county. Instead of attaching this territory to adjoining townships, the Crawford County Commissioners erected new townships from the strips, and one of these was Dallas, which was made up of the strip six miles long and two wide taken from Scott township, Marion county, and in the extreme southwestern corner four square miles taken from Grand Prairie township, Marion county, and north of this, six square miles taken from Antrim township, which had been a township of Crawford county, but the bulk of it had gone into the new county of Wyandot. This made an "L" shaped township in the southwestern part of the county, two miles across. The new township was named Dallas, in honor of George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, who the year previous had been elected vice president of the United States.

Dallas township is drained by two principal streams—the Sandusky or, as called by the Indians, "Sa-un-dus-tee" (clear water), and the eastern branch of the Scioto, known as the Little Scioto, original Wyandot name "Sci-on-to." The former enters the township near its northeast corner and meanders in a southwesterly direction until it enters Wyandot county. Its bed consists of a coarse wash-gravel, diversified with sand bars that make the river a favorite resort of minnows. The gravel is also much used for making road

repairs. The gravelly bed and picturesque aspect of the stream made it in former days a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians whose camps might often have been observed on its banks.

The other stream referred to—the Little Scioto—enters Dallas a quarter of a mile east of the Marion road, and, like the Sandusky, also flows in a general southwesterly direction, passing into Marion county about a mile and a half east of the Wyandot county line. This river furnishes a constant supply of water to the stock farms that lie along its banks.

Mud Run, now a partly artificial stream cuts Dallas township close to the Whetstone township line, flowing south into Marion county, and empties into the Whetstone. During the spring freshets it is sometimes swollen to a considerable width. A small tributary of the Sandusky, which passes through the Hoover farm and is known by the somewhat imposing title of "The Outlet of the Plains," had its origin in a dug ditch, but, on account of the fall of the land, which gives it a swift current, and what man began nature has completed by cutting a gully fifteen to eighteen feet deep, giving passage to a perennial flow of water. The original ditch, man made, was there long before the first pioneer settled in this section, and it was believed to be the connecting lines between the Sandusky and the Scioto used by the French and Indians two hundred years ago on their way by boats from Lake Erie to the Ohio river.

Dallas township contains a considerable variety of timber, much of which is of recent growth, in particular the picturesque clumps of jack-oak trees. Much of the earlier timber was destroyed by the Indians—not that they were accustomed to exercise themselves by felling it, but in their "ring-hunts" they used to fire the grass in order to drive the game to a center, and in dry and windy weather the fire sometimes got beyond their control, thus destroying the young growth of timber. Upon the ridges, or so-called "islands," where the grass was not so long and rank, the timber sometimes escaped, and these spots accordingly were the best-wooded portions of the township. One of the most common trees in the southern and western parts of Dallas was and still is the "shellbark" or nut-bearing hickory. A

generation ago it was customary for large nutting parties to be formed at the proper season, large numbers of people going in wagons and picnicing in the groves. As some of these people had little regard for property rights, they trespassed where they would, broke down fences and damaged the property of the farmers generally, besides disturbing the peace and quietness of the Sabbath, Sunday being a favorite day with them for this kind of recreation. The nuisance was finally abated by legislation. Along the rivers some fine walnut timber may be found, while in the northern part the maple gives rise to family sugar camps. Timber useful for building purposes, such as the ash, also occur, while among other trees or shrubbery may be mentioned hazel, ironwood, buckeye, dogwood and sassafras.

The southern part of Dallas township is favored with a deep black soil, peculiarly adapted to corn, and also, since it has been drained and tamed by cultivation, very suitable to wheat, though it was formerly too rich for that cereal. Oats and rye may also be raised in abundance. In the northern portion the soil is more of a clay loam. On the "white ridges" it is thinner and of a less rich quality, but when artificially enriched produces good wheat crops. Excellent grazing is found throughout Dallas township and the raising of cattle was formerly extensively carried on, though owing to the formidable competition of the large western ranches, it has been partly abandoned, the farmers, as in other parts of the county, still raising cattle, and the grazing remains an important industry. Sheep and hogs are raised to some extent. For many years Mr. John Monnett was a leading breeder of short-horn cattle, importing many choice animals into Crawford county from Kentucky. He removed in 1873 to Iroquois county, Ill. Ephraim Monnett was also noted as a large dealer in the Durham thoroughbreds.

Sheep raising was attended with many difficulties in pioneer days, these animals being particularly liable to attacks from wolves, which made great ravages in the flocks, unless the latter were well protected. They had to be closely watched and at night were kept in high-built pens. The pork trade was also an uncertain business of doubtful profit, as the hogs usually ran wild among the timber and

owing to their roaming nature, were frequently the subject of litigation. Among those who devoted their attention largely to the sheep and hog trade in early days were David and Simon Bryant, who about 1829 took possession of what later became the Ephraim Monnett farm. Madison Welsh at an early day established a packing-house on the Marion road, on land that was later known as the George Welsh place.

The first white settlers in Dallas township were men of a low and more or less worthless if not criminal character, who squatted on land in the vicinity of the watercourses. They usually built a rude cabin and cleared a small patch of ground, on which they raised such necessary vegetables as could be cultivated with the minimum of physical exertion. Their rifles procured them plenty of game, and fish could be had in the streams for the catching. Their instincts were predatory and in many cases, at least, their conduct was governed by the motto: "When you see what you want, take it," which they did when they were able or when they could do so undetected. With the advent of a better class of settlers, however, who came to found permanent homes, these gentry found the moral atmosphere getting uncongenial to them, and so they gradually departed to wilder scenes, turning their faces to the setting sun and following close in the wake of the retreating red man, much to the relief of the better-ordered portion of the community.

One of the earliest permanent settlers was George Walton, described as "a middle-aged man," of large family, who moved into Dallas from the Pike-Whole-Prairie, in Pickaway county, in the fall of 1820. Taking possession of an abandoned squatter cabin, located near the site of the subsequent residence of Maj. Matthew Carmean, he repaired and enlarged it and made it suitable for habitation. Here he reared an enterprising family the members of which became useful and industrious men and women. Here also the first Methodist meetings in the township were held, and ministers of that faith—to which he himself belonged—entertained. After having seen his children comfortably settled in life as farmers, or engaged in other vocations, he removed to the state of Iowa, where he died in 1857. An-

other Pickaway county man, Mr. Van Horne, came to Dallas in 1821, and developed a farm consisting of two 80-acre lots. He had three sons and the family remained here until the death of the elder Van Horne, after which they appear to have moved away.

Christian Hoover settled here in 1822, being accompanied by his son William, then aged six years. His daughter Hannah was married Nov. 25, 1830, by Zalmon Rowse, Esq. to Charles Wesley White, theirs being one of the first weddings in Dallas.

Charles W. White was a son of Charles White, who served in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war. The latter on the death of his father inherited a number of slaves in Virginia. He subsequently removed to Kentucky, where he liberated his slaves, and in 1821 removed from there to Ross county, Ohio. Two sons of Charles—Samuel and George—fought in the War of 1812, Charles W. being then only ten years old. The latter came to Crawford in 1820 and was employed for some time at the old Indian mill on the Sandusky near the present town of Upper Sandusky. He was also employed by the Government as Indian agent, his assistant being Charles Garrett. He worked at the mill three years and then bought 207 acres in Dallas township. He continued his investments in land until he eventually owned 1,300 acres. His wife died in 1851 and he never married again. His son, W. T. White, and grandson, Leo, followed him on the original farm. In his latter years he spent his winters at the home of his son-in-law, J. J. Fisher of Bucyrus.

In 1830 Christian Hoover bought out the heirs of William Johnson the land he then acquired subsequently becoming the property of Christian Hoover, Jr. In addition to the daughter Hannah, above mentioned, his son, William, who was a boy of six years when he first came to this county was one of the largest wheat growers in the township. He was a progressive man and as early as 1835 purchased a threshing machine, which, though not equal to the thrashers of the present day, was a novelty at that time and a great improvement on the flail, the implement usually used for the purpose. Mr. Hoover, Sr., died in 1849 at the age of 60 years. His wife survived him but a short time, passing away in

the following year. The son William came to Bucyrus in the sixties, and became engaged in manufacturing, and later retired from all active business, his sons and grandsons still being prosperous farmers.

John Mason, a widower with three sons, John, Thomas and Joseph, came to America from England in 1825 and subsequently found their way to Dallas township, this county, where they followed ditching for an avocation. They lived in a cabin on a forty-acre lot, which Mr. Mason purchased, and which subsequently came into possession of his son John, and from the latter into that of his widow. Old Mr. Mason, it seems, was an excellent cook and his skill in bread making was greatly admired by the housewives for miles around. He died in 1876. Samuel Coulter came to Dallas in 1832 from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. He first leased a piece of land from Mr. Van Horne, which he afterwards purchased, and it subsequently became the property of his youngest son, George. He devoted his main energies to the raising of grain, and gradually enlarged his holdings, buying out his neighbors, John and Daniel Reece, and acquiring other 40 and 80 acre lots until he was one of the heaviest land holders in the township. He also put up a large barn, built in the Pennsylvania style, which was something of a novelty at that period and which is still standing. He lived to a ripe old age. His maiden sister, Miss Sarah Coulter also lived well into her eighties, being the oldest person in Dallas at the time of her death.

One of the most successful stock dealers of Dallas in the first half of the last century was Robert Griffith, generally known as "Bob" Griffith, who came from Ross county in 1832. He first took care of some land owned by Linus Ross, a resident of that county and afterwards bought this land from Mr. Ross, adding to it 200 acres more. In 1842, seeking a still larger field for his operations, he moved to Iowa, where he prospered and became a heavy shipper of cattle to the Chicago markets.

One of the earliest taverns in Dallas which was located on the Wyandot and Bucyrus road, on the county line, was kept by David Bibler, who conducted it for many years. In 1826 Mr. Bibler took up his residence near what has since been known as the "Bibler Spring,"

the land having been entered a few years previously by Christian Stahley. This tavern was one of the welcome stops on the old stage road, and was doubtless the scene of many a hasty but substantial repast in old stage-coach days, of which, alas, the glory hath now departed. In connection with his tavern Mr. Bibler also ran a still-house on the south bank of the Sandusky, and, not satisfied with these activities, conducted a sawmill, cultivated a farm and dealt in live stock. The year 1856 was an unfortunate one for him, as he lost his first wife, who died in December; also a son, who committed suicide, and a daughter, Susan. He subsequently contracted a second marriage, but his second wife dying within a few years, he removed to Hardin county. The Bibler Spring near which his tavern was located was of the purest of water, and was visited from miles around, and it was this water that was used in the running of the still. The site was also historical as it was at this point Col. Crawford and his army passed their last night, before their engagement with the Indians on June 2, 1782.

In the year 1826 Thomas F. Johnston and family, accompanied by Benjamin Warner arrived in Dallas. Mr. Johnston, who subsequently became one of the foremost citizens of the township, was then a young man, having been born in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1800. He was a cabinet maker by trade. With his wife and infant child and with Benjamin Warner, his wife and infant son, he started in the fall of 1825 for the capital of Ohio, intending to stop on their way at the home of a relative, George Walton, who had settled at Dallas a few years previous. After journeying for three weeks, the approach of winter and the badness of the roads compelled them to stop for the winter in the eastern part of the state. Resuming their journey early in the spring, they were again brought to a halt on the eastern border of the county by their wagon becoming badly mired. Leaving the wagon, the men went ahead with their rifles, the women and children following on horseback, and, being guided by a settler with torches, arrived at two o'clock in the morning at Mr. Walton's, where they found the eldest Walton daughter, Miss "Tishy" still awake, being engaged in entertaining a beau, a son of

their neighbor Van Horne. Naturally their unexpected arrival at that hour caused some excitement, under cover of which Miss "Tishy's" amorous bean effected a masterly retreat. Refreshments were at once the order of the day—or rather, of the night, while discussing which the travelers entertained their hospitable hosts and relatives, with the story of their adventures. The next day, with the assistance of a team of oxen, the wagon was rescued, and a few days later the party were following the Claridon blazed road to Bucyrus. Near the Sandusky they found the country largely under water. Mr. Johnston took up a temporary abode at Bucyrus in a deserted cabin, but after a short stay in this neighborhood, he resolved to proceed to Columbus. Having been offered by his neighbors, however, a free gift of land in a choice of two forty-acre lots, now a part of the Jacob Herr farm, in Whetstone township, he accepted the offer on condition that wheat could be raised on the land. This condition was fulfilled, though many discouragements were met with in the swarms of birds, which devoured the grain in the ear, the distance to the nearest mill, which required a journey of two days and a night to reach, and the poor quality of the flour when ground. But a still greater drawback was the impure quality of the water in the neighborhood, and this finally induced Mr. Johnson to remove to Ft. Findlay, where he purchased a quarter section of land, and was promptly elected to a county office to induce him to remain in Hancock county. But later he returned to Crawford county, where he found improved conditions, with an increased population. He accordingly bought a 40-acre lot about half a mile west of his first homestead and subsequently added to it by further purchase. Here, about 1857, he erected a handsome Gothic residence designed by Mr. Culliston, which long continued to be one of the finest houses in the county. He was an accurate shot with the rifle—an accomplishment that counted for more in those days than it does today—and he derived the title of Major from his connection with the Marion county militia, Dallas township at that time being a part of Scott township, Marion county.

Two of the early settlers were Samuel and Rachel Line who came to Crawford county in

1820. The same year George H. Bushy and Peter Longwell came with their families and entered land.

Robert Kerr, was one of the prominent land owners of Dallas. He was born in Mifflin county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1807, son of James and Betsy (Arbuckle) Kerr. Both grandparents were natives of Ireland. Robert remained with his parents until 19 years of age, receiving scarcely any educational advantages. His father had a farm of 160 acres in Knox county. In 1826 young Robert began learning the tanner's trade at Meartinsburg, Ohio, and completed his apprenticeship in two years and five months. At the end of this time he hired out to drive hogs through to Baltimore, Md., at three shillings a day and board, excepting dinner, which he was to furnish himself or go without. On his return to Ohio he found general work around a sawmill at \$11 a month. While employed in the following harvest, he was prostrated by a fever. This sickness, with the expense of it, soon took the greater part of his earnings. On his recovery, and some time thereafter, he followed the business of clearing up land for different parties, at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre. His part of the contract was complete when everything was cleared up within 12 inches of the ground. Over 100 acres of land was cleared up by him in this manner. While clearing this land he cut 1,000 cords of wood at 20c per cord, and many hundreds of rails at 50c per hundred. He then bought two 80 acre tracts in Dallas township (then Scott township, Marion county.) For the first 80 he paid \$100, and for the second 80 he paid \$200. Aug. 29, 1833, he married Matilda Swaggert, daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Coonrod) Swaggert, and at once commenced keeping house on his 160 acres. From this time on he devoted his attention to farming, the first year clearing \$100. About 1836 he purchased 360 acres for \$1,500, on five years' time at 6 per cent. to pay \$300 each year. He stocked this land with sheep, and made enough to pay the notes as they fell due. The first year he sold his wool at 21½c. He was an extensive wool grower when wool brought 80 cents a pound. When it declined to 50 cents and showed there was a constant tendency downward he disposed of his sheep. He was also a heavy

dealer in cattle. He constantly added to his land, and had at one time 2,573 acres in Marion county, 1,059 in Crawford, and 443 in Wyandot, making over 4,000 acres all free of encumbrance. He started banks and built hotels, the Kerr house at Marion costing \$60,000 and the one at Nevada \$18,000. He made various liberal donations, one of about \$53,000 to Hiram college, and \$23,000 to Bethany college of Virginia. He was at one time a member of the Disciple church; he remained a member for a number of years, but for what he considered unchristian conduct on the part of some of the members he withdrew from that church and never united with any other. Two of his sons, Stephen and John, became residents of Bucyrus. On January 1, 1883, while walking down the street in Caledonia, which was very icy, he slipped and fell causing a fracture or dislocation of the hip joint on the left side, and he was forever after badly crippled in his walk. He lived on his original farm in Dallas township until about 1877, when he moved across the line into his new house in Marion county, and made his home at one of his hotels until his death a dozen years ago.

Another prominent stock dealer and land owner was Abraham Monnett. Abraham Monnett, Sr., moved from Virginia to near Chillicothe in 1800 with his family of six sons and two daughters. One son, Jeremiah, returned to Virginia where he married Miss Alice Slagle. In 1814, Jeremiah Monnett who was an ordained minister, came to Pickaway county with his family, one of the children being Abraham Monnett. The trip was attended with many difficulties and probably would not have been undertaken but for the timely assistance of a widow named Jones who accompanied them to the state. Upon arriving at his destination in Pickaway county, Mr. Jeremiah Monnett had only \$5 in money, his team and some household goods. In 1835 he came to Crawford, settling on the farm on the Pike, four miles south of Bucyrus, where he lived until his death, Sept. 1863. Abraham Monnett came with his father to Crawford county in 1835. He was born in Virginia, Oct. 12, 1811. He purchased his first 40 acres in Marion county, Scott township. In 1836 returned to Pickaway county

where he married Miss Catherine Brougher, an orphan. When starting for himself his father gave him \$120; on his marriage his wife brought with her \$2,500. Outside of these sums the fortune accumulated by Mr. Monnett was due to his individual work. In 1838 he commenced the handling of cattle, sometimes driving them from as far as Illinois, grazing them on the plains, and then selling them to eastern purchasers, who drove them to New York for consumption. The trip from Illinois sometimes took 35 days. As Mr. Monnett increased his stock he was also increasing his land purchases, until finally he had 11,000 acres of the choicest land in Crawford and Marion counties. He went into banking, started the Farmers Bank at Marion, and the Monnett Bank at Bucyrus, practically all the stock being owned by him and his sons. Later he started the Crawford County Bank, which became the Second National. Of his twelve children, all but two made Crawford their home. Ephraim B., who settled in Dallas township, succeeded his father as president of the Monnett Bank, coming to Bucyrus; Martha married G. H. Wright, who settled on a farm south of Bucyrus, just north of the original farm of her grandfather; Wright was in the stock business for a number of years and moved to Marion; Oliver is a farmer on Marion road in Dallas township; Augustus, a farmer in Bucyrus township; Aley, wife of James Malcolm, a farmer in Bucyrus township, later a stock dealer, at Bucyrus; Mervin J., a farmer and stock dealer in Dallas, was later president of the Second National Bank and a mine owner, is now a banker at Los Angeles, and a millionaire; Mary J., became the wife of G. W. Hull, banker at Mt. Gilead and Findlay, then president of the Crawford county bank and Second National; Madison W., became cashier of the Monnett Bank, and was also in the Crawford County Bank; then went west; Amina J. married James C. Tobias, and came to Bucyrus; Kate married Linus Ross, settled on the Pike, just south of the original purchase of her grandfather. The other two children remained in Marion county, John T. in Grand Prairie township, and Melvin on the old homestead in Scott township. Mrs. Monnett died Feb. 8, 1875, and on May 30, 1877, Mr. Monnett married Mrs. Jane L.

Johnston, widow of Henry L. Johnston, a daughter of Samuel Ludwig. He was early identified with the M. E. church, and gave liberally to the erection of new churches all over his section. In 1850 he made a liberal donation to the Ohio Wesleyan Female Seminary at Delaware, and in 1853 to the Ohio Wesleyan University, both of which had much to do in placing those institutions on their feet, and making the combined institution the prominent seat of learning it is today in Ohio. He died at his home in Bucyrus, March 7, 1881.

John Rosencrans who came to Bucyrus in 1882, was born Oct. 14, 1808, in Luzerne county, Pa. His grandparents came from Holland, the grandfather being a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Margaret Fairchild, in Pennsylvania. He was elected school director of his township, and when 29 years of age was elected Auditor of Luzerne county. His home was in Newport township, Pa., and a postoffice was established there, he being appointed postmaster by Andrew Jackson, and served six years, the office being in his house. He was also township assessor, land appraiser, and filled any other office that needed a man who would do the work. Having held about all the offices, he concluded to give others a chance and came west, and in 1847 settled on 160 acres just west of Latinberville. He was too influential a man and too good a citizen to be left quietly to his farming, for the very next year, 1848, they elected him justice of the peace, a position to which he was constantly re-elected for eleven terms—33 years—and the only reason he did not die in the office was that he removed to Bucyrus, thus compelling them to select some one else. As justice of the peace he "filled the office with such impartiality and good judgment that he was continued in the position by the unanimous votes of the people for thirty-three years, and, what is unprecedented, only one case was ever carried up to a superior court that came before his court." Other odd jobs to fill in his time were as member of the school board thirty-five years; land appraiser two terms; assessor two terms; county commissioner of Marion county six years; and member of the Legislature two years—1866 to 1868, Thomas Beer being the member from Crawford at that time. He was also post-

master at Latinberville (Kirkpatrick) under President Taylor.

The first public boarding house in Dallas was a double log building known as the Half-Way House, or "Ramey Tavern," which was located on the east side of the Marion and Bucyrus road, about half way between the two towns. Here the stage horses were exchanged and fed. Mr. Ramey dying in 1835, the tavern was afterward conducted by Mr. Knapp of Marion until 1840, when, the stage line being abandoned the building, which had been enlarged and improved by Mr. Ramey, became a private residence. This tavern always had a good reputation. On the opposite side of the same road was another hostelry, first owned by James Carmean, and afterwards by Fay Muhlinger, into whose possession it came about 1836 and who conducted it for several years on a somewhat smaller scale. The third tavern—the Bibler House on the Wyandot road. Bibler also had a sawmill there. It was a water mill, built on the Sandusky, close to the Wyandot county line. It began operation about 1827 but some ten years later was sold to Mr. Longacre. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Rumble, who converted it into a grist-mill, running two sets of buhrs. Mr. Vail, a later proprietor, repaired it and put in a steam engine. The property being attached, the machinery was sent back to Cleveland. It was then operated again as a water-mill by a Mr. Rex, but gradually fell into disuse.

The first roads in Crawford county, as throughout the frontier regions generally, followed the old Indian trails, of which one of the best known and most used was that leading from Capt. Pipe's town, near Little Sandusky, in Wyandot county east toward the present site of Leesville. This was the route followed by the Wyandot and Delaware Indians southwest of Bucyrus in traveling to and from Bucyrus. Along this trail came also the white settlers from the southwestern townships of what was then Crawford county to pay their taxes at the county seat. They often traveled in large companies of 70 or 80 in single file, both Indians and white men. Upon it doubtless there often passed the renegade Simon Girty on his way to take part in some deed of blood and slaughter with his savage

allies or to carry the news of such a successful expedition to Chief Pipe. In the earliest days this route was marked by blazed trees but by 1825 it had become so well known that these mute guides were no longer needed. The main road passing through the township is the Columbus and Sandusky pike, a fuller account of which may be found in the chapter on Transportation.

The first known death and funeral in Dallas township took place in the spring of 1827 and was that of a young man, who died in the cabin of Jacob Synder. The body was enclosed in a rude coffin and buried near the Mervin Monnett place, without any stone or mark of identification. In the same year the first interment was made in the White graveyard in the central part of the township, about a mile east of the village of Wyandot, the deceased being a man named McClary, who resided near the village. The second burial in this cemetery took place when Charles Parish died in 1829 on the farm west of Ephraim Monnett's. A few years later—in the fall of 1833—a severe epidemic of "milk sickness" broke out which caused a number of deaths. This disease, which at times proved very fatal to the pioneer settlers, was caused, it is thought, by drinking the milk of cattle that had fed on a certain kind of poisonous weed, and the doctors of that day seem to have known no effective method of treatment. Among those who died at this time were three members of the Wood family—Elizabeth, Henry and James, whose deaths all took place within a few days.

At about the same time several people died from Asiatic cholera in the southern part of the township. This latter scourge again attacked the settlement in the summer of 1854, being introduced by John Norris, who, against the warnings of his wife, had gone to Marion to get some strong drink, the disease at that time being prevalent there. He was taken sick soon after his return and died August 29th, within little more than two days after he had thus rashly exposed himself to gratify a pernicious appetite. On Sept. 1st Mrs. Norris was attacked and died within twenty hours. Their two adopted children fled to the woods, where they were fed by the neighbors, who left food and bed clothing for them upon a

stump, and where they remained for some days. They escaped the plague and lived for many years afterward. Doctor Fulton, of Bucyrus who had attended Mrs. Norris, also took the disease, but recovered.

In 1827 a subscription school was started in Dallas township in a log house on the Sandusky river, a short distance north of David Bibler's cabin. The first teacher was Miss Clara Drake, daughter of Capt. Drake, who taught there for two years, being paid \$1.25 per week. She had about twelve pupils. Not long after, or perhaps about the same time, another school was opened opposite the location afterward occupied by Maj. Carmean's residence. This school, which was due to the enterprise of Osborn Monnett and George Walton, was later known as the "Monnett Schoolhouse." Mr. Haney was engaged as the first teacher at a salary of \$10 per month. In the summer the school was taught by Miss Chapman. After the Huntly schoolhouse was established in 1830 it was discontinued and the building appropriated to other purposes. In the fall of 1838 a frame schoolhouse was erected by Rev. Jackson Doeling and John Cooper, John Bevington being the first teacher at a salary of \$15 per month. The township is now well equipped with educational facilities, there being a sufficiency of commodious houses, provided with modern furniture and presided over by competent, well trained teachers.

As was customary in all the frontier settlements religious services in Dallas were at first held in schoolhouses or in the cabins of the settlers. Indeed there were no church buildings erected previous to 1875. In the summer services were often held in the open air, than which, perhaps, no better place could have been found, for what more fitting than the God of Nature should have been worshipped in His own temple. Later services were held at Winchester and "Sixteen Chapel," on the eastern boundary.

The Methodist Episcopal and Disciple churches at Latimberville, on the south, drew a part of their membership from Dallas township, likewise the Methodist and Presbyterian churches on the west. Many Dallas citizens with their families also attended the Monnett Chapel in Bucyrus township and later Scioto

chapel erected just north of the township line. One of the most zealous workers in this church was Zachariah Welsh of Wyandot, at whose cabin religious exercises of prayer and praise were frequently held before the school-houses were utilized for that purpose. One of the most noted among the early Methodists was the Rev. James Gilruth. He was a man of powerful frame and with a voice to correspond, and a commanding air that awed even the turbulent element or "rowdies" one of whose favorite amusements it was to attend church for the express purpose of disturbing the meeting. His physical prowess was well known to this unruly class and there was little trouble from them when he occupied the pulpit. In 1823-24 he traveled a four weeks' circuit, which took in the neighboring villages of Delaware, Kenton and Bucyrus, with intermediate appointments in the lesser villages. He often preached in Mr. Welsh's cabin and in those of some of the other settlers. In 1840 he was transferred to an Iowa conference, after having twice been returned to this circuit. He was followed in 1824 by Rev. Mr. Cadwallader. Once every three months the western part of the county was visited by Rev. James B. Finley, who, as early as 1817 was superintendent of the Wyandot Mission. The celebrated Russell Bigelow who was stationed at the Sandusky Mission in 1827, also preached occasionally in this district, to the great edification of the settlers, who came from miles around to hear him. Dallas was then part of the Portland District, Ohio Conference, which included in its bounds the state of Michigan. In the winter of 1836-37 Rev. John Gilbert Bruce conducted revival meetings, being assisted by Rev. Jeremiah Monnett. The presiding elder of Portland District from 1826 to 1830 was Rev. James McMahon, in 1836, Rev. Adam Poe, and in 1840, Rev. William Runnels.

One of the most able divines who ministered to the spiritual needs of the early settlers was Rev. S. P. Shaw, founder of Shaw University, Tennessee. He was a highly educated man and an earnest and powerful preacher. He was ordained deacon in the Ohio conference in 1827.

The "Devil's Half-Acre" is the name given to a locality in the midst of Dallas township,

this side of the Scioto, which has been the scene of many unsuccessful efforts to establish a church. A log cabin stood on the spot previous to 1830, which was used for school and church purposes, and which after that date was replaced by another log building, which stood on the site of the present school building. Here efforts were first made to establish a society by the United Brethren, but without success. The Methodists made two attempts, under the Rev. William Mathews and others, but succeeded in making only a few nominal converts, who soon relapsed into the ways of sin. The Presbyterians tried under Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, but also failed. The United Brethren made a second attempt and were followed by the Disciples, with like results. It was then that Amos McMullen declared that he believed the spot was in possession of the Devil, which remark, becoming known, led to its being called the "Devil's Half Acre," which name it has since retained.

Prior to 1845 the eastern six miles of Dallas township were a part of Marion county, Scott township, while still another part belonged to Grand Prairie township in the same county. Among the citizens who resided in the Crawford county part, and were justices of the peace in the early days were Zachariah Welsh in 1824, Daniel Swigert in 1827, and Jacob Shaffer in 1828. The Crawford county records show many marriage ceremonies performed by Alanson Packard; he lived near Latinberville, in the Marion county part of the township, and was justice for many years. He was poetically inclined, as one of the entries on the record is as follows, the parties being in the Marion county section of the township:

"Marriage license was granted to Norton B. Royce and Eunice M. Dexter, March 14, 1832.

"I certify—that is to say,
This present March, the 18th day,
Eunice Dexter, Norton Royce,
As did your license authorize—
An awkward, ungainly, long-legged pair—
By me in marriage joined were.
By sages wise, it has been said
That matches all above are made.
If so, these ones in heaven have been:
God knows they'll never go again."

Alanson Packard, himself, married Nancy Fickle in June, 1824, and there is little doubt she was related to the Fickles who settled in the southern part of Bucyrus township in 1823, a daughter of Daniel Fickle, who came here from Marion county.

Since 1845 the following have been the justices of the peace of Dallas township: Andre Corn, 1845; William Hoover, 1847-50; Daniel Swigart, 1848; Ezra Huntly, 1850; Isaac N. Munson, 1851; Samuel P. Shaw, 1852; James Hufty, 1854-57; S. D. Welsh, 1860-63; Henry Martin, 1863-66; William H. Churchill, 1866; Caleb McHenry, 1869-72-74-77-92-95; R. H. Rogers, 1869; E. B. Monnett, 1872; John Monnett, 1873; Barnhart Sayler, 1876-79; A. M. Zook, 1880-83; Otis Brooks, 1882-86; H. Q. Johnston, 1886; George Whiteamire, 1888-91; Marcus Hoover, 1888-89; William Petry, 1889-98-01; J. M. Quaintance, 1894; Isaac Shearer,

1897; Ira E. Quaintance, 1902-03-06-09; and P. S. Hinkel, 1905-09.

In 1892, when the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking railroad was built it passed through the center of Dallas township, and a town was laid out by Mervin J. Monnett, and named after himself and the many representatives of the Monnett family who had been and were prominent in that section. The little village started well. A large elevator was erected by Mr. Monnett; a store was started, and on October 25, 1893, William A. Heinlen was appointed the first postmaster; he has been succeeded by the following: G. J. Feltis, November 30, 1897; D. L. Parcher, December 23, 1901; William Monnett, June 5, 1906; F. G. Smith, April 5, 1910; C. S. Wert, June 23, 1911.

Three quarters of a mile west of Monnett is the Bucyrus and Marion electric road, with a station to accommodate the people of that village.

CHAPTER XIII

HOLMES TOWNSHIP

Location and Erection—Drainage and Topography—Burnt Swamp—Limestone Operations—Mysterious Mounds—First Settlers—First Elections—Justices—German Immigration—An Early Tragedy—Joseph Newell's Tozen—Wingert's Corners—Conflict Over a Name—Brokensword Postmasters—Early Industries—Saloons and Taverns—Interesting Anecdotes—The Underground Railroad—Schools and Churches—Sunday Schools—Stone Quarries—Spore Post Office.

Let other lands exulting gleam
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy green
The cluster from the vine;
We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us, when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow.

—WHITTIER'S CORN SONG.

This township lies wholly on the northern slope of the Ohio watershed and is drained by tributaries of the Sandusky river. One of the most attractive and wealthy townships in Crawford county, it was organized by the commissioners in March, 1828, and was named after Deputy Surveyor General Samuel Holmes, who originally surveyed this section, and who was authorized to make a resurvey of its territory in 1836 as the western sections were a part of the Indian reservation purchased about that time from the Indians. The largest stream is Brokensword Creek, which enters the township in the northeastern portion and runs in a southwesterly direction into Tod township. The banks of this stream in some places rise into a series of low bluffs, that were in early days covered with a heavy forest of poplar. Grass Run, a small branch of the Sandusky, meanders in a southwesterly direction across the southern portion. Brandywine Creek, entering Holmes from Liberty township, flows into Brokensword at a point in section 9. The southeastern part of Holmes township is the most level and in early days

was wet and muddy throughout the year. The outflow of the water was retarded by fallen logs, which lay thickly scattered over this entire district, so that the settlers in traversing this portion were obliged to wade ankle-deep through mud and water. These logs and fallen trees were often used as stepping stones, being so close together that it was sometimes possible to go quite a distance by jumping from one to another. The other parts of the township have more of a rolling character and in the northern and western parts there are small hills both long and steep.

In the western part there is an area of about fifty acres which, from the earliest times has been known as the "Burnt Swamp." It derives its name from the circumstance that originally it was covered thickly with willows and tall weeds, and one of those fires that were often lighted by Indians or settlers to dislodge game, swept over it, destroying all the vegetation. In the southeastern part of the township the soil consists of a black alluvial earth overlaid with decaying vegetable matter, and when properly drained, as it is today, is very productive.

It was not until after 1820 that the white settlers were able to purchase land in Holmes township, and the western part remained in possession of the Wyandot Indians up to 1836, at which time the eastern side of their reservation was purchased by the government and

sold at public auction, the land adjoining Holmes township becoming a part of that township. This newly acquired portion was something more than two sections wide and proved a source of wealth to some of the citizens, owing to the large and numerous beds of excellent limestone it contained. This limestone brought from \$1 to \$2 per load and was used for the foundation of houses and barns and for the walls of wells. Among those who engaged extensively in taking out this stone were Nicholas Pool, Adam Gearhart and Christian Reiff. Lime has been burned in considerable quantities in this district ever since 1838 or 1840.

In the vicinity of Brokensword creek are some nearly obliterated mounds, which are regarded as relics of that mysterious aboriginal people usually denominated as the "Mound Builders," and whose origin and history have been the cause of much speculation among scientists. Many interesting works have been written upon this subject, but the entire truth about them will never be known, for they left no written records, nor have their successors, the Indians, by whom they were probably driven out or exterminated, retained any but very vague and uncertain traditions concerning them. Though they built extensive earthworks and have left behind the numerous articles of pottery inscribed with more or less picturesque designs, they were probably of no high order of civilization and were certainly inferior to the Red races in the art of self preservation, though they may possibly have been in some way related to the latter.

A man named Heaman, who is supposed to have come from some eastern township, or from Bucyrus, is said to have been the first settler in Holmes. He settled on the Pike north of Bucyrus, but little more is known about him. He was soon followed by a settler named William Flake, who built a log cabin and began a clearing on the old farm of Joseph Quaintance. This man was of a very peculiar character. He was kind and charitable and freely gave away his property, but as readily appropriated the property of others to his own uses, finally carrying his communistic tendencies so far as to break open a store in Bucyrus, for which he was sentenced to serve some years in the penitentiary. He died soon

after his release and none of his descendants, so far as known, are now living in the county. The first settlers came about 1823.

Two years later a man named Daniel Snyder, known as "Indian Snyder," built a round-log cabin in the eastern part of the township, into which he moved his family, consisting of a wife and some half dozen children, the latter all about the same size. He was a famous hunter, spending most of his time in the woods and was often paid \$1 per day by the settlers to furnish them with venison. He understood the Indian tongue and invaded the Redmen's lands in pursuit of game with apparent impunity. He was also often called upon to act as interpreter between the white settlers and the Indians. Many swine belonging to the pioneers were shot by the savages and found their way into an Indian stew-kettle. The swine usually ran wild in the woods and those that had no earmarks were regarded as the property of the finder. Many possessing the requisite marks, however, were stolen and shipped to the Sandusky market.

Joseph Lones came to Holmes township from Columbiana county in 1828, having practically no money or property at the time. He was accompanied by his father-in-law, John Boeman, who brought his family in a wagon drawn by five horses, while Lones drove the sixth horse to a small empty Dearborn wagon. The journey was rendered extremely difficult from the depth of the mud and the great quantity of fallen timber that obstructed the route; yet in spite of this they made about ten miles a day. It was often necessary to use the axe to cut a way through the natural obstructions, and for that purpose the men preceded the wagon on foot, walking almost the entire distance with axes on their shoulders. Mr. Lones built a cabin on land adjoining the Quaintance farm and found work on the Columbus and Sandusky pike, then in process of construction. He continued thus occupied for about two years, receiving \$10 per month for his services, out of which money he paid for most of his land. He lived to an advanced age and in his declining years was surrounded by the comforts of wealth, the result of his early industry and self denial.

In 1828 William Flake lived in a round-log cabin on land that today is the farm of Joseph

Quaintance; of this land he cleared about ten acres. At this date there were in the township, besides those already mentioned, John Bretz, Abraham and Isaac Ditty, Henry Fralick, Christian Haish, John Hussey, Samuel Hemminger, Martin Holman, Joseph Lones, Jacob Lintner, David Moore, Joseph Newell, Daniel Potter, Michael Shupp, Isaac Williams, David Brown, Samuel Miller, William Spitzer, James Martin, Jacob Andrews, Joel Glover and Jacob King. J. P. Black owned the farm that was originally the property of Timothy Kirk. Mr. Spitzer settled on the farm later owned by Charles Lehman. Mr. Glover was on the farm where George Lapp is living. Jacob Andrews was on a farm east of the Pike, where he lived for over half a century. Eli Quaintance was on the Tiffin road, near the farm now owned by Eli Lones. Martin Holman was on the Pike, and in 1830 John McCulloch on the farm now owned by R. V. Sears. Jacob King in 1828, was living in a little log cabin on Broken-sword creek, on the farm later owned by Samuel Slapp, south of Broken-sword. James Martin, a sort of local minister, came to Holmes township at an early day from England and settled on the farm now known as the Gebhart farm. He was accompanied by a young man named Thomas Alsoph, a son of an English nobleman. This young man was an interesting character. He was refined and well educated but to some extent was mentally afflicted, though rational on most ordinary subjects. Some said that his mental infirmity was due to a disappointment in love, though why he came, or had been shipped so far from home to become a backwoodsman, was what nobody knew or could understand. He taught some of the early schools and became a general favorite, and after a residence in the township of quite a number of years he returned to England.

The annexing of that part of the Wyandot Reservation to which reference has already been made, gave Holmes a township of 36 square miles. The first election was held at the cabin of John Hussey, in the spring after the township had been organized and nine votes were polled. Joseph Newell was elected clerk and Jacob Andrews was the first justice of the peace. At the second election Joseph Lones was elected constable, having no competitors for this office. Indeed the office was not much

sought after in early days, for the remuneration was small, and hardships and danger had sometimes to be encountered in the pursuit of fugitives from justice, the serving of writs, etc., which frequently militated against the popularity of the incumbent. Constable Lones had but one annoying experience, however, during his term of office. He was called upon to levy on the personal property of one Thomas Williams, and while reading the warrant Williams suddenly snatched it out of his hand and refused to give it up. Mr. Lones thereupon procured another execution from the Squire and going to Williams' cabin in his absence, accompanied by a deputy with an ox-sled, he seized the furniture in spite of the protests of Mrs. Williams and carried it to the cabin of Squire Andrews, who advertised it for sale. This brought the rebellious Williams to terms, and he accordingly paid the charges, about \$15, and was allowed to take his property home.

The following are the Justices of the Peace of Holmes township since its organization:

Jacob Andrews, 1832; Joseph S. Newell, 1832; David Brown, 1835-38; John McBride, 1835-38; John Pittman, 1843-44-53; Jedediah Cobb, 1843-44-47; Samuel Shaffner, 1847; Daniel Fralick, 1850-53-56-59-70; Thomas Menaigh, 1850; John P. Black, 1855; Enoch Knable, 1858-61; Reason Eaton, 1862; Charles H. Tisley, 1863-66; John Holman, 1865-68-71-74-77-82-86-89; Jasper W. Taylor, 1867; Horace Flickinger, 1874; Samuel Flickinger, 1876; David Bair, 1879; Rufus Aurand, 1880-86-89; J. E. Ferrall, 1892-93; J. C. Lichtenwalter, 1893; William Lahman, 1894-97; J. N. Taylor, 1895-98; A. M. Vore, 1901; A. L. Whitmyer, 1900-03-06; A. L. Gallinger, 1904; John I. Wentz, 1906-07; George H. Orthwein, 1906-07; W. L. Fralick, 1908-10; W. J. Cosgrove, 1911, and Jacob Campbell, 1911.

The southern part of Holmes township witnessed an influx of new settlers about 1830, among those who came at this time being Samuel Shaffner, John McCulloch, William Roberts, Thomas Minich, Thomas Williams, John Hussey, Jacob Mollenkopf, Abraham Cary, Moses Spahr and John Lichtenwalter. As their names indicate, some of these settlers were German. Two distinct settlements were

formed, about six miles apart, one near the present site of Brokensword, and the other in the southeastern corner, near Bucyrus. The one in the northern part was almost wholly German and included, with a few others, some eight or ten German families that had come in 1828 from Dauphin county, Pa. Among these settlers were Michael Shupp, Henry and Daniel Fralick, Isaac and Abraham Ditty, Jacob Lintner, Jacob Moore and Daniel Porter.

For a number of years the southern part of the township bore an enviable reputation due to the fact that no liquor was used at the house-raising or log-rollings, the settlers being a rarely temperate lot who used nothing stronger than coffee.

As new settlers came in, however, they brought with them the inevitable whiskey and the community in consequence lost a portion of its fair fame. The northern settlers were from the first a bibulous lot, whose evenings were largely spent in passing round the flowing bowl and in drinking each other's health to the usual detriment of same. It is said that even women were often seen lying by the roadside completely overcome by liquor. Fortunately this state of things has long since passed away. Abraham Didie, born in Dauphin county, Pa., removed to Holmes township in 1828. He died March 14, 1870.

Fisher Quaintance, previously mentioned as one of the arrivals in 1828 or 1829, was a member of the Society of Friends. He died in Holmes township March 27, 1866, at the age of 73 years. His wife Sarah came to this township with him.

Years ago a murder was committed on the Joe Quaintance farm, known as the old Flake farm. An old peddler was killed, and in order to cover all traces of the crime, his body, together with his wagon and all his belongings, were thrown into an old well and covered up. Whom the peddler was and who were the perpetrators of the deed have never been discovered to this day.

William Mateer, an early settler of Holmes township, was a great grandson of an immigrant who started for America in the year 1700 with four sons. All died on the voyage and were buried at sea. The immigrant reached America and subsequently had four

more sons, whom he named respectively after the first four, and their descendants became prominent in the affairs of the township.

John and Barbara Peterman came to this county in October, 1827, and entered 320 acres in Liberty township on the Sandusky river. Clearing his land he erected thereon a hewed log cabin. Their son, Samuel, came to Bucyrus in 1832. He engaged in a sort of express business, hauling goods from Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Columbus and Sandusky with a six-horse team and also carried considerable money for others. He later took up farming in Holmes township.

Joseph Newell came to Crawford county in 1825, and entered 160 acres of government land in section No. 9, of what is now Holmes township. He was above the average in education and business ability. He early saw that with the settling up and developing of the county, especially in the north and west parts, his land would be much nearer the center of the county than the little town of Bucyrus, and there was a possibility that the county seat might be located at some point nearer the center of the county, and he selected his land for that purpose. Bucyrus then had a population of something over two hundred people; it had a post office, stores, taverns, and several shops; notwithstanding this Newell laid out a town on a part of his land, on the banks of the Brokensword, below where the Brandywine empties into it. He named the new town Crawford, and set apart several lots as donations for public buildings, and also laid out a graveyard. The first election in Crawford county after its organization was in April, 1826, at which election commissioners were to be chosen, who would meet in the town of Bucyrus, and there select the temporary county seat of the county. The greatest interest in the election was over the commissioners, the voters in the west and north supporting the commissioners who would favor Crawford for the county seat, while those in the south and east were for the commissioners who favored Bucyrus. The election resulted in favor of John Magers of Bucyrus, Thomas McClure of Liberty, and George Poe of Whetstone, who met at Bucyrus the third Monday in May and selected Bucyrus as the temporary county seat of the new county. Newell, while temporarily

defeated, did not give up the fight, but continued it up to 1830, when the legislature appointed three commissioners to settle definitely the county seat question, and they came to Bucyrus, looked over the field, and decided in favor of Bucyrus. Then Newell gave up the fight and the town of Crawford became farming land. Newell himself had erected a house on the land, had sold one lot to a man named Swigart, and perhaps one or two others had located there, but today nothing remains of the town whose proprietor had hopes of making it the county seat. When Holmes township was organized Mr. Newell was one of the first officers elected and on his death was buried in the graveyard he had laid out.

About 1834 William Wingert was appointed postmaster of a country post office that was opened under the name of Lykens. The post office was in his house, on the Tiffin road just north of the Holmes township line. Several other families located in that section and in a few years it assumed the aspect of a thriving village. Here he built a shop and manufactured furniture, and in 1851 started a store. In August, 1852, fifteen years after the post office had been established, David Porter laid out a town just south of the settlement of Wingert, and called it Portersville, in honor of himself. The two settlements were really one, as they bordered on each other, Wingert's being in Lykens township and Porter's in Holmes township. But there was the bitterest rivalry between the two for the name of the village. Wingert's claim that it be called Wingert's Corners was on the ground that his settlement ante-dated the mushroom town of Porter's by nearly twenty years. Porter's claim was that his was a town, laid out, and had a name legally, and therefore that name was the correct and only one for the new town. The post office department decided in favor of Portersville. But Wingert and his friends were so persistent, having their goods and their mail all addressed to Wingert's Corners, Crawford county, that everybody else recognized that as the name, and only the government and Porter knew there was such a place as Portersville. During the war of the rebellion the people of the county, the state, and the nation with one accord gave it a new name. Party spirit ran high, and there

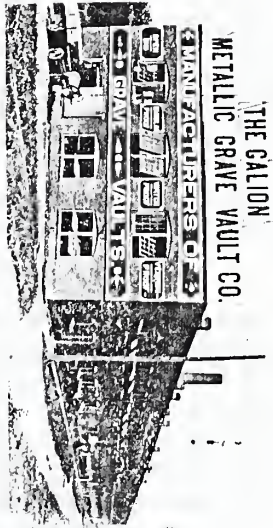
were some at Wingert's Corners so bitter that they were very pronounced against the Union. At this stage Petroleum V. Nasby commenced a series of burlesque, political letters, taking his characters and views from the situation as it existed at Wingert's Corners. Later these letters were dated "Confederit X Roads", and although the date line of the letter always contained the additional description, "which is in the State of Kentucky," the description was useless; the people still recognized it as Wingert's Corners, and through the war, and for years after, the place was best known as "Confederit X Roads." It had a national notoriety by this name; its county and local name was Wingert's Corners, and the government carried it as Portersville. As the bitterness of the war passed away, there was a general desire to get away from the bitterness that still rankled on account of the action of lawless men and the name of the office was changed to Brokensword, after the stream that passes to the south of that village. Today no one would recognize the name of Portersville; some few allude to it as Wingert's Corners; Confederit X Roads is but an historical allusion, and as Brokensword it is one of the villages of the county which still retain an existence.

The following are the postmasters at Brokensword, with dates of appointment:

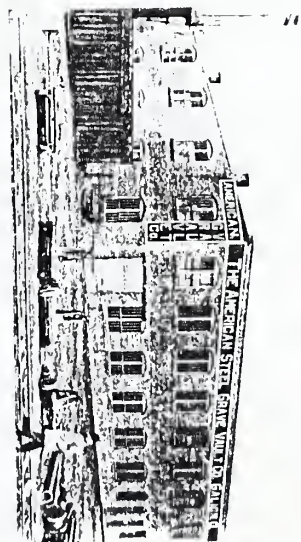
William Wingert, April 6, 1837; George McDonald, Jan. 30, 1850; Daniel Fralick, July 5, 1861; William Seele, Oct. 23, 1895; Matilda E. Chapman, June 24, 1898; and Frank Sprow, June 18, 1904.

On Feb. 14, 1906, the office was discontinued, the mail being supplied by rural route from Bucyrus. Daniel Fralick was postmaster for 34 years, the longest service of any man in the county.

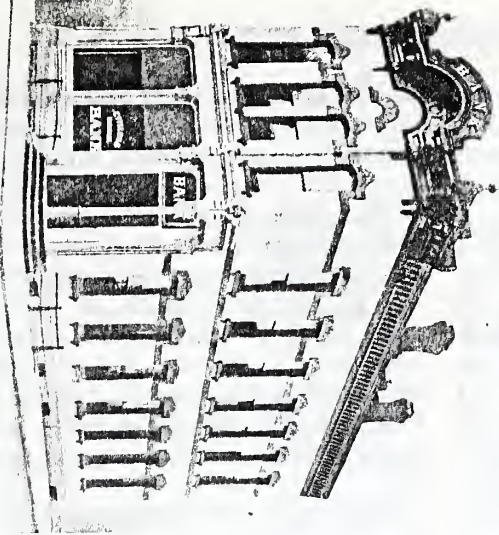
Jacob Lintner, who came at an early day to this settlement, was a blacksmith and built a shop just across the line in Lykens township. As he could not find enough work at his trade to keep him busy, he also did carpenter work, becoming self-taught through frequent practice. Jacob Moore kept a small shoe shop in one end of his cabin, and traveled from house to house plying his trade, as was an early custom in the frontier settlements generally. Although the price of shoes was small in those days as compared with the present, many peo-



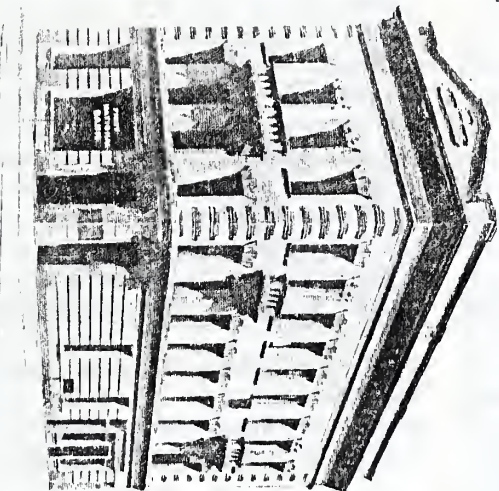
THE GALION METALLIC GRAVE VAULT CO.



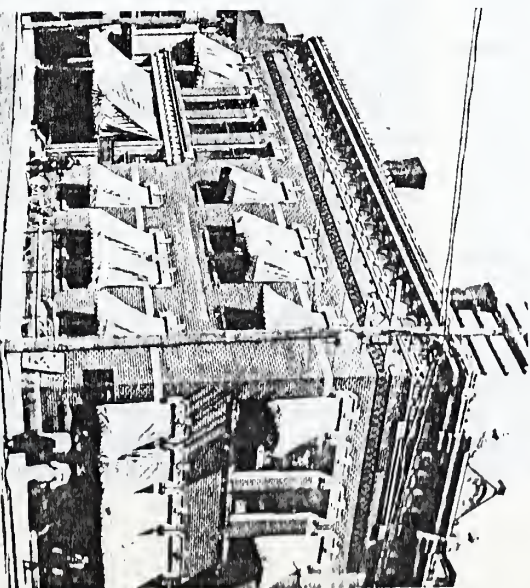
PLANT OF THE AMERICAN STEEL GRAVE VAULT CO., GALION, O.



CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK AND GALION BUILD-
ING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION



FIRST NATIONAL BANK



N. E. CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE, GALION, SHOW-
ING COMMERCIAL SAVINGS BANK AND
GALION POST OFFICE

ple were unable to buy them and wore instead a sort of rough moccasin made from the skin of the deer or some other animal. Buckskin clothes were also largely worn.

Among other artizans of those days may be mentioned William Fralick, a carpenter, who built many of the early frame houses; and William Spitzer, a mason residing in the southeastern part of the township, who, when the construction of a better class of buildings began, built many of the foundations and chimneys. He also made bricks which he sold to the settlers, commencing this business about 1830.

Samuel Burnison, before he turned his attention to farming, tried one or two business ventures which proved unsuccessful. He owned a small copper still and in 1841 built a small distillery in the northern part of the township, operating in connection with it a small horse-mill from which he obtained his supply of ground grain. When the enterprise failed—perhaps because the whiskey was not of very good quality—he bought some cows and made arrangements to begin the manufacture of cheese, turning his distillery into a cheese factory, but for some reason he changed his mind before he had the enterprise started, and went to farming.

David Porter started an ashery about 1837, manufacturing black and scorched salts, and continued the business for some ten years, when, the supply of ashes failing, he gave it up.

About 1857 William Wingert was employed by George Quinby of Bucyrus to sell goods on commission, and was given about \$300 worth to commence with. These were the first goods sold in Portersville and were quickly disposed of. After thus working for Mr. Quinby for several years, Mr. Wingert started in business for himself with an \$800 stock of goods purchased personally in New York city. He continued as a merchant for about ten years before retiring to his farm, and was fairly successful. About two years before he retired another store was opened in the village, which was a branch store owned by Brinkerhoff and Wilson, of Sycamore. They put in about \$3,000 worth of goods. The stock was purchased in 1854 by Daniel Fralick, who added to it considerably and carried on a successful

business for many years. At a later date Shook and Ditty were also engaged in mercantile pursuits here.

Liquor has been sold in Brokensword (Portersville) since 1846, at which time Seale & Hollingshead opened a saloon in the village, also occasionally entertaining travellers. The first genuine tavern keeper in the village was John Stinerock, a tailor by trade, who conducted a very orderly place and kept no bar. In 1868 Elias Shirk built another tavern in the town, which subsequently passed into the hands of his widow.

Martin and Rosannah Holman came to Crawford county, Holmes township, in the twenties for John Holman was born in the township Nov. 7, 1828.

Mary Martin Hemminger, born January 1, 1812, was a daughter of James and Sarah Martin, who took passage for America from England in the fall of 1822, Mary being then ten years old. On the voyage the ship's rudder became detached and the vessel was for a while in great danger, several lives being lost in the attempt to readjust it under water. It was finally secured, after a long delay, and the voyage took nearly three months to accomplish. They must have reached Crawford county from about 1824 to 1828. From the perils of the ocean wave they changed at once to the hardships of pioneer life on the frontier, which, if a trifle less dangerous, were no less hard to endure. The daughter Mary became cowboy for the family, taking care of the stock and often passing days and nights in the woods. At one time when no less than 26 miles from home, she was overtaken by darkness and was compelled to wait for the moon to rise before she could direct her weary march homewards. In stormy weather their cabin was often resorted to for shelter by Indians, who came by the dozen or score, almost crowding the family out of doors. Mary Martin was married May 13, 1830 to a Mr. Hemminger. She died Sept. 6, 1877, at the age of 80 years.

Samuel McClure, a weaver by trade, came to Holmes township, May 5, 1830.

Rebecca Sells, a lady of forceful character, at one time well known in Holmes township, was a daughter of John and Anne McBride, who came to Crawford in 1830. On Oct. 4th,

she became the wife of Jacob Sells, whose parents, Peter and Barbara Sells, had come to Crawford in 1831. The young couple immediately began housekeeping in their own home on the Tiffin road. Jacob was an architect and builder and was away much of the time, not only on account of the demands of his profession, but also on account of military service during the Civil war and because of his attendance at land sales in the Osage country, Mo. During his absence she had to suffer many trials on account of her fearless advocacy of abolition, the people around her being generally in favor of secession. During the war, not having received any communication from her husband for a long time, she feared he might be dead, but had not lost all hope until one day she received word that his corpse was awaiting her at Bucyrus. She went there at once almost broken hearted. The body was identified by the family and friends, but before removing the corpse, her sorrow was changed to surprise, joy and gladness on being handed a communication from her husband, stating that he would be with her in a few hours. Thus suddenly was a scene of the deepest sadness turned into one of rejoicing.

Michael and Margaret Shupp and their son Henry came to Crawford in May, 1828, settling on 80 acres on Brokensword Creek in Holmes township.

John and Ann Shupp and son Samuel came to Crawford county and Holmes township in the spring of 1831.

Jacob Brinkman came to Bucyrus when it was a small hamlet and after a residence there of several years removed to Holmes township.

Jacob and Mary Bash came to Bucyrus in 1829. Both died and their son Peter Bash went to the grandfather at Annapolis, who was a Dunkard preacher. Grandmother Bash was the first person buried in Annapolis cemetery. Peter later purchased a farm in Holmes township.

William and Mary Fralick and son Daniel came to Bucyrus in 1830 and settled on the Rowse farm, later known as the Monnett farm. In the fall they removed to the northern part of Holmes township, where they entered 80 acres and erected a log cabin. In 1834 Daniel came to Bucyrus and worked in the flour and saw-mill of Elias Slagel during high

water, when the mill was running. During low water he worked on his father's farm. In 1853 he commenced keeping store at Wingert's Corners, and in 1855 built a new house, which he occupied until his death.

Samuel Flickinger, born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 29, 1792, moved to McConnellstown, Pa., in 1796; went from there to Stark county, Ohio, in 1811, coming from there to Crawford county in the spring of 1833 and resided here until his death June 20, 1871 at the age of 79 years. In 1820 he married Miss Phylinda Healy, who was born in Jamaica, Wingham county, Vt., and they resided on a farm in Holmes township. Their sons, Samuel and William ran the principal saw mill in the township for many years.

John Eaton, born in Washington county, Pa., 1778, removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1808 and to Crawford in 1830 or 1831. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812. He died July 23, 1850, aged 72 years. Soon after Eaton came to the township, he was joined by Edmund Ferrall, who had married his daughter Mary in 1827.

About 1834 the first saw mill was built on the Brandywine by Frederick Williams. He ran it about ten years and then disposed of it to other parties. When gold was discovered in California, in 1849 Williams joined a party and crossed the country to the gold fields. About the time Williams built his mill in 1834 Jesse Quaintance built a mill on the Broken-sword; it was of hewn logs, two stories, and 25 by 28 feet in size. It was originally a grist mill, but after a few years a frame addition was added and a saw mill started, and for twenty years both departments of the mill did a large business. Both these mills were run by water power, little dams being erected across the streams. After Williams sold out his mill, the little dam was washed away, and was never rebuilt, so the mill was abandoned.

The third saw-mill was built in 1845 by Rodney Poole, at the falls on Brokensword creek. This was the best site in Holmes township for either a grist or saw-mill, as at this point there is a fall of about a foot and a half in the bed of the stream, which, together with a good dam and race, furnished abundant water power. The mill was a frame building, having a long shed at right angles to the main

building, in which the sawed lumber was stored. The charge made for sawing, when not done on shares, was at the rate of 50 cents per hundred feet. The mill dams of those days were far from being as substantially built as they are at the present day, when stone can be had at a small cost. A pile of dirt, stones, brush, logs or anything that came handy, was heaped together in a line extending across the stream, and the whole held in place by logs driven into the bed of the stream in a slanting position. These loosely constructed dams often gave way, resulting in a total suspension of milling operations for some time until they could be repaired or rebuilt. The muskrats often caused such breaks by burrowing into the dams. During heavy rains, when the dams held, they often caused the surrounding country to become flooded to a considerable depth.

A steam saw-mill was built in 1853 on Grass Run in the southern part of the township, by Joseph Lones, and was furnished with a muley saw. After being operated by Mr. Lones for three years, it was sold to other parties. Two years after Lones built his mill, Fralick and Flickinger erected a large steam saw-mill on Brokensword creek, which continued in operation until after the war. It was a large frame building and had a muley saw. Other mills were subsequently built in various parts of the township and while the timber lasted a lively business was done in this line of industry. With the gradual disappearance of the timber nearly all of these mills went out of existence.

Although previous to the Civil war a strong sentiment existed in Crawford county against assisting negro slaves to escape to Canada, many were thus aided by that mysterious, but effective organization, or system, known as "The Underground Railroad." A family named Jackson, living in the southern part of the township, kept one of the stations on this "road," and Isaac Jackson and his son, Stephen, were seen on more than one occasion driving rapidly northward by night with a sled or wagon load of these black fugitives, conveying them into Seneca county, where doubtless there was another station from which they were assisted farther north. In this manner—as the plan was operated all over the state of Ohio and to some extent in other states—

thousands of slaves were helped to freedom. In engaging in this work the Jacksons, of course, sacrificed some of their popularity, but doubtless had their reward in the approval of their own consciences.

The first school was opened in Holmes township in the northern part during the winter of 1829-30, although the southern part had been earlier settled by almost a decade. The school was started in the cabin of David Moore, an old bachelor who had come to Holmes a year or two previous and who had left his cabin vacant to go on a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania, to bring his widowed mother to his new home. John Bretz, a Pennsylvanian of German antecedents, was the first schoolmaster and the school was well attended. Although Mr. Bretz's scholarly attainments were not above question, he was excellent in enforcing discipline—a very desirable quality for a schoolmaster in those days—for he was a man of great strength and fine physique and, it is said, "could handle any other man in the neighborhood with ease." He taught for a number of years in the German settlement and its vicinity and always had good orderly schools. The first regular schoolhouse in the township, was built on section 3, during the summer of 1833. It was first taught by Edward Porter, who during the previous winter had taught school in a log cabin in Lykins township. About nine years later it was superseded by a larger and better schoolhouse erected a short distance to the southward. This latter building was a frame made almost entirely of lumber sawed at the mills on Brokensword creek. One of the early teachers in the northern part of Holmes was Miss Margaret Cannon, who gave general satisfaction both as to maintaining discipline and imparting instruction. The first school building in the southern part of the township was erected in 1835 on or near the farm of Mr. Black, and was constructed of hewed logs. Some years later a frame building was put up on the Lones farm and school was kept in it for nearly 20 years, after which it was removed to make way for a more modern structure. About 1836 the township was divided into school districts and a schoolhouse built in each district, according to the present plan.

The gospel was first preached in Holmes

township by itinerant ministers from the neighboring villages, who made occasional visits, and were ordinarily designated as "circuit riders." For some time previous to 1834, meetings were held regularly in the cabins of Michael Shupp, Daniel Seale and others. In that year an Evangelical church was built in the extreme southern part of Lykens township, which was attended by a number of citizens from Holmes. A little later the Lutherans and members of the German Reformed church united in erecting a log church in the northern part of Holmes. A lack of harmony prevailed, however, in this combined society; which resulted in litigation. In 1852 the Protestant Methodists built a log meeting-house about a mile west of Portersville, which became known as the Concord Meeting-house. The pastor of this church during or at the beginning of the Civil war period was the Rev. William Brown, a strong abolitionist, who persisted against the wishes of a large part of his congregation, in preaching anti-slavery sermons. This led to such bitterness of feeling that finally, one night, a party of men assembled and leveled the church to the ground. We read also that upon another occasion a minister, of similar views and similarly outspoken, who was conducting a revival meeting near Portersville, was pelted with eggs, which had been bought for the purpose at the store of Daniel Fralick. Another outrage took place soon after when a church on the line between Holmes and Liberty townships, was burned down for the same cause.

In the southern part of the township the Quakers erected a church in 1840, which is still standing. It was built originally of logs and afterward weather-boarded with poplar lumber. It has not been used as a church for many years.

In connection with the different churches or otherwise, a number of Sunday schools have been established in Holmes township from time to time. Mission Chapel was established in 1848, the first summer had an attendance of sixty scholars and was conducted for sixteen years. James Moore was the first superintendent, he being followed by Samuel Shaffner, John Lichtenwalter and others.

Pietsel Sunday-school, organized in May, 1850, had the first summer an attendance of

fifty. Among the early superintendents were William Pietsel, G. Hall, William Taylor, and Newton Taylor.

The Grass Run Sunday school was organized May, 1852, with fifty-five scholars. Its early superintendents were Abraham Kniseley, D. J. Heller, John Kerstetter and Almon Ames.

Other later Sunday schools were:

The Friend's Sunday school was organized in May, 1860, with fifty scholars. Lavina Benedict was superintendent, followed by James Jackson and others. The Spahr Sunday school was organized in May, 1870, 115 enrolled, with William Mateer, superintendent. Wingert's Corners Sunday school in May, 1869, with an enrollment of 70, Daniel Fralick, superintendent. The Lutheran Sunday school, in May, 1870, with an enrollment of 118; G. W. Parks, superintendent. Mission Chapel was reorganized as Holmes Chapel in May, 1870, with 71 scholars, and James Moore superintendent. No. 3 Sunday school in May, 1870, with an enrollment of 60; Henry Dieffenbacher, superintendent. From 60 pupils in 1860, with 12 teachers, the Sunday schools of the township now have an enrollment of over 500, with 50 officers and teachers.

All along the Brokensword is an abundance of stone, which the early pioneers found so useful that stone quarries were started, but the business developed to such an extent that capital was invested and the Brokensword Stone Company took over the business, and employed a large force of men, the quarries being fitted with all the latest machinery, the T. & O. C. road having a spur which furnishes shipping facilities. The development of the quarries led to the establishment of a post office and a station on the railroad, called Spore, after Sidney L. Spore, one of the prominent men in that section. The first postmaster was F. D. Osborn, appointed May 22, 1888. Owing to the difficulty of securing a man to take the office it was discontinued Dec. 24, 1889, but was re-established April 9, 1892, with Rufus D. Spore as postmaster. He was succeeded July 17, 1897, by D. R. Dieffenbacher, and he by G. F. Cox, on July 31, 1900. No town was started, and when rural routes were established, the postoffice was discontinued on July 30, 1904.

CHAPTER XIV

JACKSON TOWNSHIP AND CRESTLINE

Jackson Township—Its Size and Location—Its Origin—Topographical Features—Productions—First Settlers—An Early Tragedy—The First Road—Early Schools and Teachers—Trading Points in Early Days—Taverns—Livingston Laid Out.

CRESTLINE—Growth of the Town—Railroad Interests—First Passenger Train Through Crestline—An Early Description of the Town—First Merchants and Prominent Citizens—Destructive Fires—An Exciting Bear Story—Epidemic of Cholera—Manufacturing Interests—City Departments—Schools—Churches—Justices—Incorporation of Crestline and List of Mayors—Water Supply—Telephone Service—Banks—Societies—Post Office and Postmasters.

Who are they but the men of toil,
Who cleave the forest down,
And plant, amid the wilderness,
The hamlet and the town.

—STEWART.

This township, bearing the name of one of America's most famous heroes and Presidents, is the smallest in Crawford county, and probably one of the smallest in the state of Ohio. It is a fractional township, being now ten sections, or about a fourth of a Congressional township. It lies in the eastern part of the county, somewhat south of a central line, and is bounded on the north by Vernon township, on the east by Richland county, on the south by Polk township and on the west by Jefferson township. According to documentary evidence, up to 1845 it formed a part of Richland county, and from that date to 1873 it included the territory now known as Jefferson township. The twelve western sections of what is now Jefferson formed a part of Sandusky township. In 1835, three miles wide and six deep, was taken from the southern section of Sandusky township and named Jackson in honor of the hero of New Orleans. In 1845 a four-mile strip was added to Crawford from Richland county, and Jackson township was created seven miles wide and four deep, while south of it was Polk, seven wide and three

deep. The setting off of Jefferson was due to the fact that the people in the eastern part of the territory, after 1850, on account of the city of Crestline, appropriated to themselves most of the lucrative offices, as well as those conferring chiefly honor on the incumbents, the western end of the township being assigned only the leavings or crumbs of office. Accordingly proceedings were taken by the latter to change this state of things, as will be seen by the following record of official action;

March 11, 1873.

To the Board of Commissioners of Crawford County in the State of Ohio:

The undersigned householders, residing within the bounds of Jackson township in said county, respectfully represent that it is necessary and expedient that a new township be laid off and designated, embracing the following portions of the territory of said township of Jackson, to wit:

Sections—1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24 in township 16 of range 21. Also sections—5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 20 in township 16 of range 20.

The undersigned therefore pray your honorable body to lay off and designate such new township.

Signed—D. O. CASTLE,

BENJAMIN HECKART,
WILLIAM MCKEAN
and 414 others.

The commissioners considered the matter on Monday, March 10, 1873 and ordered the township divided; the new township, five miles from east to west and four miles deep, to

be known as Jefferson; the remaining territory, two miles east and west and four miles deep to continue as Jackson. In 1900 by petition of nearly all the tax payers of sections 27 and 34 in Vernon township these two sections were added to Jackson.

There is very little in the way of Indian tradition connected with the history of Jackson township, though this is not the case with Jefferson, as that territory can boast of numerous Indian legends, but through both the ill-fated Crawford marched to his terrible doom. There were also several Indian trails through the present Jackson township.

In its topography Jackson township resembles closely the surrounding country. In former days it was heavily timbered, though in some places flat and swampy. The soil is naturally rich and in the last forty or fifty years, artificial or tile draining has largely reclaimed the swamps and rendered the soil suitable for cultivation, which has been brought to a high point of perfection. Its principal productions are corn, wheat and oats. The timber originally consisted of several kinds of oak, hickory, poplar, sugar maple, beech, elm, ash and some walnut, together with various shrubs of the more common varieties. The only streams are a tributary of the Sandusky, passing through the northern part, Whetstone creek, and one or two little brooks, all of which are small streams, most of them not even being indicated on the map.

Jackson township may be said to play second fiddle to Jefferson, in the sense that in the latter territory the first settlements were made and most of those events took place which constitute the early history of a township. The first settler in what is now Jackson is supposed to have been Joseph Russell, who arrived, it is thought as early as 1820. He came from the vicinity of Coshocton, this state, and settled about a mile south of Crestline. He subsequently removed to Hancock county. Russell was soon followed by John Doyle, who settled near him, coming from the vicinity of Steubenville in Jefferson county. After remaining here several years he sold out and went to Indiana. About the time of the advent of Doyle, the population was still further increased by the arrival of two families which settled in the same neighborhood, whose names are now

forgotten. Mr. Snyder, who some years ago was a resident of Crestline, and whose father settled in what is now Jefferson township, in 1816-17, tells a story of one of these families which reveals one of those pitiable tragedies not uncommon in pioneer history. It seems the pioneer having cleared a piece of ground, his neighbors came together and rolled his logs for him into heaps some distance from the cabin. He then fired them, together with the brush, and was in the habit of going out to attend to the fire at night, his wife sometimes coming out to assist him. But one night she was too busy with household duties to come, and on that night the tragedy happened. As he failed to come home, in the morning she went out to look for him and found him burned to death at a log heap. It seems that in mending the fire, a heavy log had fallen on his feet, knocking him to the ground and holding him so fast that he was unable to extricate himself. In that helpless position he died by slow torture, doubtless shrieking for help so long as his voice lasted, and vainly hoping that his wife or some one might hear his cries. Of the wife we have no further record. Her feelings may be imagined.

Benjamin John and Benjamin Rush are spoken of as settlers who were in the township prior to 1820. Samuel Rutan settled in the township in 1821, David Bryant in 1823, Elisha Allen and John Fate in 1824, William Mimmerly in 1827, David Ogden and Edwin Manley in 1828, David Seltzer and Michael Magill in 1829, Edward Cooper, Isaac Dille and William Snodgrass in 1833, David Dewalt in 1835. Others were James Lowne, John Philip Bauer, John and Philip Eichorn and Harvey Aschbaugh.

The first settlers had to get their corn ground at Belleville, or the Heron Mill south of Mansfield, which were the nearest points. At a later date Christian Snyder put up his horse mill at Leesville, and Hibner and Horsford had their mills on the Whetstone near Galion, which were a great convenience to the people of Jackson township. There were no grist-mills ever in Jackson township until after 1850 when Crestline became a village. It was the Snyder family who cut the first road through Jackson township, when they originally came to Crawford county in 1817.

and were endeavoring to find a short cut from Mansfield to their land near Leesville. The markings of this road can still be seen south of Crestline in the Russell neighborhood.

The first schools were taught in the vicinity of Leesville and Middletown, in what is now Jefferson township. Edwin Manley, a gentleman of Scotch-Irish antecedents, was the first teacher within the present limits of Jackson, but having got into some trouble was soon obliged to leave. Another early school was taught by an old Irishman, Michael Magill, who before or afterwards taught school in various places in the county. He was in the habit of indulging in weekly sprees, lasting from Friday night to Monday morning and often opened school on Monday in a somewhat fuddled condition, at which times he was frequently made a butt of by the scholars, who indulged in many practical jokes at his expense. The first schoolhouse in Jackson was built south of town, in the creek bottom, on land later owned by Jacob Shefler.

The accumulation of wealth, or even of a reasonable competence, by the early settlers was a practical impossibility, owing to the distance of the markets at which their surplus products could be sold, the difficulty of reaching them, and the small price offered for the produce when, after great toil and rough traveling over the worst roads, it had been transported thither. The nearest trading points were Sandusky City, Zanesville, Mansfield and Mt. Vernon, the two former being the most important. For a load of wheat thus laboriously carried to market, the farmer was frequently offered as low as 12½ cents a bushel, while 15 cents was considered a fair price, and even then he had to take his pay in merchandise. Under such conditions it is no wonder that they often found it difficult to get enough money to pay their taxes and postage, letters costing 25 cents in coin at the office of delivery. If some of these early pioneers could but see the changes which have occurred, what would be their thoughts? However, although their descendants have done wonderful things in improving the conditions of life, it should not be forgotten that a heavy debt of gratitude is due to the early settlers for it was they who laid the foundation upon which their children builded so successfully;

it was they who endured the toil and danger, with little in the way of recompense save the knowledge that their children and their children's children, thanks to their labors, would be better off than themselves, though in their most sanguine moments they never dreamed to what an extent this would come true. Even as late as 1840 the site of Crestline was covered with big woods, which were filled with deer, wolves, wild turkeys and other species of game. The first cabin or house in the locality was erected just west of the stone arch bridge on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and was there as early as 1833, but by whom it was built is not known. Aschbaugh's cabin was built some years later, where Crestline now stands. Aschbaugh was followed by a negro family, who built a cabin at what is now the west end of Main street. About the same time Samuel Rutan built another cabin on an adjoining eighty acre lot, at what is now the east end of Main street, having purchased the land from the Government. To the east of Rutan was Benjamin Ogden's place. The earliest tavern was kept by David Seltzer. It was a double log house situated at some distance to the east of Ogden's home, on the Leesville & Mansfield road, and here humble fare was provided for the weary traveler, consisting usually of "corn-pone" and venison, but as time passed, Seltzer's tavern became the best known place west of Mansfield; it was headquarters of the stages from Wooster to Bucyrus, and after the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road was built, and the Ohio and Indiana took out its charter, that charter read that the road was to commence on the C. C. & C. at a point near Seltzer's tavern, probably the only tavern in the United States which was distinguished by being made the terminal point for a great railroad. The junction point of the two roads was made later half a mile south of the Seltzer tavern, and soon after this his tavern was discontinued and he moved to Crestline, one of the principal streets in that city being named after him.

The smallness of Jackson township in territory, and the importance and growth of Crestline have today made the history of Jackson and Crestline synonymous. The history of the one is the history of the other.

The Sandusky river has its source about two miles north of Ontario, Richland county, and in its northwest course to Lake Erie passes through a country which was so thickly timbered and abundant in game that the pioneers were at first reluctant to undertake the hard, difficult task of clearing the land and despoiling such prolific hunting grounds. But, in the westward march of civilization, even this thickly-wooded tract on the upper waters of the Sandusky had to be supplanted in part by an enterprising town through which trunk lines of railroads pass, whose trains carry much of the interstate traffic of the north.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, now known as the Big Four—was chartered in 1833, but its construction was delayed for a number of years. Even after the work was begun, it progressed so slowly that the road was not opened for traffic until 1851. There was no town at that time between Shelby and Galion, a distance of 13 miles. For the convenience of the people it was thought there should be a station between these towns, and the crossing of the Leesville road was selected as the proper place for its location. The station was established and called Vernon. Its location was where Main street crosses the Big Four, which is nearly a half mile north of the present station or junction of the Big Four and Pennsylvania lines. Soon after the erection of the station a town was founded there called Livingston, after its founder—Rensselaer Livingston.

In the summer of 1850 the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road was being built and was completed as far north as where Main street now crosses it in the town of Crestline and it was at this point the station was established and called Vernon Station, after Vernon township. Van Rensselaer Livingston, who was an early settler in that section, bought the land around the station and had Joseph Meer, the surveyor of Crawford county, lay out a town. Just east of where the station was, was Seltzer's tavern, a leading place for travelers on the road from Mansfield to Bucyrus, near where the Ohio and Indiana was to commence by legislative enactment, and go west through Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky to the Indiana line. Living-

ston therefore believed he had laid out a town at the junction of what is now the C. C. & C. and the Pennsylvania road. The plat was filed in the Recorder's office at Bucyrus, on Feb. 17, 1851, and the new town was called Livingston. The location given was "the west half of the southeast quarter of section No. 10, Jackson township." There were three east and west streets, the centre one to be the principal thoroughfare of the town and was called Main street. The one north of it was North street, and the one south, South street. The street through which the railroad passed was called Railroad street. It being a station on the railroad, several houses were immediately erected, and Thomas C. Hall opened a general store in 1850. The government established a post office in the new town, and Livingston was appointed postmaster. The office was in Hall's store, and was run by him, he being the deputy, and later the postmaster. The place was prospering and bid fair to become a thriving village, but when the Ohio and Indiana road was finally located in 1852, the crossing of the C. C. & C. was half a mile south of Livingston. Jesse R. Straughan, who was the civil engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, and his brother, C. J. Straughan, bought the farm of Harvey Aschcroft at the junction of the two roads, and laid out a town which they named Crest Line. They filed the plat of their new town in the Recorder's office on Dec. 21, 1852, and described the location as being on the "north half of section 15, Jackson township." There were three north and south streets, named Hall, Columbus and Thoman. Four east and west streets, named Bucyrus, Mansfield, Brown and Livingston. The one along the C. C. & C. road they named Seltzer, and the one along the Ohio and Pennsylvania road was Warehouse street. Both towns thrived from the beginning, but Crestline had the advantage of the junction with a union depot, and besides that, large railroad shops were established at the junction, and Crestline soon distanced Livingston in population and business. The post office was removed to the new town, and the name became one word instead of two. As time went on the two towns grew together and today there is no dividing line between the two, Livingston as

a town having passed out of existence and is today the northern part of Crestline.

Prior to the laying out of Crestline, Livingston enjoyed quite a boom. T. C. Hall opened a store there in 1850 and Newman and Thoman had a store there about the same time. John Adam Thoman had purchased the 80 acres just west of Livingston's eighty acre tract, paying \$600 for the property, and part of this he laid out in town lots and commenced the erecting of houses. Michael Heffelfinger built a hotel at Livingston which he called the Ohio House. A number of residences were erected and little shops started. The Ohio and Pennsylvania was nearing Crestline from the east, and a syndicate, consisting of Jesse R. Straughan, chief engineer of the Ohio and Indiana road, Thomas W. Bartley of Mansfield, and John and Joseph Lardwill of Wooster, bought the 80-acre tract south of the Livingston and Thoman tract. Joseph Larwill had been the financial promoter of the Ohio and Pennsylvania. Soon after this purchase it was found that the junction point of the roads would be on the tract owned by the syndicate, and the town of Crestline was laid out. Its growth was rapid. The plat was only filed Dec. 21, 1852. The first train of cars from the east arrived at Crestline on April 11, 1853, and J. A. Crever of the Bucyrus Journal went over with Willis Merriam, president of the Ohio and Indiana, and others to welcome the first train. Writing of the town Crever says:

"Visited Crestline April 11th; found many large and small houses where a few months ago it was all woods and cultivated fields. Crestline has two stores, five groceries, one tavern, two steam saw-mills, several boot and shoe shops, and numerous other mechanics' shops. The lots are being sold very fast and building timber is seen strewn on every hand. Mr. Straughan has a large eating-house nearly finished at the junction of the Ohio & Pennsylvania and the Ohio & Indiana roads. When completed it will be a fine structure. The whole appearance of the place is business-like and the inhabitants are looking forward to the time when they will have a city in full blast. The first train of passenger cars on the Ohio & Pennsylvania entered Crestline Monday evening at 7.30, with a large number

of passengers. The people of that village greeted them with numerous hearty cheers and much rejoicing."

Two months later the editor made a second visit to the town which had leaped into existence practically in a day, and on June 23, 1853, he wrote of it:

"Crestline and Livingston are located at the place where the Ohio & Indiana and the Ohio & Pennsylvania roads unite with the C. C. & C. road. The two places constitute one town, so recognized. Here can be seen that great feature of American enterprise, a city in the wilderness. Houses are erecting on all sides, and hundreds of laborers and mechanics are busily engaged in pushing the present improvements to completion. It will surprise many to learn what's doing in this clearing—for clearing it is, as, except what have been grubbed out, the stumps are still standing on all sides. The ticket office and building for the accommodation of the travelers is just finished. The building partakes somewhat of an oriental style of architecture, is 30 feet wide and 80 feet long. It contains a ticket office, a baggage-room, and a large salon for the accommodation of passengers waiting for the cars. The salon is abundantly supplied with lounges or settees, tables and chairs. It also contains a fine clock and a large water cooler.

"Another building for a similar purpose is constructing 30 feet wide and 100 feet long, and, including the basement, is three stories high. The basement is used as a kitchen. The second floor is occupied by the dining salon and refreshment hall; the third floor is divided into sleeping apartments. This building is not quite finished but is in full use. One hundred persons dine here daily and sometimes the number amounts to two hundred. At one corner of this building and with which it will be placed in connection, the foundation of an octagonal building is being laid, which, when finished, will be four stories high. The first floor of the octagonal building is to be used as a barber shop, the second floor as a reading-room and the third and fourth floors will be divided into sleeping apartments.

"The frame work of a wood house is completed and ready for the roof. This building is 65 feet wide at one end, 20 at the other,

and 300 feet long. In this building will be several wells and reservoirs to supply the locomotives with water. The balance of the building will be used for storing wood.

"An engine-house or stable is completed which is 30 feet wide and 110 feet long. Next season it is contemplated to build a circular stable of brick, large enough to stand fifteen locomotives. The plan of another building is decided upon, and as soon as the title to the ground can be secured, it will be commenced. It will be 40 feet wide and 260 feet long. The use to which it is to be applied we did not learn. We presume, however, it is intended for a warehouse. Near these improvements is a steam saw-mill, owned by Miller and Langham. This will be kept running day and night. In the old division of the settlement, of Livingston, town lots are selling at \$300, and in the new division, or Crestline, they sell at \$400.

"There is but one thing to be apprehended, and that is that the settlement will outgrow itself. At the present time money is abundant, but this results from the large number of hands now in the employ of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad company, who get their money regularly and are in turn enabled to pay as they go. The present abundance will cease as soon as the railroad improvements are finished and the settlement will then have to depend upon the local and exchange trade, which, however, will always be large and abundant for a good sized town; but it has its limits."

The doubts of the editor as to Crestline's future were never realized. What was forest and farming land in 1850 was a thriving village at the first census in 1860, and each successive decade the census enumerator has given Crestline a flattering growth until today it has a population of about five thousand people.

The first lots were sold at auction, and G. W. Emerson was the first purchaser, the lot later coming into the possession of Daniel Babst. On this lot was built a hotel, which was known as the Emerson House, and was the second hotel in the place. The first hotel was the Crestline House, built by Jesse R. Straughan and was run at the start by a man named Brown of Mansfield. It was opened

in April, 1853, when the Ohio and Pennsylvania was completed to Crestline. It soon passed under the management of Thomas C. Hall, who disposed of his store at Livingston and came to Crestline and ran the hotel several years, making it one of the popular places along the road. An interesting incident occurred in connection with this first hotel. Mr. Hall disposed of it to Miller & Morz. Later it was kept by A. Moorhead, Thomas White and others until in 1877 the management passed into the hands of Mrs. E. Lepez. The ground and building were owned by the Larwills, descendants of one of the original owners of the town, and Mrs. Lepez arranged to sell to James Lindsey, her rights consisting of the lease, furniture and fixtures. The papers were all drawn up, and nothing remained to be done but the signing of the papers, and Mr. Lindsey, Mrs. Lepez and the agent of the Larwills left the hotel for the lawyer's office to complete the transaction. Just as they were leaving a heavy train with two engines drew up in front of the building, and almost immediately, smoke was seen coming from the roof of the hotel followed by a blaze, a spark from one of the engines having set the building on fire. The building was of frame built many years previously; it was very dry, burned like tinder and building and contents were a total loss. The loss to Mrs. Lepez was \$2,000, partly covered by insurance. If the freight had been five minutes late James Lindsey would have been the loser.

Crestline's first severe fire was in September, 1859, when flames broke out in the baggage room of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago road. It was before the town had any fire department, and the building was soon reduced to ashes, with a loss of about \$11,000, mostly falling on the railroad company.

The most severe fire was also in September, ten years later, when the block from the Continental Hotel to Bucyrus street was practically all destroyed. It occurred about 2 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 13, the fire starting in the Franklin House, just north of the Continental Hotel. The more severe losses were the baggage room of the C. C. & C. road, the saloon of Charles Courtright, the

building being owned by Daniel Babst; the Franklin House owned by Mrs. Courtright, the clothing store of Davis & Newman, Lindsey & Lovejoys' saloon, barber shop of G. A. Fisher, Robert Ralphan's saloon, Fred Schaaek's bakery, Western Hotel, old Washington House owned by D. Babst and occupied by the clothing store of Stahley & Neuman; H. A. Schoeber's shoe store, the Hoffman corner, occupied by O. L. Lawson, jeweler, Dr. William Pope, drugs, and Adam Hoffman, grocer. The total loss was about \$75,000. The Galion Fire Department was hurried to the scene by special train and gave valuable assistance. Another serious fire was when the Continental Mills were burned down in 1879. These mills were erected in 1857, and were one of the large industries of Crestline for many years. They were rebuilt later.

From its start Crestline was a great railroad centre, shops were located there employing hundreds of men, and it was the end of a division on two roads, making the town the home of a large number of train crews, and this with the passenger traffic over the various roads made the hotel business one of the leading industries. The leading hotel after it was built was the Continental, run by L. G. Russell for many years, and the most popular hotel under his management between Pittsburgh and Chicago, but the introduction of dining-cars, robbed it of much of its patronage. Mr. Russell had two hobbies; one was flowers, and he kept a large nursery, and the hotel was constantly supplied with beautiful blossoms. The other was his menagerie, which was just east of the hotel. Here he kept bears, wolves and foxes, eagles and other birds, and few of the thousands of passengers who went through Crestline failed to enjoy the two things for which the Continental was celebrated—an excellent meal and the menagerie.

The original Crawford county was a home for bears, and many interesting incidents are handed down in the way of bear stories, but since 1830 it is probable there were no wild bears in the county, but Crestline had a real bear story as late as 1857. A man named Caldwell had a bear which he kept chained near Parker's saloon, near the railroad track.

One summer afternoon some boys began teasing him. Bruin became very angry at their constant irritation, and his strains finally succeeded in breaking the chain by which he was confined. The scared boys promptly sought safety in flight, but the bear seized one of the boys named Hassinger, who lived near Leesville, on whom he inflicted terrible wounds with his teeth and claws. The boy's frantic screams brought the owner, who, with a heavy club, succeeded in driving away the bear and rescuing the boy. Young Hassinger was taken to the home of Rev. Mr. Barr, and Dr. William Pope sent for. An examination showed that his right thigh and leg were horribly torn, his back terribly bitten and bruised, some of the wounds made by the animal's teeth being an inch across. Several ribs on the right side were broken, one of them in two places. The bear in the meantime roamed the streets at will, everybody hurriedly giving him right of way. He was finally captured an hour later by the owner, but the indignant citizens insisted the town was not large enough to accommodate both them and the bear, so the next morning poor Bruin was shot by Mr. Caldwell. The Russell bears were kept in large dens with heavy iron bars, and became great pets, the amount of cakes and even pies they were fed by an interesting public would have depleted any bakery in the village.

The cholera year of 1854 struck the little town of Crestline. It broke out in July among the people living in some shanties on the Ohio and Indiana road on the low, damp, marshy ground about half a mile west of the crossing. It started on Wednesday, and by Friday morning there were seven deaths. The matter was serious and the citizens took prompt and vigorous action. Several of the citizens purchased the shanties where the plague was raging; they removed the sick to fresh and clean quarters, and buried the seven dead. Then they applied the torch, and the shanties, with all their furniture, bedding and clothing were soon a heap of ashes. Of the dozen or more removed, all recovered excepting two. One man died that same day, and the other, a little girl, died on Saturday morning.

One of the important industries of Crest-

line some forty years ago, were the Crestline Lock Works, which were established in 1870, the people subscribing \$8,000 towards erecting the buildings on condition that a certain number of men should be employed. C. A. Faulkner & Co., conducted the business for one year, and then sold to John A. Thoman & Co., who operated them until 1874, when they failed and went into bankruptcy.

In 1871 a brass foundry was established in Crestline, by G. W. Dyar and for a number of years did quite a successful business.

The business section of Crestline, and the principal residence portion are well paved with brick, two streets, however, comprising about one mile of paving, being McAdamized. The police department consists of five men, who are under the direction of George Rhodes. The streets are well lighted.

Crestline has two fire-engine houses, the Central station being located in the City Hall building. At this station there is one hand-relief engine, and two carts, with about 1100 feet of hose, altogether, 500 feet of which are new hose. Several hundred feet more are to be added. At the other station, which is located on Main street, there is one truck, with ladder of 20 feet extension, and 600 feet of hose. There is a telephone alarm system with fifteen stations for calls. The department numbers altogether 23 men, some of whom are paid. Charles P. Helfrich has been fire chief for the last ten years, and has two assistants—Clarence Helfrich and Fred Bloom. The company has had no disastrous fires to contend with for a long time, the last one of any consequence being in the spring of the present year (1912) at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, when 200 or 300 barrels of oil were destroyed.

About 300 men are employed in the engine and car shops of the Pennsylvania road at Crestline and at one time engines were built there, but today the shops are most extensively used for repairs. There is a large roundhouse, having 36 stalls for engines, a few of them, however, being otherwise occupied. A few years ago this roundhouse was enlarged by a 16-foot extension. F. M. Cairns is foreman and W. F. Beardsley, master mechanic.

The first school in the town of Crestline was taught by a man named Edgerton in an

old log schoolhouse situated about a mile and a half northwest of the present site of the town on the Leesville road, and school was held here by one teacher or another up to 1850. About 1853, when Crestline was increasing rapidly in population, a two-story frame schoolhouse was erected in the east part of the town, and not long afterward another one was built in the west part. These two buildings were used until 1868, at which time a union school building was erected. This building, with the two lots on which it stands, cost over \$30,000 and reflected credit upon all concerned in the project. It is a brick building, with three stories and basement, 72 feet in length by 65 in greatest width and contains eleven school rooms, besides six smaller rooms used for offices. It was designed by Mr. Thomas and built by Miller, Smith & Frayer, contractors, and was opened to the children April 12, 1869. In the immediate vicinity is the School Park, planted with evergreens and shade trees and traversed by gravel walks. In the center of the grounds an elegant fountain was erected and around the base six hydrants for drinking purposes. The Board of Education under whose wise supervision the school and grounds were designed and laid out consisted of Jacob Stahley, president, D. W. Snyder, John Berry, S. P. Hesser, C. Miller and Nathan Jones—names worthy to be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of Crestline. The rapid growth of the town made the large handsome central structure insufficient to properly care for the increasing number of school children, and ward buildings were erected, the first east of the railroad track. Last year a handsome high school building of brick was erected on the central lot, and Crestline now has ample school facilities.

The oldest church society in Crestline was formed by the Methodists in 1844, in what was then called Minnerly's schoolhouse, later known as McCulloch's. This, however, was several years before the laying out of the town. John Lovitt was the principal mover in this enterprise. The church edifice, which is still standing on Thoman street, was built in 1854. Those most active in the work were Mr. Minnerly, Francis Peppard, David Kerr, Francis Conwell, David Thrush, David White

and Mr. Howland, who, with their wives and a portion of their families, were among the first members. In connection with this church is a large and flourishing Sunday school.

After the Methodists came the German Lutherans, who organized their society about 1851, the original members of which were Henry Lambert, George Hass, Michael Webber, B. Faltz, John Keller and others. Their meetings were first held in the schoolhouse, but in 1861 they erected a new church edifice at a cost of \$3,000. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Meiser. The Sunday school was established at the same time as the church and has kept pace with it in growth and efficiency. The organization is known as the Trinity German Lutheran Church.

The second German Lutheran church was an offshoot from the first Lutheran society above mentioned and resulted from a difference of opinion on the part of some of the members in regard to matters of belief or church government. These members, among whom were Charles Christman, Peter Sleenbecker, Michael Reh, C. Morkel and others, in 1879 withdrew from the parent body and founded the Second German Lutheran Society, erecting a church on E. Mansfield Street at a cost of \$4,000. Their first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Shultz of Galion and their early meetings were held in the old German Reformed Church. A Sunday school was also organized.

In 1854 a society of English Lutherans was organized by Rev. A. F. Hills and among the first members were A. W. Stine, David McCartel, William Knisely, David Keplinger, Isaac Miller, David Lichtenwalter, Elizabeth Warner, Hannah Stine, Jane McCartel and D. Minich. A church edifice was soon erected, though the early meetings were held in the residences of the members. The church now constitutes an active and flourishing society, with a large and effective Sunday school.

The German Reformed Church, situated in the northwest part of the town, was organized in 1858, by Rev. M. M. Stern of Galion, who was followed by Rev. John Rettig, Rev. John Winter and others. A brick edifice was erected in 1862 at a cost of \$2,000. Among the first members of this society were Joseph Bender, Philip Eichorn, Frederick Eichorn

and David Bluem. This church also has a large Sunday school.

Commencing about the middle of the year 1854 the Presbyterians of Crestline and the vicinity had held occasional meetings in various places, being ministered to by Rev. Luke Dorland. On Feb. 20, 1855, their society was organized into a church by Rev. I. N. Shepherd of Marion, Ohio, and Rev. Silas Johnston, of Bucyrus. The organization was effected in a schoolhouse and for some time afterwards meetings were held occasionally in the different church buildings already erected. Rev. J. P. Lloyd was the first pastor and among the original members were John and Mary White, John S. and Jane Smith, Alexander, Martha J. and Margaret Patterson, Sampson Warden, P. and Mary Mansfield and John and Elizabeth Jane Banbright. The second pastor, Rev. James Shields, remained seven years and was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Macamber. The Sunday school was organized August 12, 1862.

Like the Presbyterians, the early Catholics held their first services in the houses of the members of that faith. A regular organization was effected in 1858 by Father Gallagher of Cleveland, who was pastor at Mansfield at the same time, the society taking the name of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The early meetings were held in the houses of the original members, among whom were Mike Dunn, Patrick Dunn, J. A. Barrel, Laurenz Raindl and Thaddeus Seifert. A frame church was erected on North street in 1861 at a cost of \$1,000.

Both Jackson and Polk townships were a part of Richland county up to 1845, and at the first election only twelve votes were cast; this was about 1821; John Williams was the first Justice of the Peace. Daniel Riblet was a Justice for eighteen years while it was a part of Richland county, and William Robinson was a Justice for nine years. Since Jackson has been a part of Crawford the following are the Justices:

Robert Lee—1845-47.

Stephen Kelly—1846.

John Franz—1849-52-55.

James Robinson—1851.

David Ogden—1853 59 59 79-82 85-88-91-94-97.

Abraham Holmes—1857.

George W. Good—1858-61-64.

D. L. Keplinger—1862.
 Emanuel Warner—1864.
 B. O. Richards—1865.
 William Robinson—1865.
 Joseph Miles—1866.
 Jacob Stahle—1867.
 George Heis—1868.
 James Walsh—1870.
 Jonathan Kissinger—1870.
 John Neuman—1872.
 Jesse Williams—1872-75-78.
 James M. Reed—1875.
 William F. Crowe—1876-98-99-1909.
 F. M. Anderson—1881-84-87-90-93.
 Frederick Neuman—1897-1900-03-05-08.
 Ralph Glosser—1902-04.
 William Robinson—1906.
 Carl M. Babst—1907.
 W. D. Mewhart—1909.

Jacob Ogden, who was elected to the position for ten terms, was filling the office when he died on Aug. 27, 1898.

Crestline was originally laid out in 1852, but its growth was so rapid that it was incorporated on March 3, 1858, and the first officers elected were David Ogden, Mayor; William Knisely, Recorder; William P. Kernahan, E. Warner, Robert Lee, M. C. Archer, William Boals, Councilmen. Following David Ogden as Mayor was Silas Durand 1860, Samuel Hoyt 1861, Nathan Jones 1862-64-65-74, Jacob Stahle 1863, Dr. J. McKean 1865, William Robinson 1866, George W. Pierce 1870, A. E. Jenner 1874, Dr. Edwin Booth 1876, Daniel Babst 1879-80-82-94, P. W. Poole 1884-86-90-92-03-05, F. M. Anderson 1888, Frank Miller 1896-98, J. J. Tischler 1908-10.

Crestline has the finest water supply of any town in the county. Originally the town was supplied with water by wells, but the rapid growth of the town and the demand for pure water for the use of the locomotives demanded a better system and in 1871 the necessary legislation was passed to give to Crestline an adequate water supply. It was obtained at the Palmer Springs, in Richland county, about four miles east of the city. These springs are historical, as it was here that Col. Crawford and his army went into camp on the night of June 1, 1782, the night before they entered what is now Crawford county. The springs are over a hundred feet higher than Crestline, and the water is conveyed by pipes to the city. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$80,000. As usual, an im-

portant and necessary enterprise like this met with much expensive litigation, but the improvement was successfully concluded. Later the growth of the town necessitated the sinking of a number of wells near the springs, and the capacity is now ample, and the water pure and of good quality.

The Crestline Local Telephone Company was incorporated about ten years ago by Jacob Babst and others, and has today about a thousand phones in Crestline and the surrounding country.

In 1867, Jacob Riblet and William Hays of Galion, and John Newman of Crestline, established a bank under the firm name of Riblet, Hays & Co., which they conducted for two years, when they sold out to John A. Thoman & Co., who ran it as the Citizens Bank until the panic of 1873, when they were compelled to discontinue. In 1870 the Babst bank was organized by Daniel Babst and Jonathan Martin, the firm name being Babst, Martin & Co., Jacob Babst being the cashier, and he has been connected with the institution ever since. In June 1878, Jacob and Daniel Babst became the owners of the bank, the two sons of Daniel Babst, the original founder, and the name was changed to the Babst Banking House. In 1876 the Farmers and Mechanics Bank was established by Booth & Stewart, and in 1878 was owned by Stewart & Son, and after running a few years was discontinued. In 1897, the First National Bank of Crestline was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000; William Monteith being the president.

The first secret society organized in the village was Crestline Lodge No. 237 I. O. O. F., its charter dating Feb. 23, 1854. The charter members were John I. Kert, G. W. Keplinger, W. P. Kernahan, William Knott, William Boals, M. C. Archer, Elijah Johnson, William McGraw, and Daniel Laughbaum. The first officers were: William Knott, N. G.; W. P. Kernahan, V. G.; G. W. Keplinger, Sec.

On June 15, 1875, Crawford Encampment No. 187 was instituted by J. W. Parch, the Most Worthy Grand High Priest. The charter members were F. C. Berger, G. G. Cruzen, F. Newman, J. W. Sanders, E. Davis, John Snyder, and J. H. Becker. The first officers were John H. Becker, C. P.; F. C. Berger,

H. P.; George G. Cruzen, S. W.; E. Davis, Sec.; John Snyder, Treas.

A German lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted on July 3, 1872, with the following charter members; F. Newman, Jacob Stahley, George Stoll, J. P. Zimmermacher, J. H. Becker, Adam Neff, John Bauer, John Et-singer, and John Cook. The first officers were George Stoll, N. G.; Jacob Stahley, V. G.; J. H. Becker, Sec.; F. Newman, Treas. In connection with the Odd Fellows is Rebecca Lodge No. 816.

The second order to organize in Crestline was the Masons. Arcana Lodge No. 272 was granted a charter Oct. 26, 1855, the charter members being J. R. Straughan, Erastus S. Spencer, Matthew Elder, J. McCluny, E. C. Gregg, J. J. Bening, George Bewson, A. P. Cann, John Newman, John Franz, John A. Thoman, J. Warden, J. Eddington, H. A. Donaldson, H. Gisleman. The first officers were J. R. Straughan, W. M.; E. S. Spencer, S. W.; Matthew Elder, J. W.

Crestline Chapter No. 88 was chartered Oct. 15, 1864, the charter members being M. C. Archer, David Ogden, John H. Berry, William Boals, Benjamin Eaton, Robert Lee, John McGraw, William McGraw, Thomas Boorman, J. S. Potter, W. H. Shamp, H. W. Stocking, J. H. Brewster. The first officers were: David Ogden, H. P.; Nathan Jones, King; T. B. Fowler, Scribe; D. W. Snyder, Sec.

The importance of Crestline as a railroad center brought many railroad men to the place, and many of these being Masons an Encampment of Knights Templar was instituted, but after being in existence for twenty years it was removed to Mansfield.

Connected with the Masonic Fraternity is Harmony Chapter No. 43, Order of the Eastern Star.

The Knights of Pythias have three organizations—Crestline Lodge No. 266, Crawford Company No. 89, and the Pythian Sisters.

Crestline Lodge No. 859 order of Eagles is the most recent of the secret societies.

Peter Snyder Post G. A. R., was organized Aug. 31, 1881, and was named after Peter Snyder, a member of Co. E, 101st Ohio, who died Jan. 2, 1863, from the effects of a wound received three days previous at the battle of Stone River.

Crestline has a number of benevolent and trades organizations, the railroad employes making many of these very strong.

It was Aug. 26, 1851, that Rensselaer Livingston was appointed postmaster of Livingston, followed by Thomas C. Hall and John Gates, and during the incumbency of the latter, the post office was removed to Crestline, and took the name of that town on Sept. 4, 1854. The following have been the postmasters of Crestline, with the dates of their appointment:

Rensselaer Livingston—Aug. 26, 1851.
 Thomas C. Hall—Nov. 5, 1852.
 John Gates—July 29, 1853.
 A. E. Jenner—April 26, 1855.
 Alexander Hall—April 16, 1861.
 Albert M. Patterson—Oct. 28, 1864.
 John C. Williams—June 14, 1832.
 Reuben Stahley—July 3, 1886.
 John G. Barney—Oct. 9, 1889.
 William L. Alexander—Feb. 5, 1894.
 Albert Haworth—March 9, 1898.

Crestline being an important railroad center, over two hundred and fifty railroad clerks are paid off at this point.

CHAPTER XV

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

The Erection of Jefferson Township—Indian Trails—Roads—Wingemund's Camp—Drainage and Topography—The "Windfall"—First Settlers—An Early Marriage—An Early Tragedy—Mills—Taverns and Tanneries—Justices—Stone Quarries—The Lees and Leesville—Graveyards—Schools and Churches.

Sandusky, Tymochtee and Brokensword streams,
Never more shall I see you except in my dreams.
Adieu to the marshes where the cranberries grow;
O'er the great Mississippi, alas! I must go.
—The Wyandot's Farewell Song.

Jefferson township is the youngest township in the county, and was erected in 1873, by the Commissioners of Crawford county, by a division of Jackson township. That township was created in 1845, seven miles wide and four deep. At that time the western portion of the township contained the bulk of the population, on account of the important town of Leesville, the principal one in the township, and the little town of Middletown. In 1850, the influential men who controlled the affairs of the county lived at Bucyrus, Leesville and West Liberty. About that time three railroads came to Jackson township, and at the crossing of these roads in the eastern part of the township, a town was laid out, which was called Crestline. Its growth was the most rapid of any town ever started in the county. In 1850 its site was forest land, with a few acres cleared for farming purposes. In 1860 it had a population of 1,487, and in 1870 it had increased to 2,279, and dominated the affairs of the township. Instead of all the business of the township being conducted at Leesville, the affairs were all transferred to Crestline, which was inconvenient to the western portion, so a petition was presented to the county commissioners praying for a division of the township. So strong was the feeling for this division that the petition was

signed by D. O. Castle as chairman; Benjamin Heckart, secretary; William McKean and 414 others. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and the western five miles were formed into a new township which was named Jefferson, after the third president of the United States, leaving the eastern two miles as Jackson township.

Of what is now Jefferson township, the eastern two miles, prior to 1845, were a part of Sandusky township, Richland county, and was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807. When Crawford was erected in 1820, the present Crawford county west of Richland county was one township called Sandusky; later townships were organized from this territory, and Sandusky was left three miles wide and twelve deep, comprising the present Sandusky township and the western three miles of Jefferson and Polk. This was so inconvenient to the settlers that in 1835 it was divided, and Sandusky county practically created as at present, while the southern half, three miles wide and six deep was called Jackson, and although Jackson was then president of the United States, the Commissioners' Journal shows the name of the new township, entered in all the importance of capital letters "JACSON." This new township of Jackson included the western three miles of the present Jefferson. In 1845 when Crawford received four miles from Richland county what is now Jefferson, Jackson and Polk was divided north and south, the western three miles being Jackson township, the eastern four miles, being the part

taken from Richland county. Jackson was now three miles wide and seven deep, but as both townships preferred an east and west division, it was divided east and west, and the northern part, seven miles wide and four deep was given the name of Jackson, and the southern section, seven miles wide and three deep was called Polk.

When the white man first came to this section, two Indian trails passed through the township, one of which led from the present site of New Philadelphia in Tuscarawas county to the Indian town in Wyandot. On this trail at the time of Crawford's campaign was located the camp of the War Chief Wingenund. At a later date there was an Indian trail leading east and west from Mansfield to Bucyrus, and passing through the site of the village of Middletown. Roads constructed by the pioneers were usually crooked, as they aimed to follow the high places as much as possible, avoiding swamps and streams, and thus obviating the necessity of bridges. The first state highway, known as the Columbus and Cleveland road, was laid out in 1830, and passed through Leesville, West Liberty, nine miles of it being constructed by the citizens of those places without cost to the state. Another state road and mail route led from Mansfield to Bucyrus, passing through Middletown. Fords were used almost exclusively in early days, instead of bridges. The first bridge in the township was built over the Sandusky at Leesville and was a crude structure, which has long since been replaced by a fine stone arch bridge.

Jefferson township contains historical ground, especially in relation to the ill-fated Col. Crawford expedition. It was through this township his army moved, and it was at the mouth of Allen Run, where it empties into the Sandusky, the troops stopped for a brief rest at 1 o'clock on June 2, 1782. In reaching this resting place they had passed unknowingly not over a mile back, half a mile to the south of the camp of Wingenund, a Delaware chief. His camp was on the banks of the Sandusky, just north of the Bucyrus and Crestline road, a mile east of Leesville, on the southwest quarter of section 5, the land now owned by Sebastian Brown and W. S. and C. E. Brown. After a short rest the troops followed along the south bank of the Sandusky until the

stream turned to the north, when they left the river, and after going through the woods toward the southwest for about two miles, went into camp for the night in the southwestern part of the township. On their return, after the battle of Olentangy, they camped on the night of June 6, about where Leesville now stands, near the mouth of Allen's Run, the savages also camping on the bank of the Sandusky, a mile further down the stream. It was at this latter point Crawford arrived about three that afternoon in making his escape from the battlefield. He and his companions followed the river until they came to just east of the present site of Leesville, when he and Dr. Knight were captured by Wingenund and his men, and taken to Wingenund's camp and from there Crawford was taken to the place of his death on the Tymochtee.

The Sandusky river, rising in the borders of Richland county, flows through Jefferson in a northwesterly direction and, with its tributaries, furnishes ample drainage. Among the latter may be mentioned Allen's Run, which, rising in the eastern part of the township, flows into the Sandusky east of Leesville; Spring Run, originating in certain springs south of Middletown, which flows north and empties into the Sandusky near Leesville, and a small stream rising on the Snyder farm, which also flows north until it joins the Sandusky. In various parts of the township are found other small streams which contribute to the natural drainage of the land, some of which, together with the larger ones, were utilized in early days for water-power.

The land in the eastern part of Jefferson is of a rolling character and in the vicinity of Leesville are some knolls or ridges composed of gravel and stone, one of which, somewhat more extensive than the others, is known locally as the "Hog's Back." These elevations are found chiefly along the banks of the Sandusky and Spring Run, the channels of which streams are in many places cut through solid masses of rock. In section 1 the banks of the river rise precipitously to a height of 68 feet 6 inches from the surface of the stream, 35 feet of this ascent being composed of solid rock, belonging to the Waverly sandstone formation. The gravel in this ridge has been utilized for many years by the Pittsburg, Ft.

Wayne & Chicago and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads in the construction and repair of their respective roadbeds.

Jefferson township is favored with a good soil, consisting largely of clay, mingled in some places with gravel and sand and, with proper cultivation, well adapted to farming, particularly for the raising of wheat and corn. The timber—more abundant in former days than now—consists chiefly of oak, beech, maple, walnut, ash and elm. A large portion of it was destroyed in 1820 by a terrific cyclone, which was long remembered as "the windfall," so completely did it level the forest in its path. It was, however, subsequently replaced by a new growth.

In 1816 there came to Ohio a man named Jacob Fisher, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in what was then Richland county, but which is now Jefferson township, at a point just south of the gravel ridge. Here he bought a considerable tract of land, which cost him \$1.25 per acre. His cabin of round logs, 18 x 20 feet, built to accommodate a family which numbered eight children, was probably the first civilized residence erected within the present limits of Jefferson. But if the residence was civilized, the man was not, or hardly so, for, though industrious and hardworking, he was sometimes quite dissipated and always of a malignant disposition, which he showed by committing vicious assaults on those who offended him, or damaging their property. It is said that a favorite amusement of his was to make a present to some woman—the wife of a pioneer—of a pound of tea to excite the jealousy of her neighbors, and then promise another pound to some other woman if she would fight and whip her and then watch the hair-pulling contest with the greatest enjoyment. He naturally had trouble with most if not all his neighbors, and finally left for Missouri.

In 1817 Christian Snyder, with his wife and eleven children, came to the township from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and settled near the eastern boundary line, in section 17, where he purchased 160 acres of land from Jacob Fisher, paying for it \$3 an acre. He made the journey from Pennsylvania in a two-horse wagon, also bringing with him some twenty head of cattle, a drove

of swine, a yoke of oxen and an extra team of horses. His sons had to cut a road from a few miles west of Mansfield to their destination, and this occupied them a month. They expected to find a cabin already prepared for them, as Jacob Snyder had gone on ahead for that purpose, but when they arrived they found that only a foundation had been laid and a rude puncheon floor constructed. They had no recourse but to lie down on the floor with no roof but the vast expanse of heaven above them, and for walls the dark and gloomy forest which surrounded them on all sides, whence issued every now and then the hoarse cry of some beast or bird of prey. In the morning they awoke to find themselves covered by some six inches of snow. But the Snyders were not the sort of people to be easily discouraged. They set resolutely to work to complete the cabin, in which they were aided by the neighboring Indians, who, scenting "firewater," or perhaps really taking pity on them in their trying situation, also kept them supplied with game and other food. In a short time the cabin was finished and their worst troubles were over. The Snyders became prominent residents of the township, and descendants of Mr. Snyder are still living in the county. Jacob Snyder at one time owned the ground on which Leesville now stands. He constructed the first house in the town after it was founded and also started the first blacksmith shop in the township.

Soon after the arrival of the Snyder family, John Adrain came here from France. He was a man of great strength but dissipated. He lived for a number of years on the quarter-section now owned by William Freese, and here he started a distillery, where he made an inferior grade of whiskey. Mr. Adrain's liquor had one good characteristic, however, it is said, in that it took a great deal of it to make a man drunk.

The prominent settler of Jefferson township was Westell Ridgely who, in 1817 settled where the Leesville and Bucyrus road crosses the Sandusky river. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of four sons and as many daughters, the latter of whom, being very attractive young ladies, excited matrimonial designs in the breasts of the eligible young bachelors for miles around. The marriage of Lucy, one of these daughters, in the summer of 1822

was the second marriage solemnized in the township, and was a great social event, long to be remembered and talked about, particularly by the feminine portion of the community, who no doubt took scrutinizing notice both of the manners and costume of the bride on so important an occasion. She married John Bear, of Liberty township, but no account is given of him. Doubtless he was well enough as young men went in those days. Evidently Miss Lucy thought so and it is to be hoped her opinion was justified.

About the same time that Mr. Ridgely thus started the ball of civilization rolling in Jefferson township there appeared two other settlers, Thomas Ferguson and J. S. Griswell. Some time after came Peter Bebout, who settled immediately below them. Ferguson in some manner gained the confidence of the Indians, who had great respect for him and called him Governor, and he was often instrumental in settling differences that arose between them and the whites.

Arrivals now became more common and the population rapidly increased. In 1818 came Daniel Miller from Pennsylvania, settling on what later became the Simon Snyder farm. Miller was a great hunter and loved the forest. He lived long in the township, dying here in the early seventies of the last century. Another Pennsylvanian, who came in 1819, or thereabouts, from Westmoreland county, that state, was Henry Hershner, who settled near Middletown, of which place he was the founder. He was an intelligent Christian man, and took a prominent part in organizing the United Brethren church. He opened the first store in Middletown, of which his son John afterward took charge.

Lewis Leibarger came in 1819, and about the same time his future brother-in-law, James Nail. In 1820 Eli Foglesong settled in the township, and in 1821, the Wordens, Benjamin, Benjamin F. and Nathan. David Dorn came in 1824, as did John Hise, the latter later removing to Liberty township where his son was Justice of the Peace many years. Jacob Weaver arrived in 1824, and the next year Sannel Freese. In 1826 came the Werts, Peter, Daniel and Joseph; Peter being probably the most prominent man in the county in later

years in assisting escaping slaves to a refuge in Canada.

The first child born in Jefferson township was in 1819 in the family of Jacob Fisher. The first marriage was Eli Foglesong, who came in 1820, and promptly decided it was not good that man should live alone and the following year, 1821, married Hannah Snyder, a daughter of Christian Snyder. The event was attended by the settlers from miles around and the young couple were escorted to their new home, a log cabin in the woods erected by the young husband and the neighbors.

It is in Jefferson township that what is known as the "Windfall" is best traced. This was the most destructive windstorm that ever passed through the county, and occurred on May 17, 1820. It swept across the southeast corner of Whetstone township, went northwest through the present Jefferson, through Vernon, but its greatest destruction was through Jefferson, where the line of its fury is still easily traced after a lapse of nearly a hundred years. The best account of it is handed down by Peter Snyder, who died a few years ago at his home at Crestline. He was a son of Christian Snyder and at the time of the storm was a boy sixteen. He was in the field plowing when he beheld in the west a heavy black cloud, which threatened coming danger. The wind kept increasing in fury, and he hurriedly unhitched the team and put it in the barn, and by the time the horses were housed the wind had increased to a hurricane, and he could hear the falling of the trees and feel the swaying of the barn. It was dangerous to go outside, and fearing the barn might fall upon him he clambered up the joists of the barn, and no sooner felt himself secure in that position when the entire roof was torn away. He climbed down to the floor, and the entire barn was swept away, and he was pinned under a falling beam, and received a scar which he carried to the day of his death. The violence of the storm left everything in darkness, and after he had extricated himself from the falling timbers, and it became light enough to see, he looked in the direction of the house and found that it was in ruins. A severe rain followed the hurricane which came down in torrents for half an hour. When the

storm subsided he reached the house, and found the family all safe, but in a drenched condition and badly scared. All along the track of the storm, trees were uprooted, crops destroyed, houses and barns blown away, and stock killed. Where once was promised crops and prosperity was now destruction and utter desolation. The settlers had escaped with their lives, but all else was lost. Their provisions were destroyed and starvation stared them in the face. Young Snyder traveled on foot through the woods to Coshocton, over sixty miles away, the nearest point at which he could obtain food, and here he was fortunate enough to secure two bushels of corn at \$4 a bushel, the bulk of which was pounded into meal for food, and the balance used for planting.

Another incident which caused great excitement in the early days was the Weaver murder of which the following account is given in the Crawford County History of 1880:

"Still another affair which caused considerable excitement at the time, was the supposed murder of a man named Weaver, by Ridgely, who employed him as stiller in his whisky establishment. There had been a quarrel between Weaver and his employer, and it is supposed that he became engaged in a broil with Ridgely, and, during the melee, Weaver was killed. Nothing, however, was certainly known concerning it, although many of the early settlers considered Ridgely the criminal. Several of them pretended, or actually believed, that Weaver's ghost had actually appeared to them, and had told them in detail the whole affair. From these mythical stories it appears that Weaver was in the still-house with Ridgely one evening after dark, and that in some manner their quarrel was renewed, when angry words followed and Ridgely became greatly incensed. In his hasty madness he seized a heavy club and struck Weaver over the head a fatal blow. He then, horrified to see what he had done, dragged the body to an out-of-the-way place, and covering it with leaves left it, and told it around that Weaver had quit his employ. The body of the murdered man was found, but every attempt to find the criminal was futile, and no one was ever brought to justice."

Such is the story which was the first sensa-

tion in Crawford county. It is probable it does not do justice to Westell Ridgely. When he came to the county in 1817, he was above the average of the early pioneers; on account of his daughters his house was a headquarters for all the young men for miles around. His own character and influence were so unquestioned that in 1821 he was one of the two men selected for Justice of the Peace of the new territory, which then embraced nearly all of the present Crawford county, Joseph Young, of near-Bucyrus being his colleague. The first commissioners elected in 1826 were Magers, McClure and Poe; the next man elected to that office was Westell Ridgely, about 1828. This was after the alleged murder, and in those days it would have been a practical impossibility to elect a man to the office of county commissioner on whom any shadow of suspicion rested. Ridgely's distillery was located on the Sandusky river on the quarter section now occupied by the farm of Leopold Long and Peter F. Huber. He ran it for some years and one night it was destroyed by fire, under such suspicious circumstances that it was believed to be the work of an incendiary, some attributing the act to Jacob Fisher, but there was no proof of this except the quarrelsome disposition of Fisher, his frequent threats against many of the citizens, and especially Ridgely, against whom he always was very hostile.

At the time of the death of Weaver, Benjamin and William Bowers had a distillery on Loss Creek just above where that creek empties into the Sandusky, about two and a half miles north of the Ridgely distillery. It was in Loss Creek near this mill the body of Weaver was found, and there were no marks of violence on the body. Near where the body was found a log crossed the stream, and the general belief was that Weaver had attempted to cross by the log bridge, fell into the water and was drowned. The first recorded case in Crawford county was probably the result of the Weaver death. On the finding of the body, Fisher had circulated a report accusing Ridgely of the crime. Others probably repeated the same story. At the term of court held at Marion, in April, 1825, the first civil case tried before a jury was that of Westell Ridgely against Isaac Dorland of Liberty township for slander. The plaintiff claimed

\$500 damages and the jury awarded him \$75. On that first jury of twelve men, several Crawford county men were drawn: George Poe of Whetstone, Amos Clark of Bucyrus, John Maxfield of Liberty, Peter Beabout and George Luke of Sandusky.

Jefferson township had a station on the "Underground Railway," which was kept by a man named Peter Wert, a wagon maker of Leesville, who was commonly known as "Black Pete." He aided many runaway slaves on their way to Canada and freedom.

The first tannery was started in the township near Leesville by a man named Jonas Hassinger. Robert Lee, Jr., kept the first tavern, at Leesville, later selling it to Elisha Allen, who conducted it for several years. Another early tavern keeper was Henry Herschner, who kept a place at Middletown for the accommodation of the traveling public. Middletown being where the Columbus and Sandusky road crossed an important road from Mansfield to Bucyrus. Christian Snyder owned the first grist-mill, which was a horse-mill located just east of Middletown. In the absence of horses, oxen were sometimes used to turn the sweep. The flour made was coarse and uninviting in appearance, the settlers being obliged to bolt it by hand, but in spite of this the mill did a good business. Westell Ridgely also had a grist-mill connected with his distillery.

Jacob Snyder built a saw-mill to the east of Leesville, but sold it a short time after to Robert Lee, Sr., who added to it a grist-mill, a fulling-mill and a carding machine, and conducted them for many years, being assisted by his sons.

Adam Beck, who came in 1829, two years later built a saw-mill which was run by him and his sons for over half a century.

John J. McClure came to the township in 1829, and was the township clerk for many years.

Another prominent arrival was William Robinson in 1831. He settled on the land where North Robinson now is, purchasing it for \$1.25 per acre. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and for eighteen years was elected Justice of the Peace of the township. The family came from Washington county, Pa., and on the trip his son James walked

the entire distance, driving the cows. The son James also held office. He was elected clerk of the township in 1839, was elected recorded of the county in 1846 and re-elected in 1849, and again elected in 1857 and ten years later represented the county for two terms in the Legislature. He took an active hand in military affairs under the old militia laws of the state, and attained the rank of Major, by which title he was always known.

About 1833 an influx of Germans came to the township, among them the Becks, Shumakers and Laughbaums. One was John Franz, who took an active hand in affairs. He served nine years as Justice of the Peace, was sheriff of the county for two terms and also treasurer for two terms, and in 1862 was Lieutenant Colonel of the 101st Ohio, serving four months.

The first Justice of the Peace from Jefferson township was Westell Ridgely in 1821, by appointment of the Delaware county Commissioners. The first election took place on May 15, 1824, when Matthias Markley and Ichabod Smith were elected. John Cox and Disberry Johnson were also justices, while the present Jefferson was a part of Sandusky township. From 1835 to 1873 Jefferson was a part of Jackson township, but since that time the following have been the Justices:

Isaac W. Smith, 1873; James Robinson, 1873; Samuel R. Goshorn, 1873-76; D. O. Castle, 1876; James Seanor, 1877-80-86-88-91; Benjamin F. Warden, 1879; A. D. Littler, 1881; L. C. Orr, 1881; W. P. Dean, 1882; J. P. Flick, 1882; J. W. Littler, 1886-89-92; A. A. Pfeifer, 1895-98-01-11, and J. R. Johnston, 1906-10.

In 1828, Rev. Robert Lee came to what is now Leesville and bought 160 acres of Jacob Snyder, the northeast quarter of section 7. It was on the banks of the Sandusky located on high ground, and here the following year—1829—he laid out the town of Leesville, which he named Leesburg. It has three streets, the Bucyrus and Leesville road was the principal street and was called Main street, while north of it was Wood street. There was but one north and south street, which was the Portland road, and was called Liberty street. The lots sold for a good price, bringing from \$25 to \$50 each. Lee induced several mechanics to

come to the place and open shops, and his son Robert Lee, Jr., opened the first general store, which he ran successfully for many years. Alexander Cannon located in the town and started a chair factory with Rickson Lewis as the painter. Dr. John McKean was the first physician, coming about 1830 and remaining for many years, after which he removed to Crestline. Fifty years after Dr. McKean, Dr. T. H. B. Clutter was the physician of the village, and he also removed to Crestline. John Lewis kept a tavern. Elijah Castle was the first shoemaker and Peter Wirt was the first blacksmith and wagonmaker. John Teel started a blacksmith shop and later ran the first saloon. The first merchants were Robert and Porter Lee, who kept a general store. Nearly all the smaller branches of the trade were established in the village and it was in a fair way of becoming a place of importance when the Ohio and Indiana road was built, and passed a mile to the south, and Leesville would have followed similar villages, and gone into a decline, but just east of the village on the farm of John Neuman, one of the finest stone quarries in the state was opened, a spur was built to the Pittsburg road and for years the output of the quarries was constantly increased. The original quarries were operated by Heckert & Rupp, and they finally were purchased by a company composed of Bucyrus and Leesville men and were known as the Leesville stone company. For a dozen years this was one of the profitable industries of the county, and at times the force numbered 100 men. This was Leesville's era of prosperity and a large brick schoolhouse was built on a scale that showed the confidence the people had in the future of the village. Two churches are in the village. It was made a postoffice in 1839, the office being called Leesville X Roads, and Robert Lee, Jr., was appointed the first postmaster by President Van Buren. In its palmy days Leesville boasted a population of nearly three hundred people; it had two stores; two taverns, three saloons, and a dozen small shops, but the quarries failed to prove profitable; they were no longer remunerative, and the census of 1900 and 1910 shows too sadly the general decline of the village. The handsome schoolhouse, once the

pride of the village, may be still their pride, but there are now rooms in it to spare.

The Lees, both Robert Sr. and Robert Jr. were men of education and ability and were deservedly held in high respect. The former was a son of Thomas Lee, born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1770. He emigrated to America in 1787, settling in Washington county, Pa. He studied for the ministry at Cannonsburg Seminary and became a member of the Erie Presbytery. After coming to Crawford county he assisted in the organization of many of the early churches and did much for the cause of religion and morality. He died in 1842. Robert Lee, Jr., was a prominent man in both state and county and efficiently served two terms as probate judge. He passed his last years in retirement at Bucyrus.

Newton Ashcroft, who settled south of Middletown, came to Jefferson in 1828 with his father's family, the father being a native of England, and a man of good education, who was an early school teacher. Joseph Gledhill and family, also from England and settled south of Leesville, on the south side of the gravel ridge, where he began farming operations and resided for many years, dying in the late seventies. His son Joseph became a prosperous citizen of Middletown.

Abraham Littler in 1832 purchased and moved onto the Ridgely farm with his family. He was born in Hardy county, Va., in 1780 and died in Jefferson township, August 10, 1844. His son Lewis became one of the prominent citizens of Sandusky township, serving in various offices.

Leesville has had the largest number of postmasters of any office in the county:

Robert Lee, Jr., Dec. 14, 1839; Henry Davis, June 5, 1849; James Clements, May 18, 1850; J. M. Lewis, Dec. 28, 1850; S. P. Lee, July 29, 1853; James Clements, Dec. 14, 1853; John Newman, April 17, 1857; George W. Good, Jan. 29, 1859; Adam Billow, July 26, 1861; Isaac W. Smith, July 19, 1866; George Heis, Sept. 22, 1866; George R. Schaeffer, April 15, 1869; John Schaeffer, April 17, 1871; John U. Shumaker, Aug. 2, 1872; Daniel O. Castle, Aug. 22, 1872; Henry Castle, Jan. 22, 1877; Peter Herr, Jr., Nov. 11, 1878; Wil-

liam Dewalt, March 24, 1880, and Henry Berg, May 17, 1882.

On Oct. 10, 1882, the office was discontinued as no one could be induced to take the job. Finally they scoured a man and in December it was reopened.

John P. Flick, Dec. 5, 1882; and O. P. Beck, April 5, 1883.

On Oct. 19 of that year it was again discontinued, but reopened in April, 1884.

Peter Herr, April 4, 1884; Peter Bauer, Dec. 7, 1887; Rosa E. Kochinderfer, April 28, 1888; Charles E. Trimble, June, 4, 1889; Jacob Kelly, July 3, 1889; H. H. Bilsing, April 12, 1900; C. M. Kelly, Aug. 1, 1900; and Harrison Rettig, July 19, 1901.

On May 13, 1904, the office was permanently discontinued the patrons of the office being supplied by rural carriers from Crestline.

The importance of Leesville in the early days was such that it was incorporated by the County Commissioners as a village. Among the Mayors elected was Samuel R. Carson in 1847, John M. Lewis, 1849; John C. Teel, 1851; David O. Castle, 1874; Enos Flick, 1879; John P. Flick, 1883; Jacob Kelly, 1889, Sherwood McKean 1891, C. E. Schaad 1899. The little village had the same trouble over its officials as it did over postmasters, in getting people to serve, as witness the following letter written to A. A. Ruhl who, as County Clerk was endeavoring to find out to whom he should send the commission as Mayor of the village, and had addressed a letter to the "Township Clerk" for information:

Leesville X Roads, Aug. 11, 1883.

Mr. Alex A. Ruhl,

"Bucyrus, Ohio:

"Yours not received until today on account of P. M. at this place not knowing who was Corporation Clerk, and I hardly know myself. We have had no election since April, 1881; at that time I was elected. I think my time expires in two years from date of election. Some say that an officer holds office until his successor is elected or chosen and qualified, but I am not certain about it. I filled part of the certificate, but it is no good anyhow. B. Heckert had a talk with John P. Flick and he will not serve at

all, so I don't see any use in sending for commission.

"Resp'y Yours,

"HENRY BERG."

In 1835, Henry Hershner was the leading promoter of a town that he with Christian Snyder and Adam Ashcroft, decided to lay out on the Columbus and Portland state road, about half way between Galion and Leesville. They engaged John Stewart of Richland county (the town being in that county) to lay out and plat the town. It had a public square and two diagonal streets. The one running from southwest to northeast was the Portland road and was called Columbus street. The other from northwest to southeast was the road from Bucyrus to Mansfield, and was called Bucyrus street. There were 30 lots, 18 of them on the public square and Bucyrus street, and 12 on Columbus street. It was named from the fact that it was about midway between the two towns of Galion and Leesville.

Henry Hershner opened a tavern and store; the store he soon transferred to his son John, who ran it successfully for many years. Washington Modie started a blacksmith and wagon shop. Jacob Hershner started a cabinet maker's shop. Michael and John Hershner built a saw-mill, and Christian Snyder a grist-mill, which was run by horse-power. It also had a church and graveyard, when it was first laid out, and later two other church buildings were erected. At first it seemed as if the new town would be a formidable rival of Galion and Leesville, but as the channels of travel became diverted from the old road by new and better, as well as shorter routes through the county, the business came to a standstill, and finally began to decline, and in 1852 when the Ohio and Indiana road passed it by to the north, its fate was sealed; many of the buildings were abandoned, and as time passed either fell or were torn down, so that nothing now remains, but one or two residences built in recent years in the site of the old village, that of William Gledhill being one of the handsome country residences in the county.

There still remains the old burying ground in which rest the remains of Henry Hershner, Christian Snyder and Adam Ashcroft, the

original founders of the town and many more of its early inhabitants and their descendants. The oldest stone is that of Jacob Hershner, born March 25, 1769; died March 9, 1829. Henry Hershner, his brother, was born Feb. 11, 1776; died June 24, 1850. Adam Ashcroft was born June 17, 1774; died Nov. 28, 1866. Christian Snyder was born May 6, 1765; died June 20, 1863, aged 98 years, and Mary, his wife, was born Dec. 4, 1768; died Nov. 11, 1872, aged 104 years.

During the summer of 1836, Adam Shumaker, William Robinson and Abraham Bebout, whose farms joined at a point about half a mile south of the present village of North Robinson, conceived the idea of laying out a new town. They engaged the services of C. Sweney, who was then the county surveyor of Crawford county, to lay out the town and make a plat of it, and on Feb. 2, 1836, this plat was filed in the Recorder's office. The new town was on the road leading from Bucyrus to Middletown and was on the southeast part of fractional section 13 Whetstone township, and the northwest part of section 15, Jefferson township, in what was then Jackson township. The town was laid out in a style that indicated the proprietors believed it would assume great proportions. There was a large public square, four north and south streets—Wood, Broadway, Second and East; there was but one east and west street, and that was the Middletown road which was named Main street; this street was extensively traveled, as the Bucyrus and Mansfield stage route passed along three days every week. The lots were placed on the market, but it was about this time the trouble was on between President Jackson and the National Bank, and the panic which resulted left no money in the country. This financial stringency lasted several years, and before money again came freely into circulation the project was abandoned and what was once to be the town of Jacksonville is now nothing but a cross roads. Not even a house was erected on the site of the town.

The first schoolhouse in Jefferson township was built about 1824 south of Leesville, near the "Hog's Back," and was a rude log structure, about 20 by 24 feet in dimensions. The furniture was as crude as the building, the seats being hewed slabs with four legs and the

writing desk a slab placed against the wall in a slanting position and supported by wooden pins driven into the logs. David Dorn was the first pedagogue who presided over this temple of knowledge. He was a Pennsylvanian of limited education and spoke rather broken English. He received 75 cents apiece from his pupils and as he began with nine, his income to start with was \$6.75 per month. Another school was taught by David Gill on the Tracht place. Soon after this a schoolhouse was built in Leesville and was followed in different places in the township by several others. One of the very earliest schools was held at the house of John McClure, Mr. McClure and Mr. Akers alternating with each other as teachers by the week. Another early teacher was Mr. Ashcroft, father of Newton Ashcroft, who came here in 1828 and spent several years as a pedagogue. He had the reputation of being an excellent mathematician.

One of the earliest church organizations in the township was that of the United Brethren under the direction of Henry Hershner. For many years services were held at Mr. Hershner's own house, but later a church was erected in Middletown, which is still standing.

In 1835 a church was erected on land which later became the property of John Smith, and was for many years known as the Smith church, but it was torn down long ago. The United Brethren organized the first church in Leesville, the English Lutheran church being organized shortly after. There is a German Reformed church in the southern part of the township. The Rev. Joseph Van Deman, of Delaware, a Presbyterian preacher, took a leading part in organizing several churches in the county. Jacob Newman was also an early preacher, who held services in the homes of the settlers. Rev. Robert Lee and his sons were also prominent in Christian work, though Mr. Lee held no pastorate after his removal here.

The first Sunday school held in Crawford county was organized near the northern boundary line of Jefferson township by David Wert, one of the early settlers in that section. Another early Sunday school was held about 1832 at the home of Benjamin Worden, and these important agencies for Christian work have since been multiplied all over the township.

CHAPTER XVI

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

The Central Location of Liberty Township—Drainage and Topography—First Settlers—Mills—The Blowers Family—Other Early Settlers—Interesting Anecdotes—Fertility of the Soil—Timber—Medicinal Springs—Justices—Organization of the Township and First Elections—Early Treatment of the Poor—Binding Out Children—Deckertown Laid Out—Puckertown or Brandywine Station—A Manuscript Newspaper—Teel Town—Annapolis or Sulphur Springs—Schools and Churches—Industries—Postmasters.

"Who planted this old apple-tree?"
The children of that distant day
Thus to some aged man shall say;
And, gazing on its mossy stem,
The gray-haired man shall answer them:
"A poet of the land was he,
Born in the rude but good old times;
'Tis said he made some quaint old rhymes
On planting the apple-tree."
—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Liberty is the central township of Crawford county, the geographical center of the county and township being almost coincident. It is geographically defined in the Government survey as township 2 of range 17 east. In 1835 the county commissioners attached the fractional sections on the east to Sandusky township, but after remaining as a part of Sandusky township for several years, they were again, and this time permanently, attached to Liberty township, the dimensions of which are six miles from north to south and nearly five and one-half miles east and west. Liberty is bounded on the north by Chatfield and Cranberry townships; on the east by Sandusky and a small portion of Cranberry; on the south by Whetstone, and on the west by Holmes. It was erected by the Marion county commissioners on Nov. 27, 1825, and called Liberty, after the Goddess of Liberty.

The township is drained by the Sandusky river, which enters near the southeastern corner and meanders in a westerly and southwesterly direction toward the southwest

corner, where it enters Bucyrus township; Brokensword creek, which rises in Liberty and flows through the northern portion; Bull Run, a small stream which aids in forming the Brokensword and drains the eastern and central lands; and Brandywine creek, which flows through the western portion, finally entering Holmes township; besides several small creeks. The drainage has also been largely helped by numerous ditches, which have been cut from time to time for many years past to carry off the surplus water, whereby most of the swamps and wet lands, which originally covered much of the township, have been reclaimed and made suitable for cultivation.

The eastern boundary line of Liberty township forms a part of the boundary line of the New Purchase, the immense tract of land acquired in 1817 by the United States Government from the Indians. Among the numerous home seekers who set out at that time for the territory thus newly acquired, many visited Liberty township, attracted by its great natural advantages, and of these a large number remained. In a few years most of the Government land in the township had been entered by actual settlers. In January, 1820, the township was destitute of white inhabitants, but ten years later there was a white population of 655. The first settlers came mostly from New England and the Western Reserve, they being followed in the early thirties by the Pennsylvania Dutch and emigrants from Germany.

The former entered land along the Sandusky river bottom, while the Germans settled mostly in the central and northern portions of the township.

In 1840 the United States census showed a population of 1,469; in 1850, 1,782; 1860, 1,788; the highest population reached, and since that time it has gradually decreased in population, due to the fact that many of the smaller land holders had sold out and moved to the far West.

In pioneer days Liberty township was almost entirely covered by the forest and was, of course, destitute of roads, the trails or paths between the settlements being indicated by blazed trees. There were no Indian villages, but game was abundant, as were also the wolves, who disturbed the silence of the night with their discordant howls. Occasionally a black bear made his appearance, though if he lingered long he was likely to become a target for the rifle of the pioneer or that of some solitary Indian hunter. With the pioneer settler meat was easier to procure than bread, as deer and wild turkeys were plentiful and the streams were full of fish and in many places frequented by waterfowl. Flour was another question, however, owing to the lack of mills. For some time hand-mills were used which bruised the corn into coarse meal, but wheat flour was a comparative rarity. Gradually horse-mills began to make their appearance, and as soon as one of these was constructed it was frequented by the settlers from miles around, who often had to wait some time for their turn, the journey to and from home often taking two or three days and the grist being carried on the back of a horse. The early mills at Mansfield and on the Mohican were patronized by those of the settlers who cared to make the long journey through the pathless woods. Isaac Rice built a mill on his farm at an early day, which enjoyed a large custom. The first mill was built by Daniel McMichael, and was a great accommodation to the settlers. Mr. McMichael was a native of Ireland who came to America with his parents at the close of the 18th century, when he was about 16 years old, they settling in Westmoreland county, Pa. He married a Scotch "lassie" by whom he had five sons and two daughters, and in 1819 the family came to Crawford

county, spending the winter on the banks of the Whetstone. In the spring of 1820 they settled in what is now the northern part of Bucyrus corporation. After remaining a short time there, however, he removed into Liberty township, about one mile up the Sandusky river, where he entered land and built his mill, it being the first mill erected in what was then Crawford county, and was erected in the summer of 1820. Up to that time the settlers in the neighborhood had been compelled to go to the mills in Huron or Richland counties, a trip through the forests taking two and three days. About 1823 Mr. McMichael, finding the water power on the Sandusky insufficient to keep his mill going twelve months in the year, rented the property to Nehemiah Squires and removed to Bucyrus, where he died in 1825. To him belongs the honor of having been the first white settler in Liberty township, and when he entered his land it was one of the sites where already were the coming signs of civilization, for on this land Johnny Applesseed had planted one of his apple orchards. From probably 1800 to 1815 this wandering character had planted his little orchards at various points along the Sandusky and the larger streams, and his fruit-bearing trees were found later by the earlier pioneers.

The second settler in Liberty was Ralph Bacon, who arrived with his wife and nine children in the fall of 1820. He was a Massachusetts man and previous to his advent here had resided for some time in that part of northeastern Ohio that is now Lake county. They arrived at Bucyrus in November in wagons drawn by oxen, and stopped the first night at the home of Mishael Beadle on what is now West Mansfield street. They then moved into a vacant shanty in the northeastern part of Bucyrus, an old log cabin some hunter or squatter had abandoned, on what is now Plymouth street, remaining there until Mr. Bacon had constructed a round log cabin upon his land in Liberty township, the cabin being completed in about two weeks. His land comprised 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 33, about three miles east of Bucyrus, south of the Sandusky river, which farm subsequently came into the possession of his son Martin. He also purchased from the Government 160 acres in

Whetstone township, where many years later he erected a better house, which he occupied until his death on June 14, 1850. He had thirteen children. Dexter, the tenth child, born May 6, 1822, was the first white male child born in Liberty. In September, 1822, Sarah Bacon married Philander Odell and they were the first couple married in the township. All Mr. Bacon's children attained maturity, and most of them married and reared large families.

Auer Umberfield, who came with the Bacons in 1820, driving one of their ox-teams, was the third settler in Liberty to purchase land and erect a cabin. Land was then worth only \$1.25 per acre and as Mr. Umberfield brought with him \$100 in gold he was enabled to purchase 80 acres. He later married a daughter of James Scott, of Whetstone township. In 1835 he sold out to Samuel Plants and went farther west. Samuel Plants was the father of Josiah Plants, who later was judge of the court and a prominent citizen of Bucyrus. The land afterwards came into possession of Mrs. Diana Blowers.

Thomas McClure settled upon 160 acres just south of the Sandusky river, and built a cabin, but in 1833 sold out to Michael Nigh and removed to Richland county. He was one of the first county commissioners and one of those who located the county seat at Bucyrus. John Maxfield, a Vermont Yankee, also settled in Liberty in 1821, purchasing 160 acres of land, eighty of which lay between Umberfield's and McClure's and the other eighty just east of Umberfield's. By mistake he built his cabin a little north of his northern boundary line, and came near losing it; for the mistake of the location of the cabin was discovered by a peddler, who hurriedly went to Delaware and entered the eighty acres on which it stood. Mr. Maxfield had been made suspicious, however, by the peddler's actions, and discovered his error in time, so, with the assistance of his neighbors, in a few hours they moved the cabin onto his own land, to the subsequent discomfiture of the enterprising peddler, who expected to get a cabin for nothing. Maxfield sold out about twenty years later and removed to Illinois. About the year 1833 he built the first brick house in Liberty township, which house was occupied

by Bacon. The brick in those days was by no means of the quality that would be demanded at the present day. It was usually made by pouring water on the ground and then having the clay trampled into the proper consistency by the hoofs of cattle. Naturally mud and other undesirable matter entered largely into its composition. This was exemplified in a house built by Michael Nigh soon after Maxfield's was finished, which fell to pieces soon after the brick was moistened by a heavy rain. Maxfield's, however, seems to have been made of better material, as it lasted many years and, perhaps, may be still standing. Nigh afterward left these parts for Missouri and came to his end by being drowned in the Missouri river.

In April, 1821, Henry Coutts moved into Liberty from Bucyrus township with his family, consisting of his wife, three sons and three daughters. He entered land about a mile south of Sulphur Springs, which farm afterwards came into possession of Pharaoh Bell. William Huff was the only resident in the neighborhood at the time. Coutts' father, Christian, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Perhaps the most valuable accession to Liberty township in its earlier history was John O. Blowers, who first visited it in 1821, purchasing 160 acres of land half a mile east of Ralph Bacon's place, and who took up his permanent abode here in the following year, 1822. He was a man of fine intellectual, moral and Christian character, having an abundant fund of sound, practical wisdom, backed by moral firmness. He became a potent force for good in the township, repressing and overawing evildoers and leading in every movement for the moral and material advancement of the community. He promoted and assisted in the construction of the first schoolhouse and in his cabin the first religious services were held. A devout member of the Methodist persuasion, his home was the resting-place of all the pioneer circuit riders and itinerant ministers of that church who visited the neighborhood, but he also gave a hearty welcome to those of other sects, it being sufficient for him that his guest was engaged in Christian work. A good cause was sure not only of his moral support but also of more

substantial assistance. Mr. Blowers was born in Vermont in 1782 and was married in 1810 to Sylvia Chadsey. Previous to 1812 he had purchased land near Kingston, Canada, with the intention of making a temporary home in that country. On the breaking out of the war between the United States and England, the Canadian authorities tried to press him into the English service, but he refused to bear arms against his country and finally, to escape further persecution, abandoned his accumulated possessions and returned to his native land, settling in Wayne county, Ohio, from where he and his family subsequently removed to Crawford county, as already narrated. He had a son born February 23, 1823, James C., who died the same day, and this infant was the first person buried in the township, a burial site being selected on the farm which became the Blowers grave yard. The second death occurred in the family of John and Joana Maxfield, July 8, 1823, it being of their son, James M., aged two years, eleven months and twenty days. Mr. Blowers was the father of sixteen children, eleven sons and five daughters, of whom only five sons and one daughter grew to maturity. Mr. Blowers died September 29 1844, in his sixty-second year, having lived in the township nearly twenty-three years, and was buried in the grave yard which takes his name.

In November, 1822, William Blowers arrived in Liberty township from Salem, Washington county, N. Y., and settled on his brother's farm. He was accompanied by two of his sisters, with their husbands, Calvin and Nehemiah Squires, the latter of whom was the father of Dr. J. B. Squires of Sulphur Springs.

During the War of 1812 Robert Foster, with his wife Peggy and four children, left Ireland for the United States and on their arrival settled in Richland county. Several years later, 1822, came to Crawford county, where in due time the family was increased by several additions. They were vigorous and aggressive, taking such active part in the political struggles at the time of the rebellion as to be referred to generally as "the fighting Fosters." Most of this family subsequently removed farther west. One of the daughters, Sarah, born May 22, 1822, was the first female

child born in Liberty township. She became the wife of Robert Andrews. Another daughter, Mary Ann, married Rev. George Reid and was the mother of Hon. William M. Reid, of Bucyrus. This marriage license is the first one on the record in the Probate Judge's office. It bears date of October 17, 1831, and the marriage took place on October 18, Rev. Samuel P. Shaw performing the ceremony. Prior to this date all marriage records were destroyed by the fire which burned the county jail.

In November, 1823, Samuel Smalley arrived from Vermont, with his wife, who was a sister of William Blowers. They had journeyed for over 600 miles in a wagon. Soon after, Smalley settled on a farm east of Bucyrus, and about 1830 he purchased of Nicholas Singely what later became the Crum farm.

The year 1823 was marked by the advent of a considerable number of settlers, among whom were James McCurdy, Asa Cobb, Simeon Parcher, Ichabod Smith, Calvin Stone, Garrett Dorland, with his sons, James, Isaac and Luke; Matthias Markley, Thomas Smith, Benjamin Manwell, Jacob Gurwell, Joseph Chandler, John Chandler, Charles Doney and Edward Hartford. In 1824 came John G. Stough, Horatio Markley, Noble McKinstry, John Kroft and others. These settlers mostly purchased Government lands, which were exempt from taxation for five years. The following persons also, as shown by the tax duplicate of the county for 1830, entered lands previous to April, 1825: John Anderson, John Bear, John Clingan, John H. Fry, William Huff, Daniel Ketchum, Philip Klinger, Richard King, Daniel Kimball, William Little, Richard Spicer, Daniel Shelhammer, John Slifer, Asa Wetherby, Anthony Walker and Mary Wood.

Other early arrivals, whose names and the facts concerning them have been derived from various sources, were the following: John Essig and wife came to Liberty township in 1832, taking up 160 acres on the Sandusky river. J. H. Fry came in 1824 and settled on 160 acres west of Sulphur Springs. In January, 1827, he married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Williamson. Rachel Helm's parents came to Liberty in 1825. Jacob D. Heller,

with his wife and nine children, came to Liberty in 1836, with a two horse team and entered seventy-seven acres. Andrew Hess came in 1831. In April, 1833, he married Mary Henry, who came to Crawford with her parents in 1830. Abraham Grogg came in 1836 and settled on what is now the farm of J. H. Moderwell. He also bought at the same time 120 acres in Chatfield township. John Hise, with his wife and three children, settled in Jackson township in 1824. His son, William H. Hise, born in 1818, learned the shoemaker's trade and opened a shop at Galion, which was probably the first in that place. Later he opened a shop in Bucyrus, where he remained three years; then went to Sulphur Springs, then to Whetstone township and finally took up a farm in Liberty, and was Justice of the Peace for thirty years.

John Williams came in 1832, with Solomon Shaffstall and family. In 1833 he worked for his brother, building a mill in Holmes township. He built a log cabin on his place, using nails which cost ten cents a pound, which he paid for with maple sugar that he and his wife made.

Jacob and Mary Waters came to Liberty with six children in 1830 and settled on a farm on the Sandusky river, which had been entered several years previously by Philip Trout. Their son Isaac often spoke of the old log schoolhouse, in which sometimes the wood fire made so much smoke that teacher and scholars were obliged to take the benches out of doors and finish the exercises in the open air.

Martin Wolf came to Crawford county in 1834. His father, Henry Wolf, was a Revolutionary soldier. Martin was a sort of jack-of-all-trades, but was very poor and had five children. He bought sixty-three acres but could not pay the full purchase price, so gave his note of \$25 for the balance, due in four months. He was a hard worker and in one week, while splitting rails in the day time, made five pairs of shoes in the evenings. In this way he paid for his land.

Jacob and Elizabeth Zeiter came to Liberty with four children in 1830.

Jacob Sell came to Liberty township with his parents in 1830.

Daniel Steen, who died in Liberty township September 27, 1868, was born in Donegal

county, Ireland, and came with his parents and two brothers to America, settling in Liberty in 1827 on the farm on which he died.

Michael and Elizabeth (Kleinknecht) Kafer came to Crawford county in 1833 and purchased eighty acres in Liberty.

Michael Treftz came to Liberty township in 1832; after he entered the land he left his family at Bloomingville in a barn, there being no other accommodations, and he came on foot to prepare their new home for them. In the meantime his daughter Magdalena and her sister walked from Bloomingville to Sandusky, where they secured work at eighteen cents per week. They afterward worked in Columbus, walking the entire distance several times through the forest, carrying their clothing and food, and stopping at farm houses over night, and occasionally at the taverns where the price was six cents for a bed. The money they earned was used in helping to develop the family farm. Magdalena Treftz later married Jacob Green, one of the earlier settlers in Liberty township.

Michael and Susanna Sponseller, with seven children, came to Crawford in 1832, and bought 80 acres in section 20 of his brother-in-law, Jacob Mollenkoff, who came here in 1828, paying him \$400, or \$5 an acre.

Isaac Williams came to Crawford in 1828, and first bought 160 acres in Holmes township. Going back to Stark county, he returned in 1829 with his family, in a two horse team and wagon and driving a few cattle. Leaving his family at Spring Mills, he came on here and purchased 80 acres in Liberty, after which he went back to bring his family. In the vicinity of Galion he found the ground so soft that he had to hire an additional team to get the wagon through.

Gottlieb and Magdalen (Brosey) Shieber came to Sandusky City by boat with a party from Germany in 1832. They then walked overland to Crawford county in search of Fred Feichtner, and found him in Liberty township, on the Brokensword. Liking this section, they walked back, hired teams, and returned to Crawford the same year, settling in Liberty township.

John G. and Catherine Klink worked in Columbiana county in the winter of 1828 and saved enough to buy a pair of oxen and a cart.

In the spring of 1829 they came to Crawford county, with their three children—Catherine, John A. and John G.—and settled in the woods in Liberty township, where he bought 80 acres, paying for it with what money he had and two watches. They stayed at a neighbor's until their cabin could be erected. They had many hardships to contend with. Their cattle strayed; one night John A. got tired of hunting for them and went to sleep in a hollow tree, where he stayed all night, returning in the morning. Many other times he stayed all night in some Indian camp. He became quite friendly with the Indians, visited their camps, and in his younger days they sometimes brought him home when he had lost his way. He was married, in 1848, to Melissa Kohlman and moved to a farm of 110 acres, which he purchased with money earned by chopping wood. To this he afterward added more land until he had a tract of 740 acres all together, besides 176 in the neighborhood. He brought his farm into a high state of cultivation and it was known as the "model farm" and for many years visitors were taken out from Bucyrus to see the Klink farm, as it had a state reputation for the neatness with which it was kept.

Adam Link, a soldier of the Revolution, resided in Liberty township, near Sulphur Springs. The Washington "Constitution," of August, 1859, thus wrote of this veteran: "Adam Link entered the regular service in 1777. His father had settled in Washington county, Pa., near the Virginia line, on the extreme borders of civilization. Here Adam was brought up, surrounded by frontier dangers in the vicinity of unfriendly Indians. On the commencement of hostilities the Indians made a descent on the settlements, captured his father, murdered and scalped him, burnt the house and barn and destroyed a large field of corn, 100 hogs, 40 sheep, all the cattle and horses and 300 bushels of wheat. From this period, the family, instead of being well-to-do and prosperous, suffered great privations and dangers during the remainder of the war. At the time of his enlistment, 1777, under Capt. Mason, he was so well known that the remark was made 'He is a good marksman and will now have an opportunity to try his skill.' At different periods he served in garrisons at

Wheeling, Moore, Dement's and Shepherd's forts and acted as an Indian spy, as well as scouting along the frontier. He was at Wheeling garrison when Capt. Mason was shot through the hips.

"The old man many years ago applied to a pension agency at Tiffin to secure the pension to which he was entitled. The agent demanded an exorbitant fee, which Link refused to pay, whereupon the agent misrepresented matters at Washington so that the pension to which he was so justly entitled was withheld from him for twelve years. Some eight years ago the Hon. F. W. Green took the matter in hand and since that time he has received his pension regularly."

August 13, 1859, eight names were recorded which comprised all the Revolutionary soldiers on the pension rolls in Ohio. Among them appeared the name of Adam Link, Crawford county, aged 99 years.

Adam Link was born Nov. 14, 1761, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Horatio Markley, in Liberty township, Aug. 15, 1864, aged 103 years, and was buried in the Union cemetery one mile northeast of Sulphur Springs.

R. W. Musgrave, born at Cayuga, N. Y., in 1811, came to Jeromeville, Ashland county, and in 1829 to Bucyrus, O., where he was apprenticed to Henry St. John in his store until 1831. He went to Massillon in 1832 as a partner of Mr. St. John; was married to a Miss Gillespie and in 1841 settled in Annapolis, Liberty township. In 1845 the legislature elected him one of the associate judges of Crawford county, which position he held until the new constitution was adopted. In 1851 he became secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and was president and secretary for six years.

August 28, 1856, Thomas Brown, editor of the Ohio Farmer, wrote of him as follows, and the account shows the wealth of the forests of half a century ago: "R. W. Musgrave, Esq., lives at Sulphur Springs in Crawford county, Ohio. He is now and has for several years been a very efficient member of the State Board of Agriculture, and for some time its president. His farm consists of 700 acres of as good land as there is in the rich county of Crawford and two-thirds of it are under culti-

vation. As evidence of the quality of the soil, we might mention that the timber land is covered with the largest growth of black walnut, sugar tree, ash, white oak, beech, etc. We have never seen such huge walnuts. Hundreds of them are from three to four feet in diameter, and their trunks clear of limbs from fifty to sixty feet from the ground. The surface of the country is not level, but sufficiently rolling to drain well. The soil is generally a deep black loam, that never bakes, but tills as kindly as best bottom land. The most promising field of corn we have seen this summer we saw on the Judge's farm. He has close by his house a sulphur spring, whose chemical and medicinal qualities, we should judge from the taste and smell, are similar to the springs of Delaware and the White Sulphur Spring of Virginia. The volume of water is quite large. It would average a stream of from two to three inches in diameter. There are other springs in the immediate vicinity and several others in the county. The waters are generally cathartic and diuretic and diaphoretic in their effects. There is also a chalybeate spring near Bucyrus."

From 1820 to 1825, Liberty township was a part of Sandusky. Westell Ridgely and Joseph Young were commissioned justices of the peace for Sandusky township April 15, 1821, and when their terms expired an election was held May 15, 1824, the successful candidates being Mathias Markley and Ichabod Smith, but they were both commissioned justices of the peace of Sandusky township May 31, 1824, and sworn in as such by Zalmion Rowse, justice of the peace of Bucyrus township. In 1824 Crawford county was temporarily attached to Marion county and justices of the peace had been appointed for only four townships. The commissioners of Marion county, at the March session in the year above mentioned (1825) passed the following order: "That surveyed township No. 2, in range 17 south of the base line in the district of Delaware be, and the same is hereby organized into a new township, by the name of Liberty." For some reason Smith received another commission dated June 18, 1825, as justice of the peace for Liberty, but Markley still continued to hold his office by virtue of the former election. Markley was twice re-elected, but after

serving for over eight years resigned and removed to Illinois. Ichabod Smith was re-elected in 1827, but resigned before his term expired to take a contract for building a part of the Columbus and Sandusky Pike.

The following is a complete list of the justices of Liberty township:

Mathias Markley, 1824-27-30; Ichabod Smith, 1824-27; James S. Gurwell, 1832; Asa Cobb, 1834-37-40-43-49; John Slifer, 1835-38; William Woodside, 1844; Charles Keplinger, 1846; William Snyder, 1847; Horace Rowse, 1848-51; Robert Johnson, 1851; Joseph Roop, 1852-55-58-61; Jonathan N. Harmon, 1854-57-60; William H. Hise, 1863-66-69-78-81-84-87-90-93-97; Henry Fry, 1864-67-70; Clark Bacon, 1872; A. R. Briggs, 1872-75; Thomas Millard, 1873; S. A. McKeehen, 1873-76-79-82-85-88-91-92-97; William D. Mewhart, 1896-99; Rufus Aurand, 1900; Emanuel Schieber, 1903-06; Jacob S. Keller, 1905-09, and Samuel Hise, 1909.

It is probable that Liberty township was fully organized and township officers chosen at the spring election in 1826, but the names of the officers are not known, as, if any records were kept, they have been lost or destroyed. It is thought that John Kroft was the first clerk. John G. Stough was chosen one of the three trustees elected in the spring of 1828, James McCurdy being another. The first elections were held in private houses near the center of the township, until the Center schoolhouse was erected. Gen. Jackson polled a heavy vote for president in November, 1828, the polling place being at the cabin of James McMannes. On July 1, 1831, the township trustees, Isaac Rise, Elias Chambers and Robert Foster, took an enumeration of the householders of the township, and at the same time appointing John G. Stough as treasurer. As Thomas Smith had been previously elected to this latter position, but had failed to take the oath of office, Stough declined to serve, and the trustees then served a notice on Smith, who appeared and consented to act. In those days many citizens preferred to pay a fine rather than serve in any public office.

Liberty township was divided into road districts by the trustees on March 5, 1832. On April 2d of that year the first election on record took place and was held at the house of

Leven Conley, near the center. The persons chosen to fill the different offices were as follows: Trustees, Isaac Rise, Robert Foster and Jacob Mollenkopf; constables, Isaac Slater and Frederick Beard; clerk, John Kroft; treasurer, John G. Stough; overseers of the poor, Robert Foster and Isaac Markley; fence viewers, Samuel Cover, Hanry Charlton and Frederick Williams.

The duties pertaining to the office of overseer of the poor were sometimes of a disagreeable nature and the office was not coveted by any of the citizens, but was filled only from a sense of public duty. It was the business of such officials not only to inquire into cases of destitution and render assistance to deserving unfortunates, but also to warn away by legal notice any idle, roving or otherwise worthless characters that might come into the township and threaten to become a public charge. One of these notices issued in 1832, read as follows:

The State of Ohio, Crawford County, S.S.
To Isaac Slater, Constable of Liberty Township, greeting:

Whereas, information hath been given to us, Mathias Markley and Robert Foster, Overseers of the Poor for said township, that Thomas Alsoph has come within the limits of the township to be sick, who will be likely to become a township charge; you are hereby commanded forthwith to warn said Thomas Alsoph to depart the said township and of this writ make legal service, and duly return it, according to laws given under our hands this 12th day of March, A. D., 1852.

MATHIAS MARKLEY,
ROBERT FOSTER,
Overseers of the Poor.

There was, perhaps, little call for this notice, as Alsoph was an Englishman, at times childish in his mind, and his wealthy relatives had gotten rid of him by shipping him to America about 1824, sending money quarterly for his support. His home was generally Holmes township, and his money usually gone in a spree within a week after its reception, except that some of his unscrupulous keepers frequently kept the entire remittance. He had periods of sobriety, in which he took

an active hand in politics, being very impartial as to what principles he advocated, his main desire being to make speeches, and he was a fairly fluent talker. In 1860 John Hopley, another Englishman, became the attorney to whom the remittances were forwarded, and he found Alsoph almost uncared for, his constitution and mind both weakened by his years of excesses. By degrees he was straightened up and returned to his family in England.

This old law was sometimes used as a practical joke, and the warning notice was served on some responsible person, who was in no danger of ever becoming a public charge. Sometimes this led to trouble, but they were generally ignored. The Liberty township records are full of these warnings. John B. Morrison received two of these notices ordering him to leave, one in 1833, followed by the second in 1836. He did not go, as in April, 1837, the Common Pleas Court at Bucyrus appointed him one of the school examiners for Liberty township, a position for which the Court selected none but the best men.

Another law allowed poor or shiftless parents to bind out their children to others for a term of years, or until they became of age, and there are records of a number of cases of this kind in Liberty township. One Moses Coberly thus bound out three of his children within the space of thirty days. The first of these—and the first of which there is any record in the township—is between Moses Coberly, who binds his son Robert to Cornelius Dorland for a term of seven years, during which time Dorland is to “teach the young man arithmetic to the rule of three and keep him in wearing apparel.” At the end of the seven years Robert is to receive from Dorland “one horse, saddle and bridle worth \$75, also one suit of broadcloth clothes and one suit of home made or common wearing apparel.” This agreement is dated December 31, 1834. In 1843 the trustees bound Lucy Wilhelgriner, an orphan, to Frederick and Elizabeth Williams for a term of five years and four months. This young lady was to be taught “the art, mystery and occupation of common labor” and they were to train her in “habits of obedience, industry and morality.” During her

term of service she was to be allowed "meat, drink and wearing apparel both for summer and winter," and at the end of the time she was to receive "two suits of common wearing apparel and a new Bible." Miss Wilhelgriner, it seems, had to be satisfied with common or ordinary apparel after all her years of service, in this respect being less fortunate than the young man Robert, above mentioned, who got at least one suit of broadcloth to wear on state occasions. As for Robert, if he were bound out today, instead of a horse he would demand an automobile.

On Dec. 31, 1837, there was filed in the Recorder's office at Bucyrus the plat of a proposed town to be called Deckertown, on the southwest part of section 25, Liberty township. It was about three-quarters of a mile west of Luke's tavern which stood on the southwest corner of the road known as the "Old River Road," the Sandusky being just across the road from the tavern, the north and south road which passed Luke's tavern being the boundary line between Liberty and Sandusky townships. At that time the old river road was very much traveled, being the route from Bucyrus to West Liberty, the latter village being a very important business center. The town was laid out on both sides of the road, thirteen lots on each side, and in the town limits the road was called Main street. There was one north and south street named Mill, so called from the fact that it led to the Decker saw mill which was about a quarter of a mile north of the town on the bank of the Sandusky. Deckertown was also a victim of the great panic of 1837, and the project was abandoned before any lots were sold. It derived its name from the projector and proprietor, James Decker, on whose land it was situated and who owned the saw mill.

About three-quarters of a mile east of the station of Brandywine on the Columbus and Sandusky Division of the Pennsylvania Railway, and about four and a half miles northeast of Bucyrus in Liberty township many years ago five or six families located at and near to the crossing of two county roads at that point. At a very early day Samuel Parcher had a saw mill near the southwest corner of the crossing. He sold it to Jonas Heckert, who after several years sold it to the

Hildebrands, who still operate it. Solomon Benson had a saw mill a few rods from the crossing that ran successfully for many years. Charles Keplinger had a brickyard a few rods west of the crossing, he also had a cider press. Scott Shell had a blacksmith shop on the northwest corner. Later it was run by Louis Ritenhauer for several years. Four or five dwelling houses were erected for those employed in the different industries, and the corners was a fairly busy center, and had the appearance of a thriving little village. In 1888 William E. Keplinger opened a store on the northwest corner. A postoffice was established and was called Brandywine, after the little stream that passed the town. William E. Keplinger was appointed postmaster March 2, 1888, and had the office in his store. When the railroad was completed and opened for business in 1893, a station called Brandywine was opened for the convenience of the people in that section, and it was not long before the store and postoffice were removed half a mile west to the station. The place had been known as Puckertown for more than sixty years. David Shealey, one of the pioneers of that section, gives the origin of the name. He says that in the early days it was customary to have literary exercises at the school house, and among other features at each meeting was a newspaper giving the news of the neighborhood, and humorous hits at the follies and foibles of the members and friends. Of course it was in manuscript, different ones of the brighter pupils taking a turn as editor and publisher. It was necessary to have a name for the paper and some one now forgotten gave it the name of the Puckertown News, and this gave the name to the locality. Keplinger continued as postmaster until the appointment of the present incumbent, C. E. Hildebrand, on March 28, 1910.

Three miles north of Brandywine in the northwestern section of Liberty township, there was a station on the Columbus and Sandusky Short Line at which the trains stopped on signal. Here a store was started and a petition presented for a post office, and on Sept. 18, 1894, a post office was established called Ridgeton and George B. Quaintance was appointed postmaster. He held the office until it was discontinued on Feb. 14, 1906, the

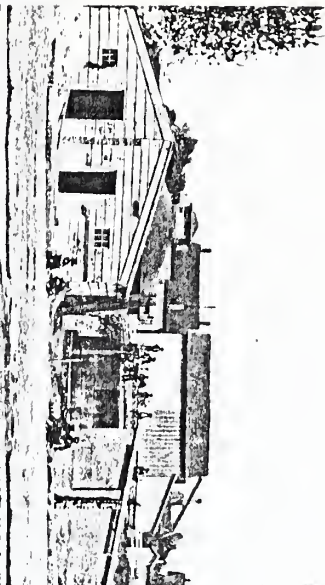
people after that being supplied by rural route from Bucyrus.

Along in 1867 and 1868 the citizens of Sulphur Springs were actively interested in a proposed railroad from Toledo to Crestline, via Tiffin, Melmore, Lykins and Sulphur Springs. The citizens of the latter village and Liberty township were very anxious to have the railroad built and subscribed \$35,000, or rather they guaranteed to take that amount of the stock of the company. The preliminary surveys were made, the line passing through the northeastern part of Sulphur Springs.

George W. Teel, one of the leading promoters of the railroad had a plot of town lots laid out on his farm, about half a mile east of Sulphur Springs, at the point where the depot was to be located, and seven or eight dwelling houses were erected and occupied. It never attained any standing as a commercial or industrial point, as no stores or shops were ever located there, but otherwise it had the appearance of a country village. By common consent of the people in the neighborhood it was called Teel Town, and today is generally spoken of by that name. It might be added the ideas of the Sulphur Springs promoters were very expansive, and the sanguine ones believed that if the road was secured it would eventually lead to the removal of the county seat to Crawford county on account of the central location of Sulphur Springs. The Crestline people failed to give the financial aid to the proposed road that was necessary and it was abandoned. But later New Washington parties got Mansfield and Toledo people interested and built the Mansfield and Coldwater road, now known as the Toledo Division of the Pennsylvania system. Sulphur Springs and Teel Town were completely ignored and New Washington was placed on the railroad map and the village of Tiro came into existence.

The first school in Liberty township was taught in a cabin on the farm of Daniel McMichael during the winter of 1821-22. The teacher was John McClure, who in 1826 was the first surveyor of Crawford county. The attendance was not large, the school being supported by a few families only. The building was probably a very rude affair, with rough slabs for benches or desks, a stick and

mud chimney and some oiled paper pasted over a hole in the wall for a window. Such were, in general the earliest pioneer schoolhouses; yet in them germs of knowledge were planted which afterward ripened into many a stately tree of intellect and moral force. With the growth of settlements, however, better educational facilities were provided, and thus we find as early as the fall of 1823 a schoolhouse was built in Liberty which had the advantage of glass windows, and which was known as the Maxfield schoolhouse, it being located on the northeast corner of John Maxfield's land. Nehemiah Squire made the window sash for it out of a linn-wood puncheon that had constituted part of the chamber floor of an aristocratic log cabin the previous winter. Here school was first taught by Rev. William Blowers in the winter of 1823-24. Other early teachers here were Cary Tilbury, Samuel Magers and a Mr. Orton. Another schoolhouse was built during the fall of 1827 just southeast of the present site occupied by the Crall United Brethren church. Sally Smith was the first teacher and the building was known as the Smith schoolhouse. The Maxfield and Smith schoolhouses were both in what is now the Second school district, and the Blowers church in the same territory was used for school purposes many years. In the Third district the Simmons schoolhouse was built before 1833; the Bell schoolhouse, in the Fourth district several years previous, and it is probable that schools were taught there as early as 1827, as there were many settlers in the neighborhood at that time. The lands of the Fifth, or Center, district were not entered until a later date, in 1825 only 240 acres of this territory having been purchased from the Government. In what is now the Sixth district a schoolhouse was erected about 1838. In the Seventh district a round log schoolhouse was erected by the united efforts of some of the settlers during the fall of 1830. At this time no other schoolhouse had been built in the northwestern part of Liberty or the northeastern part of Holmes; neither at the Center district or the district north of Liberty Center. The Kroft schoolhouse in the Eighth district was built before 1832. The Ninth district, being thinly settled, was perhaps the last to organize. In the Tenth, or Sulphur Springs

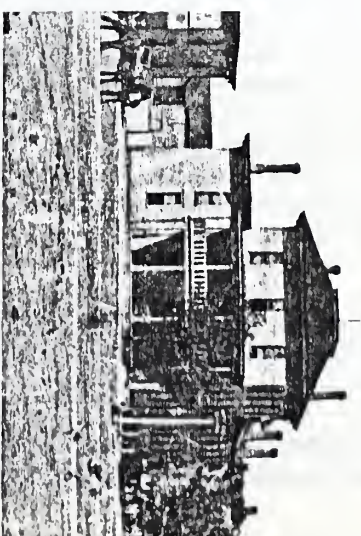


THE FIRST BUILDING OF THE GAS WORKS IN
BRYANS, 1830.

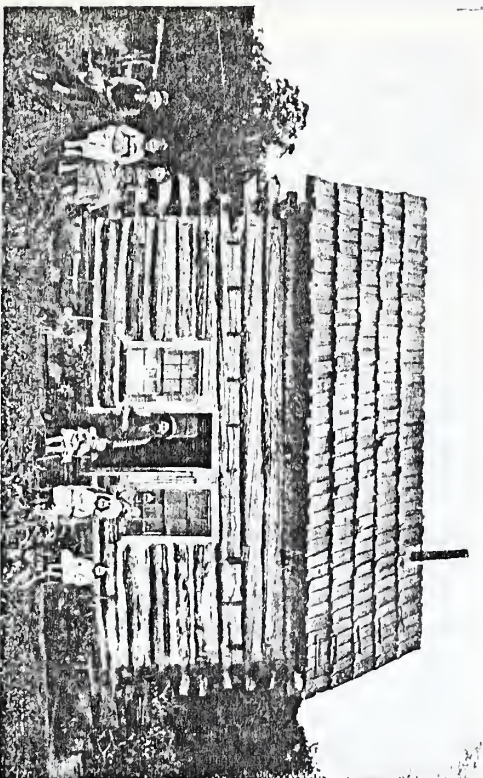


JOHN KRAFT

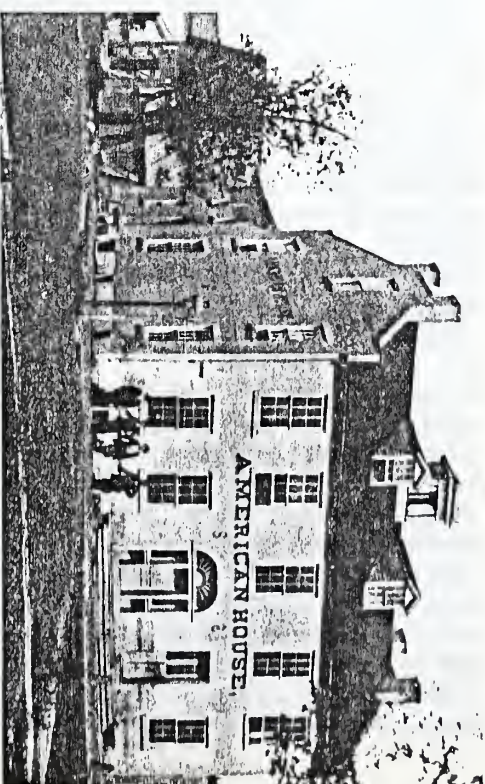
Whose first Residence in Gallion was on
the City Building Lot in 1825



THE OLD WESTERN HOTEL, BRYANS



THE HENRY HARRIGER LOG CABIN, WHEELSTONE TOWNSHIP
Built in 1822; Photograph taken in 1867



THE OLD AMERICAN HOTEL, BRYANS
Corner Warren and Sandusky; Built by Zalmon Rowse in 1834

special district, a log building was erected for school purposes in 1837, on land donated by John Slifer. In course of time these rough log schoolhouses were replaced by finer frame buildings, and these in turn were superseded by the present brick structures. The first of these more durable edifices was constructed for the Seventh or Keplinger district in 1876, at a cost of \$1,200, and this was soon followed by others.

The Methodists were the pioneers in the religious field of Liberty township, the gospel being first preached here by the itinerant ministers of that denomination. During the year 1821 Methodist missionary preachers belonging to the Delaware Circuit had advanced as far north as Bucyrus, where they were filling regular monthly appointments. The most energetic worker in the cause of Methodism was John O. Blowers, who has been previously mentioned as having exerted a great moral and religious influence in the community. It was through him that the first class meeting was formed and preaching held at his cabin in the spring or summer of 1822. The class was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Blowers, William Cooper and wife, of Whetstone township, and a German named Shultz. The minister on this occasion was the Rev. Mr. Bacon, a social, genial hearted man, who, it is said, generally had his pockets full of lettuce or other garden seed for the women and fishing tackle for the boys, and who was naturally a favorite among the pioneers. The class he formed at Mr. Blower's cabin was the nucleus of the first M. E. church of Liberty. Regular monthly appointments were kept up during the summer of 1822 and the next winter preaching was held on Sunday at Bucyrus and on Monday at the home of Mr. Blowers. In the fall of that year Rev. James Monroe was sent to this section of the country by the M. E. Conference, and in the spring of 1823 John O. Blowers and his brother William were licensed to preach the Gospel, having previously qualified themselves by a course of study in theology, Mr. Blowers having a fine library of religious books, which he frequently lent to some of the settlers. In the fall of 1823 this section became part of a regular circuit of the M. E. church. Among those who rode this first circuit was the Rev. James St. Clair.

Other preachers who rode this circuit about that time and for a few years subsequently were Rev. James Gilruth, Rev. Abner Goff, Rev. Russell Bigelow and Revs. Fenneland, Rennels and S. P. Shaw. After the erection of the Maxfield schoolhouse in the fall of 1823, religious services were held there and continued until the Blowers church and schoolhouse were built about 1830. In 1840 the Methodist society had over 100 members, who were divided into two classes, one at Sulphur Springs and one in the Blowers neighborhood, besides a small class in the McDonald neighborhood in the northwestern part of the township. The M. E. church at Sulphur Springs was erected in 1848. In course of time many members of the Blowers class removed to the far west and the Sulphur Springs organization became the stronger of the two, but for many years services were held at the Blowers church in the afternoon. As previously narrated, John O. Blowers died in 1844, but William continued as a Methodist preacher for many years, until he was finally superannuated. In the nation's hour of need—in the fall of 1862—being then 66 years old, he enlisted in the 151st N. Y. Infantry as a private and did active duty in camp and field near Washington city, being later detailed for hospital duty at Baltimore. What a splendid example of sturdy manhood and self sacrifice for the youth, not only of his day, but of our own! He died January 28, 1868, and was buried in the Blowers graveyard.

The first Sunday school was started in Liberty in the spring of 1824, John O. Blowers being a leading spirit in the enterprise, and possibly the first superintendent. It was held in the Maxfield schoolhouse until the Blowers M. E. church was built in 1830. It was carried on as a union school, being supported by members of other denominations, until the United Brethren started one in connection with their religious work, when school at the Blowers church was discontinued, many of the workers uniting with the new school.

The United Brethren were the second denomination to send missionaries into Liberty and some of their ministers, it is said, preached in the township as early as 1827. Previous to 1830 Revs. Smith and Erit conducted services in the cabins of John Shong and Law-

rence Simmons, and in the winter of 1830 a congregation was organized by Rev. John Clymer. Among the first members were, John Shong and wife; Betsey Simmons, his sister; Anselm Fuller and wife, the latter also a sister of Simmons; Abraham Grogg and wife, Anna Grogg. Services were held for many years in the old Simmons schoolhouse. In the fall of 1848 the building known as the Crall church was erected. The edifice was enlarged in 1854 and repaired about 1870, being converted into one of the finest country churches in the county. Among the early ministers were the Revs. Benjamin Moore, 1836, Alexander Biddle, Francis Clymer, Jacob Newman, Jacob Berger, G. Spracklin and others.

Previous to 1830 German ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran church had held services in the log cabins of several early settlers, the first of whom was Rev. David Shue, who preached at the home of John Stough. In 1830 the congregation was regularly organized by Rev. John Stough, who was the first Lutheran minister who crossed the Alleghany mountains. He was then quite an elderly man, having been born in York county, Pa. in 1762, and having labored forty years as a minister. He lived in the township for more than fifteen years, dying July, 1845 at the age of 83 years, when in the 56th year of his ministry.

About 1836 members of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations united in building a hewn log church, which stood near the present site of the Reformed church and was occupied by both sects for many years. In 1852 the German Lutherans purchased a lot about a mile and a half east of this Union church, on which they erected a church edifice of their own.

The English Lutheran church of Annapolis was organized about 1833 by Rev. F. J. Ruth, who was the first pastor, at the same time being pastor of the church at Bucyrus. Rev. J. Crouse also preached frequently during the early history of this church. Among the first persons baptized were Lawrence Simmons, an adult; Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Sarah Peterman, and Jacob, son of Benjamin and Louisa Sinn. Services were held in private cabins until the schoolhouse was built in the village of Annapolis, after which the

schoolhouse was occupied by the congregation until the erection of their first church in 1848, at which time Rev. Mr. Ruth was still pastor of the charge. The society built another edifice in 1876 at a cost of nearly \$5,000.

As has been stated, those of the settlers who were members of the Reformed church, or believed in its doctrines, united with the German Lutherans in 1836 and for some years the two sects used the same meeting-house, an agreement having been made between them that the building should always be open to the religious services of either denomination. Among the first ministers of the Reformed church who preached in the township were Revs. Frederick Gottlieb Maschop and J. Miller, who were pastors of the congregation at Bucyrus from 1835 to about the year 1845. The Liberty congregation was organized under Rev. Wendel Wasnich about 1848. He was succeeded by Rev. Abraham Keller, who remained until his death in 1852, when Rev. Max Stern was placed in charge of the Reformed churches of Crawford county. Under his pastorate the new church was erected.

Previous to the year 1850 an organization of German Methodists had been effected in the northwest part of Liberty township by ministers connected with the church at Bucyrus. For some years services were held in a little red schoolhouse on the Van Duzzen farm. A Mr. Plummer having donated some land for the purpose, a church edifice was erected thereon about 1854. In October, 1862 the building was almost completely destroyed by a mob, opposed to the draft, who were angered by the utterances of the pastor, Rev. Phillip B. Weber, who supported the Government in its action. But as this did not stop his patriotic preaching, they set fire to the building in May, 1863 and totally destroyed it. About a year later another church was erected to take the place of the old one, but situated about half a mile south of the old site.

The Zion church edifice, otherwise known as the Conley church, situated near the center of Liberty township, was built about the year 1856, as a union church, owned jointly by the Evangelical Association and the Church of God, or Winebremerians. Services had been held for several years previously by Rev. Wil-

liam Adams, of Plymouth, a Winebrennarian preacher. The first society of the Evangelical Association was organized about 1846 by Rev. D. Swartz, with David Pileiderer as the first class leader. In 1852 the organization was perfected by the Revs. G. Haley and B. Keller.

In 1879 the United Brethren, under the leadership of Rev. Moses Spahr, organized a small congregation and built a chapel near the center of school district No. 6.

About the year 1842 a small Baptist conference was organized at Sulphur Springs, which held services at somewhat irregular intervals for several years.

The first grist-mill erected by Mr. McMichael, was as already stated a great boon to the settlers, though, owing to the insufficiency of the water-power, it proved unprofitable to the several proprietors through whose hands it passed. In 1824 Calvin and Nehemiah Squier built a saw-mill on the Sandusky river, for John O. Blowers, at the northwest corner of his farm. It soon passed into the hands of Eli Odell, of Whetstone township, who, in 1825, took in Asa Wetherby as a partner. Soon after Mr. Wetherby bought out Mr. Odell and conducted the business himself until 1829, when he sold out to a Mr. Ball. In a few years Mr. Ball transferred the mill to George Fleck. In 1834 John O. Blowers repurchased the concern in order to stop Sunday milling, and sold it to his brother-in-law, Nehemiah Squier. At this time a grist-mill also formed part of the establishment, it having been built in 1830 or previously. Mr. Squier conducted the business for a number of years, after which the property passed through various hands. In 1867, J. B. Squier and W. S. Bacon, who were then the proprietors, having erected an improved steam mill at Sulphur Springs, removed the business from the banks of the Sandusky to the new building. In 1874 Mr. Bacon sold out to his partner, and later the business passed into the hands of Edgar A. and Oscar W. Squier. By 1836 there were nine or ten saw-mills in the township.

A small distillery was run for a short time about 1826 by a man named Wood on the land of Edward Hartford, just east of the Blowers Mill. But the proprietor got into

some trouble and soon left the township, the business being then discontinued.

David Hawk and Jacob L. Gurwell started a tannery previous to the year 1830, just northeast of Annapolis. David Kinter also ran one for a time before 1840, west of Annapolis, but did only a small business.

It was during the War of the Rebellion that the sorghum industry developed in this county, John H. Fry of Liberty township, writing a number of articles on the subject, the industry being given prominence on account of the war shutting off the southern supply of molasses.* The cane planted in this county, was the Chinese sugar cane which was later introduced into France. In 1856 some of this seed was obtained by the United States from France, and distributed among the farmers. The cane grows from 8 to 18 feet in height, and requires about the same soil as Indian corn. Well ripened cane yielded about half its weight in juice, of which it took from five to ten gallons to make one gallon of syrup. A field would average from 150 to 175 gallons per acre. There were several cane mills started in Liberty township, the mill of Andrew Dirmeyer being built in 1860. After the cane is ripened about September, the leaves are stripped off, and the stalks passed beneath three steel rollers, the juice being green in color. This is placed in the boiling pans, and the green scum is taken off leaving the syrup white, which again changes until the finished product is of a golden color. The capacity of the Dirmeyer mill was 125 gallons per day, and during its running the mill turned out 80,000 gallons of molasses. Other mills were operated a short time and were discontinued. The Dirmeyer mill after many years was removed to Brandywine, and later went the way of the other mills, and today there is probably not a sorghum mill in the county.

The village of Annapolis was laid out in 1833 by John Slifer on "the southern portion of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 14." This was part of the quarter section Slifer had purchased from the government when he came to the township in 1825, from Maryland, and the village was named Annapolis after the capital of his na-

* He had a sorghum mill, and Horatio Markley also erected one of the first mills.

tive state. Mr. Slifer held several township offices, but he was never successful in business, and in 1841 sold his land to Judge R. W. Musgrave, and went west, and the following year in a fit of despondency committed suicide. The village was laid out along the Bucyrus and Plymouth road, which went through the village in a northwestern direction and was called Paris street, the road at that time being known as the Paris road, after the town of Plymouth, which was originally called Paris. South of Paris street was South street and Sandusky street. It had four north and south streets, Walnut, Poplar, Jackson and East, the latter being the eastern limit of the new village. There were about 51 lots. At the start many referred to the place as Sliferstown, after the proprietor.

The first houses in Annapolis were built by James L. Gurwell, Jacob Peterman, John Bolinger, Peter Stuckman and Benjamin Simm. Ex-Judge Enoch B. Merriman opened the first dry goods store in the fall of 1834. Two years later he transferred it to his nephew, G. N. Davis, who ran the business for two years, when Mr. Merriman resumed possession. Soon after he passed it to another nephew, Pomeroy A. Blanchard, who remained in Sulphur Springs for several years. Another store was started in the fall of 1836 or early in 1837 by Cornelius and James F. Dorland, but they did not continue it long and for a few months in the years 1840 and 1841 the place was without a store. Ex-Judge R. W. Musgrave then started one, which he sold in 1844 to Horace Rowse, of Bucyrus, the latter conducting business in Annapolis until the autumn of 1851, his brother Stephen being a partner most of the time. Mr. Musgrave also started an ashery, and not long afterward another store, which he sold to his brother-in-law, Thomas Gillespie.

Frederick Beard and a man named Winebar were early blacksmiths in Annapolis or the vicinity. About 1830 James Gurwell and Jacob Peterman started a linseed oil mill, which soon passed into the hands of William Sonder, who carried on the business for many years. A small distillery and a pottery were also started at about the same time as the oil mill, or a few months later, but both enterprises were failures. James McKee built a saw-

mill in the vicinity about 1839. John Birk, a hatter, was conducting business in 1838. John L. Dawson had a cabinet shop in 1837. William Dicks was a shoemaker and his brother, James Dicks a harness-maker, about 1841. About the same time that McKee started his saw-mill, David Hawk established a tannery. John Grogg kept tavern in a log house about 1836, while shortly afterward Cornelius Dorland and Robert McKee built a hotel. Dr. Turley also put up a fine building for hotel purposes on the lot later occupied by the Sexauer Bros.' carriage manufactory. This building was burned in 1847.

The first physician was Dr. Kelly, who, however, paid more attention to running a saloon than to medical practice, in which he was probably not an adept. Dr. George L. Zeigler moved to the village in 1842 and was practicing there in 1851. Later physicians were Drs. J. B. Squier, H. S. Bevington and M. M. Carrothers. Among the prominent citizens of the village was George Heiby, who came to Liberty in 1836, and served as assessor of Liberty township 24 terms, and for years ran the hotel.

A post office was established at Annapolis in 1846, with George L. Zeigler as the first postmaster. It was called Sulphur Spring on account of the large sulphur spring on the Musgrave land. On July 11, 1890, an "s" was added to the name making it Sulphur Springs, which is now the generally accepted name of the place, although the original name of Annapolis is still used by many. It is supplied by a special route daily from Bucyrus, the business of the town making it important enough to be one of the few villages where the post office has not been discontinued by transferring it to a rural route. The following is the list of the postmasters:

George L. Ziegler, April 1, 1846.
 Horace Rowse, Feb. 24, 1849.
 Charles W. Perse, Dec. 11, 1851.
 George L. Ziegler, Aug. 8, 1853.
 George Heiby, Sept. 9, 1857.
 J. N. Biddle, March 12, 1861.
 Alfred Fry, March 20, 1869.
 A. J. Scott, May 2, 1881.
 Lewis Sexauer, May 6, 1885.
 Eli A. Yomig, Aug. 12, 1889.

J. K. Zerbe, Aug. 31, 1893.

John W. Bittkofer, Sept. 11, 1897.

In 1862 the Sexauer Brothers, Louis, William, Frederick and Lewis, started their carriage manufactory. They were natives of Bucyrus, and their step-father, Mr. Kinninger, had for some time previously followed the trade of wagon maker in Annapolis. They soon established a first class reputation for the excellence of their product and in a short time had a larger trade in farm wagons than any other firm in the county. They manufactured not only heavy farm wagons, but also carriages, buggies and light spring wagons. Their work carried off first prizes at county fairs and elsewhere against strong competition.

For thirty years Jacob Rice has been engaged in the construction of telescopes and microscopes, and his instruments are so perfect that they are in use in many of our largest colleges.

A lodge of the Knights of Honor was established in Annapolis January 2, 1878, with thirteen charter members, and with John Guiss Jr., William Heffner and William Sexauer as the first trustees. The town now has

three large stores, and a number of smaller stores and shops.

Previous to 1837 the children residing in Annapolis attended school at the Bell schoolhouse about half a mile south of the village but in the year mentioned a schoolhouse was erected in the village on land donated by John Slifer. In 1858 G. A. Allen was superintendent. For a number of years previous to 1872 the location of the school building had been a subject of much discussion and several special districts had been formed, but on Oct. 2, 1872 the present special district was created, and directors elected as follows: C. W. Perse for one year, William Sexauer for two years and Dr. H. S. Bevington for three years. In accordance with a unanimous vote of the citizens, Dec. 14, 1872 it was decided to levy a tax of \$3,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing a new schoolhouse, and the same was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$3,316. A bell was also provided at an additional cost of some \$700. The first enumeration taken in the new district showed 53 boys and 69 girls; total, 122. Robert McKee and Jennie Birch taught the first schools in the new building during the winter of 1873-4.

TABLE I	
Year	Population
1900	1,000,000
1910	1,500,000
1920	2,000,000
1930	2,500,000
1940	3,000,000
1950	3,500,000
1960	4,000,000
1970	4,500,000
1980	5,000,000
1990	5,500,000
2000	6,000,000
2010	6,500,000
2020	7,000,000
2030	7,500,000
2040	8,000,000
2050	8,500,000
2060	9,000,000
2070	9,500,000
2080	10,000,000
2090	10,500,000
2100	11,000,000

CHAPTER XVII

LYKENS TOWNSHIP

Boundaries of the Township—Its Erection—Justices—First Settlers—Drainage and Soil—German Immigration—Lost in the Woods—Runaway Slaves—Early Mills—Stores—Lykens P. O. and Postmasters—Schools and Churches—Lodges—Quarries.

Where once frowned a forest a garden is smiling—
The meadow and moorland are marshes no more;
And there curls the smoke of my cottage, beguiling
The children who cluster like grapes at the door.
Then enter, boys; cheerily, boys, enter and rest,
The land of the heart is the land of the West.

—GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Lykens township is situated in the north-western part of Crawford county, having to its west only the narrow township of Texas. On the north is Seneca county, while it is bounded on the east by Chatfield township and on the south by Holmes. For a number of years previous to 1828 Lykens was attached to Sycamore township, of which also the present Texas township was a part until 1845. But owing to the considerable increase in population in the northern part of the county, the inhabitants of what is now Chatfield township presented a petition to the county commissioners to have Chatfield set off as a separate township, and the petition was granted on March 6, 1828, and at the same time a new township was erected west of Chatfield and called Lykens. The name of Lykens was suggested by Jacob Lintner, a prominent German settler living near Portersville, who had come from a town of that name in Pennsylvania, and after some discussion it was adopted. The township when erected had not sufficient population to be organized, and the first election was held at the home of Jacob Foy in the spring of 1832. According to the most authentic accounts, the officers selected at that time were as follows: Benjamin Huddle, justice of the peace; Levi Gifford, constable; John Elliott, clerk; Jacob

Lintner, treasurer; Joseph Hall, Joseph Muchler and Robert Knott, trustees, with two others selected as fence viewers. It is said that almost every settler was honored with an office, which, if true, would indicate that the population cannot have been very numerous. At that time the township, with a portion of sections 31, 32 and 33, which belonged to the Wyandot reservation, comprised its present territory, and, in addition, the western tier of sections in Chatfield township. In 1835 all that portion of the township belonging to the Wyandot reservation was annexed to Lykens. In 1845 the eastern tier of sections was attached to Chatfield, leaving Lykens thirty sections, the territory it comprises at present.

When Lykens township was created in 1828, Jacob Foy and Robert Mays were probably appointed the first Justices of the Peace. The following are the men who have served in that position, Frederick Smith who had the longest term of service, dying while in office:

Jacob Foy—1828-31.
Robert Mays—1828.
Benjamin Huddle—1832.
Levi Gifford—1834.
William Wingert—1838-44-48.
John N. Holt—1840-43.
Timothy Park—1847.
Edward Porter—1847.
J. B. Larrone—1850.
Abraham Knisely—1851-54.
Sidney Holt—1853.
Willard Wickham—1853-56-59-78.
Julius A. Wolf—1856.
James Miller—1862.
Frederick Smith—1862-65-68-71-74-77.
Jeremiah Feichner—1864-67.

Eli Winters—1858-70-73-76-79.
 Peter H. Kiefer—1881-84-87-90-93.
 R. W. Cary—1882.
 George W. Miller—1886-89-92.
 A. J. Brown—1896-03-06-09.
 Charles A. Laubach—1896.
 W. H. Angene—1899.
 Jacob Englert—1899.
 Louis F. Smith—1900-03.
 J. P. Gerhart—1902.
 Frank Spro—1906-09.

The first settlers who appeared in Lykens selected land in the western and northwestern portions, as the land in that part seemed to promise a speedier and more abundant return for the labor of cultivation; the eastern and southern portions were not settled until five or six years later. The soil of the township is chiefly alluvial, there being but little surface clay or sand. In early years the land in most parts of the township was very wet, owing to lack of drainage, and probably also to the abundance of timber, which, as shown by observation, exercises a potent influence in inducing rain. The disappearance of the timber in large measure, and the systematic drainage operations, have changed this condition of things, and the wet and mirey lands bordering on the swampy character, are no longer in evidence. The soil is rich and peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of corn, large crops of which can be raised year after year on the same piece of land, without any appreciable decrease in the quantity or deterioration in the quality of the product. This is especially true in the eastern and southeastern parts, where the deep black soil predominates; the western part being better adapted to wheat and kindred grains, owing to the larger proportion of sand and clay which the soil there contains.

The township is drained in the central and western portions by Sycamore creek and its numerous small branches, the principal of which, known as Little Sycamore creek, rises in the flat land near the southeastern corner, and flows northwest until it unites with the main stream in section 20. Along the course of Sycamore creek there is found an abundance of corniferous limestone, especially in section 16, where the stone is covered with a layer of earth of from six inches to eight feet in thickness. The stone is blue, and though less pure than that obtained at the

large quarries in Holmes and Tod townships, it is very durable and suitable for building purposes.

It is not known who was the first settler in Lykens township. At an early day—probably about 1825—settlers of English descent came into Lykens from Seneca county, where they had been disappointed in finding the most valuable lands already taken up, but it is not likely that all of these remained in the township permanently. About 1830 pioneers entered the southern part of the township and two years later the settlement of this portion was increased by a large influx of German settlers, who arrived in a body directly from Germany. Many of these had entered land at the land offices without having first inspected it, and when they arrived they found their farms almost entirely under water. Not being a people easily discouraged, however, they went to work with energy to improve conditions, paying their first attention to the drainage of their lands, after which they began their clearings, established farms, and in time were abundantly rewarded by an ample prosperity.

Among those who came to the township in the early days were Christopher Keggy in 1825; Jacob Miller in 1826; Jacob Foy and Gottlieb Hoss in 1827; Robert Mays, John Elliott, Levi Gifford, Jacob Lintner, Michael Shupp and Joseph Trask in 1828; James Ferguson, Joseph Hall, Benjamin Huddle, Samuel Hall, Samuel Spittler, and Daniel Pratt in 1829; John and Solomon Babcock, Robert Knott, Joseph Muchler, Seth and Benjamin Parker and Lewis Warren in 1830.

Christopher Keggy came from Fairfield county, and first located in Seneca, coming over to Lykens township about 1825. He had hunted all over the section before he located in the township. His life was that of a hunter and woodsman, and he made his living from the sale of furs and game. Later what little land he had cleared he sold out to Reuben Keran, and left the county. Jacob Miller was also a hunter, and did little at clearing land or farming. Joseph Trask came from Seneca county, but after clearing a few acres, remained only three years when he returned to Seneca county.

Jacob Foy was the first real settler in the township; he came to stay, cleared his land

raised his crops, and became one of the influential men in the early days of the township.

Michael Shupp arrived at Bucyrus with his family, May 28, 1828. He entered 80 acres in Lykens township, which he developed and sold, purchasing 160 acres. His son Michael was 18 years of age when he came with his parents to this county. He commenced life for himself in 1831. He worked one year for others, earning \$100, then entered 80 acres of land, which he improved and sold, like his father purchasing 160 more. This latter he cleared and kept and added to as the years went by. On March 4, 1834, he married Susannah Miller. Michael Shupp, Sr., died in 1836, and his little daughter, Mary Ann Shupp made her home with her brother, Michael, until Dec. 20, 1847, when she married Frederick Smith, who came to the township in 1840. Mr. Smith was a stone mason, who had contracts for bridges on the National Pike, and had saved several hundred dollars, and with this, in 1840, he bought a quarter section of land in Lykens. He and his descendants were prominent in the affairs of Lykens township and the county.

Joseph Hall and wife, with their son, Samuel, came to Lykens in December, 1829, settling on a quarter section of land in the northern part of the township. Later Samuel secured a farm in the center of the township, which was in after years the William Tippin farm. The land at the time was partly cleared. Here he lived for many years, but in 1866 removed to the farm, where he died, Aug. 25, 1863, and was buried in St. John Reform graveyard, three miles northwest of Lykens. May 4, 1843 he married Elizabeth Telford, who in 1835, came with her parents from Washington county, N. Y., making the trip in three weeks and four days in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen.

James Ferguson, who came to the township in 1829, was probably a brother of Thomas Ferguson, who settled in Sandusky township in 1817. James entered his land in the western part of Lykens township along the Sycamore creek, and although he was a skillful hunter, he cleared some land as well and devoted much of his time to farming. He was an expert in woodcraft, and during the war of 1812 was the bearer of important dispatches from one

commander to another, and it was while engaged in this work he first passed through Crawford county and was so pleased with this section that later he located in Sandusky township. He stated later in life that on one occasion he was the bearer of dispatches from the headquarters at Columbus, to a point in northwestern Ohio, when he was followed by the Indians for two days before he finally succeeded in eluding them. After remaining in Lykens a few years he removed to the west.

Following these first settlers were Adam Braden, Gottfried Brause, Daniel Coon, Nelson Holt and David Hill in 1831; Ira Cory, Barnaby Harper, and Solomon Seery in 1832; David Albaugh in 1833; John Aupt, Nathan Coran, Joseph Dellinger, Lucas and Adam Shook, William Swalley, Samuel and Timothy Parks, John Shoulter, Eli Winter, Milton Weller and Frederick G. Hesehe in 1834; John Apple, Ira G. Allen, Anson Brown, Otto Fieldner, Conrad Hass, August Jacobs, Reuben Keran, Joseph Kennedy, Jacob Oberlander, and Jonas Yingling in 1835; William Burgett, and Moses and Aaron Pugh in 1836.

Gottfried Brause and wife came to the township Sept. 11, 1831, being accompanied by their son Rudolph, then aged five years. The latter subsequently married a daughter of George and Catherine Klink, who came to Crawford county about 1829.

William Swalley, born Nov. 20, 1810, was a son of John Swalley, a weaver, who came to Ohio in 1817, settling fifteen miles south of Zanesville. The father died and the family then returned to Pennsylvania, their home state. Later his sons, William and John, came to Lykens township and in 1834 the mother arrived with her two daughters, and they all made their home in Lykens township. William was married Dec. 8, 1833 to Catherine Wonseller.

Jonas Yingling was married in Portage county to Mary Thomas, and the bride and groom came immediately to Crawford county to make their home. He entered 80 acres of land in Lykens township. He was a mason by trade, and worked on the Baltimore and Ohio road when it was building, securing cash which he invested in land. Besides clearing his land in Lykens township and raising his crops, he worked at his trade, and during his life owned

several farms. Soon after settling in the township death visited their little cabin and they were called upon to mourn the loss of their first child, John Yingling, who died Aug. 3, 1836, and was buried in the Lutheran Graveyard south of Chatfield, the oldest burial stone now readable in that graveyard.

George Rhoad came to Crawford county in the early thirties, and lived in Lykens township for two years. He then moved with his family to Seneca county, where they helped to clear the land, on the site of the present town of Republic.

Christopher Perky, a veteran of the War of 1812, came to Ohio in 1819, settling in Seneca county in 1827, his son David taking a farm in Lykens township. The latter married Mary Seitz, and four of their sons entered the army during the civil war, three of them losing their lives in the service.

Solomon Seery, one of the pioneers of Lykens, came to Crawford county from Ross county in 1832, with his two eldest sons, and entered three 80-acre tracts. He then returned to Ross county, where he remained during the winter. Coming back in the spring of 1833, he built a cabin and planted a small crop of corn, and then, leaving his eldest son and daughter to keep house, he went back to Ross, harvested his crop there and brought his entire family to Crawford, arriving with them Sept. 1, 1833. Soon after settling in the township death invaded their home, and the Seery graveyard was started on the Seery farm two miles east of Benton, the first burial being John Seery, who died Nov. 11, 1835.

Eli Winters was born February, 1802, in Jefferson county, entered land in Lykens in 1833, moving on to it in 1834. With the aid of his sons he developed the land, his chief helper being his son, Eli, Jr. In order to increase the family income Mr. Winters established a night school at his home, and here the children learned to read and write, the son Eli teaching his younger brothers and sisters. The latter became an enterprising and prominent citizen. At a comparatively early age he ran a threshing machine, had a half interest in a saw-mill at Buljo (Lykens), and also started a store. He was elected justice of the peace in 1858 and held the office up to 1880, except for a few years during the war.

In 1851 he married Eliza Howenstein, a daughter of Peter Howenstein, one of the Lykens pioneers.

Milton Waller came to Lykens township in 1834, making his home on 80 acres of land which he had entered the year previous. This took all his capital, and he secured a further 40 acres by working by the day for others, and being a cooper by trade during bad weather and in the evenings he made buckets and tubs for the neighbors, thus giving him needed cash. Two little sons came with him to the county, Lysander aged seven and Stephen aged three. These boys as they grew older helped in the clearing and developing of the farm. Both sons took an active hand in the affairs of the township and county, Lysander Waller being one of the County Commissioners for two terms. On Dec. 25, 1853, Stephen Waller married Martha McKinley, a daughter of James McKinley, and the aunt of the late President McKinley.

August Jacobs was a native of Saxony, Germany. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native land, where also he married Rachel Bair, and later started for America, landing in New York with only 25 cents in cash and owing \$11. With his bride he came west, found work on the National pike, and later made his way to Crawford county, where he bought land, which was then entirely covered by the forest, and was mostly swamp land. He cleared his land slowly by working in the evenings, following his trade during the day, doing carpenter work for the neighbors. He finally sold his land and bought a larger tract, also covered with timber, which he cleared.

David Wickham, served in the War of 1812. The family came to Crawford county in 1837 and secured a partly developed farm in Texas township. His son Willard, having previously taught school for a few terms, in 1840 purchased a tract of land covered by the forest, in Lykens township which he cleared and developed into a good farm. He was subsequently appointed by Gov. Pierce as Indian agent to the Winnebagoes at Long Prairie, Minn., and after several years service returned to his home in Lykens where he lived until his death in 1899.

Henry Geiger was born in Germany, and when fifteen years of age, came with his par-

ents to America, settling in Stark county. He married there, and in the '30s came to this section where he entered 80 acres in Seneca county, later having land in Lykens township. They walked the entire distance from Stark county, and his entire possessions were his wife, an axe, 50 pounds of flour which he had carried the entire distance on his back, and \$1 in cash. Of course he succeeded, and when each of his seven children started in life for themselves they were all assisted by him.

Eli Adams came to Crawford county in 1825, settling on 80 acres of land in Texas township. His son Ephraim married Mary Andrews, daughter of another pioneer, and built his cabin in the woods in Lykens township.

John and Frederica Solze came to Lykens township in 1841 with six children. Even as late as this date, they walked from Attica to Lykens township and losing their way were compelled to pass the night in the woods under a large tree. The next day they reached friends, who accorded them a hearty welcome. They started with 40 acres on which a small improvement had been made.

We of today, living in the towns or in the open country, where the timber has been largely cleared away, save for small patches here and there, can have little conception of the difficulty experienced by the pioneer settler in finding his way through the trackless and almost illimitable forest. Even the shipwrecked mariner, without a compass, in the midst of the vast ocean, can direct his course usually by means of the heavenly bodies; but the early settler, lost in an almost equally vast expanse of forest, had not even this advantage, for the trees, with their towering trunks and spreading branches, decked with a superabundant foliage, shut out for the most part any view of the sun, moon or stars, and even in the middle of the day maintained beneath their branches a sort of half light or semigloom, while at night the darkness was impenetrable. The routes from settlement to settlement, or even from one neighbor's house to another, when the woods lay between, were marked by blazed trees, but it sometimes happened that a settler, in going to visit a neighbor at evening time, forgot to take a lantern with him, or perhaps thought he could find his

way without it, and missing the path, was obliged to spend the night in the woods, having for his lullaby—if he were phlegmatic enough to try to go to sleep—the howling of the wolves, the moaning of the wind in the tree-tops, and the hoarse croaking of myriads of frogs in some neighboring swamp or marsh. The Park brothers one evening started to go to the cabin of Eli Winters about a mile and a half away, but failing to take a light, were caught by the darkness, and after groping for hours in the woods, and falling waist-deep into numerous swamps and bogs, passed the remainder of the night on a large log that lay half out of the water. In the morning they found an easy path from the swamp and reached Mr. Winter's home thoroughly prostrated from their experience.

On another occasion the wife of James Ferguson, accompanied by her ten year old son, started to bring home the cows. She had some trouble in getting the animals together, and in running about through the trees, trying to head them towards the house, she became bewildered and lost her sense of direction. Had she left the cows alone and followed them she would probably have reached home all right, for they soon began to go all in one direction, being really headed toward the homestead. Thinking she knew more about the matter than they did, however, she finally left them and set out with her son to find her way home alone. This she failed to do, and not knowing which way to go, and with night closing in about her, she lay down with her boy by the side of a large log, where she thought they might be safe from the notice of the wolves, whose howls they heard throughout the night. The next day she resumed her wanderings, calling out at intervals to attract the notice of some settler, but night again came without rescue and all day the mother and child had eaten nothing but a few berries. It was not until the middle of the next afternoon, after passing two nights and almost two days in the woods, that she heard the sound of a rifle and in a few minutes saw a neighbor walking toward her. He was one of a party searching for her, and was furnished with food, which the half famished mother and child eagerly devoured. She was about three miles from home and had been walking in a circle, coming

once or twice within a quarter of a mile of her cabin.

For some time previous to the Civil War Lykens township was often traversed by runaway slaves on their way to Canada. They always passed through at night, traveling north along the Tiffin road, during the day time lying hid in the dwelling of some abolitionist settler, some distance off the main track, and resuming their journey towards dark. Several citizens in the township were known to be engaged in this work, but no special objection was ever made to it.

Grist and saw-mills are among the first industrial necessities in a new country, such as the Ohio frontier was in early days. The settlers in Lykens for many years went to Seneca County for their flour and lumber, mills having been established there many years previous to the settlement of this township, and that locality being easier of access than Bucyrus. John Moore remembers when they ground buckwheat through their coffee mill for a family of 9 children. The early grist-mills were crude affairs and were sometimes known as "corn-crackers," for they were capable only of manufacturing a coarse kind of meal. Otto Fieldner erected one such, about 1836, about a mile south of the village of Lykens, which was furnished with one set of "nigger-head" stones, and which continued in operation for about eight years. In connection therewith he also operated one of the best of the early saw-mills, which, however, ran only about four months in the year, not being provided with sufficient water-power, owing to the small size and slow current of the stream on which it was located. He finally provided it with machinery to be worked by horses, after which it was continued in fairly steady operation.

A steam saw-mill was built and operated in the northwest corner of the township by Joseph Stanmütz, as early as 1844, and was largely patronized. It continued in operation for ten or fifteen years, after which it was abandoned. It was run for some time by Eli Winters, Jr., a skillful sawyer, who was connected with several of the early mills.

A combined saw and grist-mill was built about 1834 by Jacob Foy, who was also an experienced and able sawyer. This was one of

the largest and best mills in early days. It was a large two-story frame structure, and was erected at the junction of the Big and Little Sycamore creeks. This mill had ample water-power and ground excellent flour and meal. Inch lumber from any wood was furnished for about 40 cents by the hundred, or a share was taken, varying from one-third to two-thirds. Numerous buildings, some of which are still standing were constructed from lumber furnished by the Foy saw-mill. After operating the mill for fifteen or twenty years, Mr. Foy sold the property to Moses Wood-sides, who improved the mill and increased the output by substituting steam for water as the motive power. After running many years the mill was finally abandoned. A man named Patrick built and operated a saw-mill on Sycamore creek about 1865; another was built and operated for many years by a Mr. Blanchard.

Francis Slee, a carpenter, built many of the early frame houses, and also manufactured chairs, looms, spinning-wheels and other useful articles. Milton Waller, previously mentioned as a cooper by trade, had a small shop at his house, where he made tubs, kegs and barrels, finding a ready sale for them. He was a prominent man and his sons grew up to be intelligent and enterprising citizens, among the best in the township. It has been said by some that Ira Cory was the first blacksmith in the township. He erected a small shop about a mile or so south of the village of Lykens. Others, however, claim that Nathan Coran was the first blacksmith. He built his shop as early as 1834 and worked at his trade for many years. William Jackson carried on a small business in tanning skins, beginning about 1840. Another industry that was also undertaken in Lykens township, between 1840 and 1850, was the rearing of silkworms and the manufacture of silk goods. A man named Blanchard tried the experiment. The chief adviser in this enterprise was Mrs. Breston, of Chatfield township, through whose influence others in Lykens township were induced to engage in the same pursuit. It failed, however, chiefly because it was found difficult or impossible to procure the necessary supply of mulberry leaves, which constitute the caterpillar's only food.

In 1830 Otto Fieldner built a primitive grist and saw-mill on the banks of a small branch of

Sycamore creek, near where the station now known as Lykens on the Northern Ohio railroad is located. The next year Ira Cory started a blacksmith shop across the road from him, and a few years later James Drake built an ashery just north of them on the Sycamore near the crossing of the road from Bucyrus to Bloomville and the road from Sycamore to Plymouth. Several other industries were started near the cross roads, and stores were located there and a post office established under the name of Lykens Centre. At a very early day a saloon was opened and became a carousing point for the more bibulously inclined in that section. One of the bar room stories current at that time contained a frequent repetition of the expression "Having a high old time in Buljo," and this gave the nickname of Buljo to the place. It was also known as "Santa Fe" and "Buzzard's Glory." The town was regularly laid out by J. F. Feighner in October, 1870, by H. W. McDonald, the county surveyor. While several names have been given it, its correct name has always been Lykens.

The first house was built in the town by a man named Swetland, who also opened the first store; the latter was a very small affair, however, as his entire stock of groceries and dry goods was only valued at \$200. A better store was opened by Anson Brown, in 1840, Mr. Brown starting with a general assortment worth about \$600. His store was burned in 1847, but he rebuilt and increased his business and stock, until in time the latter was worth nearly \$8,000. He finally sold out to other parties. Byron Brown (no relation of Anson) started a store about 1848, with a stock, chiefly of groceries, worth about \$1,000, and continued the business for about seven years.

After the Browns George Jackson carried on a small store for about five years. Samuel Martin started a general store about 1856, but having continued it with indifferent success for six or eight years, he discontinued it. James Drake built an ashery as early as 1845, which was located on Sycamore creek, near the southern limits of the town and here he manufactured as much as fifteen tons of potash per annum, for a number of years. He finally sold it to Anson Drake, who continued it on an even more extensive scale. Another ashery

was built by Jacob Hodge on the bank of the creek and carried on for about six years.

There was a tannery in Lykens as early as 1846. It was built by Jerry Jolly, who carried on the business for about ten years, doing good work, and then sold out to Ephraim Adams, who continued it for five years, when it was abandoned. A man named Cummins had a blacksmith shop in the village as early as 1838 and was followed in the same line of business by a Mr. Madison. In 1847 a saw-mill was erected on Sycamore creek, in the village, by Peter Howenstein. He did good work and continued the business for about fifteen years, when he sold out. The mill was owned for a while by Eli Winters. The first resident physician in Lykens was Dr. James Dodge, who remained, however, only five or six years. After him Dr. Harmon practiced for a few years and then removed; Dr. Ritchie came in 1856, but died at the end of four years.

Previous to the establishment of the post office in 1844, the mail was brought from Melmore, in Seneca county, and later, from Portersville. William Hank carried it once a week for many years until finally a post office was established at Lykens on March 18, 1844, with J. T. Drake as postmaster. He was succeeded by Anson Brown, Jan. 6, 1846; Jeremiah Jolley, Sept. 1, 1852; James Winters, June 3, 1854; Eli Winters, July 2, 1856; G. B. Vanfleet, Oct. 23, 1856; Ephraim Adams, Nov. 13, 1856; J. M. Richey, July 11, 1861; John H. Barron, Feb. 4, 1867; William Kohl, July 13, 1871; James T. Carbin, Aug. 12, 1889; Jacob Brown, Aug. 8, 1893; Gust V. Harer, June 6, 1894; James T. Carbin, May 6, 1898; H. B. Tippin, June 13, 1900; M. L. Aurand, Feb. 26, 1909; C. A. Michner, Jan. 28, 1910.

In 1837 Sidney Holt was one of the prominent men in Lykens township, and he decided he would like to have a post office for the convenience of himself and his neighbors. Congressman Hunter of Huron county who then represented this district, was a personal friend of Holt's and the office was easily secured, and was named Holt's corners, Sidney Holt being appointed the postmaster on July 10, 1837. The office was established in Holt's residence, but Mr. Holt soon tired of the responsibilities of office, he could secure no neighbor willing to undertake the job, and after

running it for a little over a month it was discontinued on Aug. 18, 1837.

What is thought to have been the first schoolhouse in the township was built about two miles west of the village of Lykens, near the farm of Eli Winters, in 1834, the people generally uniting in its erection. Isabel Hall was the first to teach school in this building. This school was supported by subscription and the attendance was large enough to make the teacher's remuneration come to about \$10 a month. Other early teachers in this school were a man named Andrews and Miss Lucinda Warren. After being in use many years this building was subsequently replaced by a better one at a cost of \$500. The Ransom Schoolhouse, a log building, was built in 1836. In a few years it was replaced by a small frame building, and this in turn by the building known as the "Frog-pond Schoolhouse." In 1840 a schoolhouse was erected about a mile north of Lykens village. The village itself had no school building until 1851, the village children attending the one about a quarter of a mile north of town, which had been erected many years before. Section 29 had a log school building as early as 1838; in 1854 it was replaced by a frame building, and the latter was used until 1880, when a large brick schoolhouse was built at a cost of \$1,600, which is still in use. In the southeast corner of the township a cabin for school purposes was erected in 1840 and has since been replaced by two or more others. Spelling schools and singing schools were among the educational diversions of early days. David Spittler taught one of the latter during the winter months for many years. Many amusing incidents are doubtless stored away in the minds of the few survivors who attended these schools, and could they all be gathered together and published would make interesting reading for the present generation.

The pioneer settlers in Lykens attended church in Seneca county, but after the population of the township had been increased in 1832 by a large German immigration, it was deemed advisable to erect churches nearer home. The Free Will Baptists in that year began holding meetings in the cabins of the settlers. Among their earliest ministers were Seth and Benjamin Parker, Rev. James Ash-

ley and Comfort Waller. The families of Comfort Waller, David Hill, William Swalley and Lewis Warren were among the first active members of the organization. In 1842 this society erected a church on the farm of Comfort Waller. This church, which was the first in the township, was a low frame building, with clapboard seats fastened to poles laid lengthwise of the house. The pulpit was of planed poplar lumber, and the building was furnished with a large fire-place. It was used for many years and was then superseded by a new building, which was erected at a cost of \$1,200.

Among the early Presbyterians in Lykens township was Solomon Seery, at whose home meetings were held about 1834, as well as in the cabins of others of that faith. A society was gradually formed, which was visited for a number of years, at regular intervals, by Rev. Mr. Tracy, a circuit rider, who traveled over several counties. After the society had continued on this basis for a number of years, receiving gradual accessions, a church was built at Seery Corners, which has since been known as the Seery church. It was a small frame building, with seats and pulpit of rough poplar lumber, and without paint or varnish. It was superseded by a new building in 1870. This society was built up and placed on a firm footing, both with respect to finance and membership by Rev. Mr. Lillibridge, a well known and particularly effective preacher of those days, who labored with the congregation for many years.

In 1850 the German Lutherans and the members of the German Reformed church organized a society in the northwestern part, their first meetings being held in a schoolhouse and later in a barn belonging to John Klaes. The barn being destroyed by lightning, the meetings were transferred to Mr. Klaes' house, and were there continued until the summer of 1852, when a small brick church was erected. The first minister was Rev. John Bentz, his immediate successors being Rev. William Veiler, Rev. Elias Keller and Rev. John Winter. During Mr. Winter's pastorate, in 1859, the congregation divided, a separate church being erected by the Reformers in close proximity to the old one. Two years later the old church was abandoned by the Lutherans. The Reformed congregation has had a steady

growth and is one of the strongest church organizations in the township. A burial ground was here long before the establishment of the church as in the graveyard is the first recorded burial in the township that of Samuel Huddle, little son of Benjamin Huddle, who died June 27, 1832.

The Lutherans residing in the southern part of Lykens, for many years attended a church of that denomination which was erected at an early day in the northern part of Holmes township.

About 1890 the Pittsburg, Akron and Western was extended from Cary through Lykens township. It follows a half section line through the township, and passes half a mile south of the village of Lykens. A station was erected, and a store was started at the station

with two or three industries, the most important being the bending works and a grain warehouse. An attempt was made to take the main body of the town to the station but it never materialized, and even the store was abandoned.

In 1872 a lodge of Odd Fellows was organized at Lykens with fifteen members. It more than doubled in membership, and when the railroad came the lodge room was moved to the building at the station. This proved so inconvenient for the members that the lodge was finally discontinued.

The fine quarries west of the town were worked for many years, and when the era of pike building was commenced they again became useful in the furnishing of the stone for much of the road improvements in that section.

CHAPTER XVIII

POLK TOWNSHIP

Origin of Polk—Home of Wingemund—Military Road—Indian Population—Johnny Cake and His Wife—Indian Burying-Ground—An Abducted Child—Drainage and Soil—Organization of the Township—First Election—Early Settlers—The Cranberry Industry—A Strange Recognition—Early Names of Galion—Rev. James Dunlap's Narrative—Early Mills, Taverns and Distilleries—Churches and Schools—Cemeteries—Justices of the Peace.

Fresh from the fountains of the wood
A rivulet of the valley came,
And glided on for many a rood,
Flushed with the morning's ruddy flame.
I looked; the widening vale betrayed
A pool that shone like burnished steel,
Where the bright valley stream was stayed
To turn the miller's ponderous wheel.

—JOHN HOWARD BRYANT.

Polk township which occupies a strip of territory extending seven miles east and west, and three miles north and south, in the southeast corner of Crawford county, was at one time, like Vernon and Jackson, a part of Sandusky township, Richland county. The latter was surveyed in 1807 by Maxfield Ludlow. It was first erected as one of the western townships of Richland county, and was 12 miles deep and six wide. At this time the territory was inhabited almost entirely by the Delaware and Wyandot Indians, who yet lingered in their ancient haunts, loath to retreat before the invading hosts of the palefaces. Of the whites, however, there were few before the year 1817. In this township was the home of Wingemund, and here occurred the capture of Col. Crawford. To the Indian mind the land was an ideal abiding-place, and it was one of their favorite hunting and fishing grounds. It was heavily timbered with every variety of stately tree; intersected by clear sparkling streams, having their source in the purest springs, and abounded with game of various kinds. But the wave of civilization kept rolling steadily westward. In 1812 the soldiers cut a road through the town-

ship, which passed north of the Olentangy, near the present site of Galion. In the southern part another road had been cut by the Pennsylvania militia, and when the settlers began arriving half a dozen years later these highways of progress rapidly multiplied; over them came rumbling in ever increasing numbers the ox-drawn wagons of the pioneers, and the Red Man knew that the hour of his departure was at hand. He had fought his fight and lost. With sad heart he turned his back on the land of his fathers, and with his face to the setting sun, set out with reluctant steps to the more distant wilderness of the possession of which his rapacious white brother was not yet ready to deprive him.

Some of these Indians had adopted English family names. Among them were the Walkers, Williamses, Armstrongs, Dowdys, etc. One of them, well known among the earliest settlers, rejoiced in the appellation of Solomon Johnny Cake. He was a fine looking, good natured and friendly hunter of superb physical proportions and had for a wife a woman who was three-fourths white. Her mother was a Castleman, and had been captured in eastern Ohio by the Indians after the Revolution and adopted into an Indian family living on the Sandusky. She married Abraham Williams, a half-breed Indian, and the fruit of this union was a beautiful daughter named Sally, who became the wife of Johnny Cake. Sally and his children frequently accompanied him on

his hunting excursions. He usually constructed a neat bark wigwam to protect his squaw and children from the storms and exposure of the forest, while he ranged the woods in search of game. He sometimes exchanged venison for side pork with the pioneers, and frequently met parties who had a curiosity to see Sallie, and the children. Sally was regarded as a very apt housekeeper, and preferred as far as possible to imitate the whites.

Johnny Cake was a prominent man in his tribe, renowned for council and courage, and in 1823 had accompanied an exploring expedition to the Far West, beyond the Mississippi. He and his wife accompanied the Wyandots when they removed from their reservation in this county in 1843. Three of his grandsons served in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting at Wyandot, Kan. He was very friendly with the white men, whose superiority he seemed to recognize, though grieving for the approaching doom of his race.

On the north banks of the Olentangy, just west of Union street was an Indian burying ground, which was used by the Red men until their departure from this vicinity. After they were gone some young men opened the graves with the hope of finding treasure, but found nothing to repay them for their trouble. The field was subsequently cultivated and the graves plowed level and it is now covered with residences. Sometimes strange Indians from the lake region visited the settlements. Previous to 1820, when there were not more than twenty-five settlers in the township, a party of this kind made their appearance. Several of these went to the home of Benjamin Sharrock and tried to negotiate for the purchase of a young girl, whom they wanted to adopt into their tribe. Of course Mr. Sharrock declined to be a party to any such arrangement. A few days later the Indians went away and about the same time a little girl about four years old, the child of a settler named John Dummeyer, who lived about a mile southwest of the present site of Galion, was found to be missing. She had been with her mother in the woods, the latter being engaged in boiling sugar water, and, thinking it time for her to be in the house, the mother had taken her little daughter to the fence, lifted her over it and told her to go into the cabin. When she returned the child

was gone. The frantic mother gave the alarm; a party was formed who searched the woods for three days and nights, and finally dragged the creek, but the child was never found. It was supposed that she had been abducted by the Indians and taken to Canada, but her fate forever remained a mystery. The fact that such crimes, and worse if worse could be, were not unfrequently committed by the Indians, mitigates to a large extent the feelings of pity and compunction that one might otherwise entertain for the fate of the Red Man in being driven from his ancient hunting grounds and reduced to a few miserable tribal remnants located in far western states under the ever-watchful eye of the Government. Though they were in many cases, undoubtedly deprived of their lands by trickery or force, and had just cause for complaint against the whites, it must be remembered that there is scarcely a square yard of land in any civilized country the title to which has not, at some time or other, been derived in the same manner, namely, by the right of the strongest. The Indians held their lands by the same title, having in the first place driven out or exterminated that mysterious race who held the land before them, and who themselves may have obtained their title in a similar manner; and after the Indians had gained possession of the continent they fought among themselves for territory and deprived each other of their possessions without compunction. That they, themselves, should have been finally ousted by the palefaces may after all have been only a sort of retributive justice. "To the victor belong the spoils" has been the motto of every conqueror since the world began and, though it may not be in accord with the precepts of Christianity, it has had much to do with promoting the cause of civilization and making the world what it is today, and demonstrate the undeniable fact of "the survival of the fittest."

Indians traveled this section in early days in large numbers. It was on their route from the cranberry marshes, and loaded down with these berries they passed through to Mansfield, where they disposed of them. Again, bands of them went through with their skins and furs, and bark baskets made by the squaws which found a ready sale at Mansfield, and in the sugar seasons two of the baskets were

strapped together, placed across their horses, and each basket containing about fifty pounds of maple sugar was conveyed to the market, where they exchanged it for the supplies they needed. The Wyandots made Mansfield their principal market until about 1835, when their trading was removed to Bucyrus and Marion.

They always traveled through the woods single file, and when settlers or hunters met a band of half a dozen or more, only one of the Indians would do any talking, and it was almost an impossibility to induce any one except the spokesman to say a word in English. Neither would they talk English except when necessary. One day Tommy Vanhorn, a Marion county hunter, who was returning home from a day in the woods, met one of these Indians who could not understand a word of English, and they were both compelled to talk in pantomime, to express their ideas. Vanhorn had taken one or more drinks during his day's hunting and in the course of his sign language conversation with the Indian, happened to get on the windward side of him, and the Indian's nose being in better working order than his tongue, he caught the fragrance of the hunter's breath. He promptly straightened up, took an interest in matters, and looking Vanhorn squarely in the face, inquired in the best of English—"Where you get whisky?"

Polk township lies upon the very summit of the crest or ridge which separates the valley of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river from that of the Ohio. Thus it happens that, among the numerous springs which are found within its borders, there are two, but a few rods apart, the waters from one of which wend their tortuous way down the northern slope to Lake Erie, mingle with the foaming torrent which plunges headlong to lower depths in the stupendous cataract of Niagara, traverse the length of Lake Ontario, pursue their winding course among the beautiful "Thousand Islands" of the St. Lawrence until they finally rest in the bosom of the broad Atlantic. Those of the other meander here and there, as if uncertain which way to take, but gradually, in obedience to Nature's law, assume a more southerly course, unite with the waters of the Ohio, then with those of the majestic "Father of Waters," flow peacefully past the once shot-battered heights of Vicksburg, and many an-

other spot famous in our country's history, past the busy wharves and cotton-laden steamers of the Queen City of the South, and through gloomy lagoons overhung with the moss-covered branches of the cypress, until they emerge into the warm and sunlit waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The land of Polk township, though high, is generally level, having a natural tendency to retain the water, on account of which, before artificial drainage was resorted to, it had the appearance of being wet and swampy. The timber consisted mostly of oak, beech, maple, elm, black walnut and ash. The soil, formed chiefly in primitive times by vast glacial deposits of drift, sand and gravel, mixed with iron and clay, is rich and admirably adapted to cultivation. It is watered chiefly by the Olen-tangy river, which meanders in a general westerly direction through the whole length of the township. All along its valley are outcroppings of sandstone belonging to the Waverly group, which were quarried in the early days for building purposes and for years have been one of the profitable industries of the township. This river, which waters the bottom lands of the whole township, had, in former days before the forests had been cleared from its banks, a stream of greater volume than at present and was far more picturesque. In early days numerous mills were erected upon its banks. The western part of the township is eminently adapted to grazing purposes, on account of the variety and luxuriance of the grasses.

Sandusky township was organized on July 12, 1818, as a part of Richland county. The territory it then contained was twelve miles long by six wide, including within its limits the present townships of Vernon, and Jackson and a part of Jefferson and Polk. While a part of Richland county, the northern half was taken from it and called Vernon township, thus reducing its territory to six miles square. Changes were being constantly made in boundary lines of townships and counties and in the creation of new townships, counties and county seats throughout the state, and when Wyandot county was erected on Feb. 3, 1845, four tiers of sections were taken from the west side of Sandusky township, Richland county, and annexed to Crawford county. Then, to

the west side of this tier of four sections was added what was known as the "three-mile strip." On the south was added a strip one mile wide from Marion county. From the territory thus formed a strip of land three miles north and south and seven miles east and west was taken from the south side and named Polk township, which, as still constituted, is bounded on the north by Jackson and Jefferson townships, on the east by Richland county, on the south by Morrow county, and on the west by Whetstone township.

There was much dissatisfaction for a time on the part of those farmers residing in that part of Polk that had been taken from Richland county. While citizens of Richland they had been taxed to pay for the erection of its public buildings, and now that, against their will, they had become citizens of another and poorer county the public buildings of which were small, and which had not yet been paid for, they objected to this additional taxation. After considerable agitation of the subject, not unaccompanied by threats of violence, they at last sent Asa Hosford to the State capital as a lobby representative, empowered to look after their interests. He did not accomplish all that was expected, but through their Richland county representative, Isaac Hetrick, the Legislature was induced to pass an enactment whereby the residents of that part of the new township, which had formerly been in Richland county, were released from the payment of taxes upon the county buildings of Crawford. As there was practically no opposition to this enactment, Mr. Hosford asked that the same favor be shown to those residing in the strip which had been taken from Marion county. But the representative of Crawford county, John Carey, objected, stating that the citizens of the southern strip had not asked for any exemption and the matter was dropped.

Polk township was named after President Polk, in whose term of office it was created. The resolution of the county commissioners which gave it existence read as follows:

March 6, 1845—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, full board. Resolution—This day it was resolved by the Commissioners of Crawford County that the following fractional townships, taken from the counties of Richland and Marion, according to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed February third (3d), 1845, to erect the new county of Wyand-

ot, and alter the boundaries of Crawford, was organized into separate townships, to wit: All that part taken from the county of Richland, and being Township twenty (20) north, Range twenty (20) west, and all that part taken from Township nineteen (19), with Range twenty (20), and all that part taken from the county of Marion, and being in Township fifteen (15) with Range twenty-one (21) be, and the same is hereby organized into a separate township by the name of Polk, and that the County Auditor be and is hereby authorized to cause notice to be given to the said township of the foregoing organization and alteration, according to the statute of Ohio in such case made and provided.

JOHN CLEMENTS,
HAMILTON KERR,
SAMUEL LEE.

Attest: O. WILLIAMS, *County Auditor*.

The first election in the new township was held April 7th, 1845, with Isaac Criley, Joshua Canon and Phares Jackson, judges, and Solomon P. Nave and Samuel R. Canon, clerks. This election was held only to fill vacancies caused by the separation, the Sandusky township officers having been previously elected, and some of them being in the Polk township part, Abraham Underwood, the Justice of the Peace, being one of them. Those duly elected and qualified on this occasion were as follows: Trustees—Asa Hosford, Samuel P. Lee, Bartholomew Reed, Jr.; Clerk—Peter Cress; Treasurer—John S. Davis; Assessor—Samuel R. Cannon; Constables—John A. Loneus, Joseph Kimmel; Supervisors—Eri Hosford, Joseph Diddy, Edward Cooper, David Thrush, William White, A. C. Jackson, Frederic Taylor, Jacob Stinebaugh, John Ashcroft, William L. Dille, Bart Reed, Sr., Andrew Reed, A. S. Caton, Phillip Ichorn, Phillip Zimmermaker, Isaac Nayer.

The first meeting of the new trustees was held on April 26, 1845, and among the business transacted was "the sale of James Sutton, a town pauper. He was taken by Jacob Steinbaugh for one year for \$100, clothing and doctor bills excepted." Other business transacted was the levying of a tax of two mills on the dollar for poor purposes and three quarters of a mile for township purposes.

Prior to the formation of the new township, elections had been held at the house of John Fate, a mile southwest of the present town of Crestline. This election booth was now in the new township of Jackson, and on Sept 6, 1845, the trustees met and appointed the place for holding elections at the school house in the village of Galion. Only two of the trustees

were present—Asa Hosford and Bartholomew Reed.

Among the first settlers in Polk township were Benjamin Leveridge and his two sons James and Nathaniel; Disberry Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Edward Cooper and John Sturges in 1817; Benjamin Sharrock, Nathaniel and Nehemiah Story, John Williamson, John Kitteridge, David Gill, and George Wood in 1818; Asa and Horace Hosford and John Hibner in 1819; Samuel Brown and his two sons, John and Michael, William Hosford, John and Alpheus Atwood, John Bashford, Samuel Dany, David Reid, James Dickerson, John Dunmeier, Daniel Miller and Jacob Pletcher in 1820.

Benjamin Leveridge, and his two sons, James and Nathaniel, were the first settlers, and all three built their cabins on land that is now a part of the city of Galion. The cabin of Benjamin Leveridge was southwest of the present public square, between Atwood and Cherry streets, and near him his son James built his cabin, while Nathaniel erected his on the high ground which is now the public square. The first two had splendid water from the springs in that neighborhood, but Nathaniel was compelled to dig a well, and in 1880, when the Public Square was being improved, remains of this old well were discovered.

The next year, 1818, the pioneers were assisting in raising a cabin for John Williamson, and John Leveridge was killed by a falling log. Work was immediately suspended, and the cabin remained for some time without a roof, just as it was when Mr. Leveridge was killed.

Later the same year, Nehemiah Story and his son Nathaniel and John Kitteridge came from Maine. They stopped for a short time in the Williamson settlement, east of Galion. They took possession of the unfinished cabin where Leveridge was killed, and having completed it, here they spent the winter, and the next spring moved into a cabin that had been built by John Sturges, on the hill north of the Galion road west of the Olentangy, where they remained for four years. Nathaniel Story was a hunter and trapper, and Kitteridge lodged with him; he was known throughout that section as "Father" Kitteridge, and also devoted much of his time to hunting. Nehemiah Story was a Baptist, and the first minister's

name on the court records in Marion county was when Rev. Nehemiah Story was authorized to solemnize marriages Nov. 13, 1826.

Disberry Johnson came in 1817, locating on the northwest quarter of section 26, two miles west of Galion. He was born in Virginia in 1764, married there and came to Ohio with six children. His first wife died, and his second wife was a widow named Cooper with six children. And by this union there were six children. So when Johnson decided to come to Crawford county, he brought with him his wife and seventeen children, one daughter being married and remaining in Ross county. Probably all of the five Johnson children who came with him were of age, and probably some of his step-children, the Coopers. Mr. Johnson was early appointed one of the justices of the peace, a position he held for many years. Johnson lived to be 104, and died in 1868 at the home of J. Throckmorton, a grandchild. He was buried in the Galion graveyard.

The Browns settled on section 27 west of the Johnson family. Jacob Pletcher lived for a short time near Galion and then entered his land along the Olentangy in section 34, the land now owned by David Tracht. Just north of him was David Reed, a part of his land being that now owned by Isaac C. Guinther; he also entered land across the line in Whetstone township.

John Hibner settled on the land just east of Galion now owned by Christian Burgner. It was in the midst of a forest filled with wild animals, and before the bears had left that section. One day while Mr. Hibner was absent, his wife while at her household duties in the little log cabin heard a noise near the chimney, and looking in that direction was horrified to see that the chimney stones had been displaced, and the great black paw of a bear had been thrust through the opening to seize the baby which she had placed near the fire place. She hurriedly grabbed the baby, and removed it to a place of safety, but before she could get the axe or some other weapon, the bear withdrew his paw and returned to the woods.

At another time James Neil arose before daylight, and started on foot with a sack of corn to have it ground at the Beam mills south of Mansfield, hoping to return before dark. It

was before he even had a door to his cabin, skins being hung over the one entrance. He was delayed and night had set in when he reached his cabin, where he was astonished to find everything quiet. On entering the house he found his wife sitting on a stool facing the doorway, with a determined look on her face and the axe in her hand. Just as evening came on a gaunt and hungry wolf had entered the cabin, and Mrs. Nail grabbed the axe, and the snarling animal beat a hasty retreat, and she was now on the look-out for a second call.

The township gained a useful citizen in 1819, by the arrival of Asa Hosford, who with his brother, Horace, trudged in on foot, on Saturday, Sept. 19th, and was given shelter over Sunday at the home of Benjamin Leveridge. He was a man of great tact and ability and from the time of his arrival was the recognized leader of all the important matters of the township. His native place was Richfield, Mass., but in his youth he accompanied his father's family to New York. When twenty-one years old he left New York with his brother Horace and set out for the Great West. They arrived at Cleveland on the steamer, Walk-in-the-Water, the first steam vessel ever on Lake Erie. They set out on foot for the interior, arriving at Galion, Saturday evening, Sept. 19, 1819. They returned to Huron county where they passed the winter, and in the spring again came to Crawford, where later they were met by their father and the other members of the family. After arriving at the corners the father, William Hosford, erected a double log cabin, where he often entertained travelers who could not find accommodations elsewhere. In the meanwhile Asa Hosford worked at anything he could find to do, while his brother Horace opened a blacksmith's shop near the father's dwelling. It took the former several years to save \$100 with which to buy a piece of land. Finally the elder Hosford sold his property to his son-in-law, from whom it was purchased by Asa, who, in 1824, opened a tavern there. Not as yet being married, his sister acted as landlady. About a year later, however, he married Miss Alta Kent of Bucyrus. For eight years he carried on a prosperous business at the tavern, at the end of which time he sold out to John Ruhl.

To illustrate the ease with which a settler

might get lost in the immediate vicinity of his own clearing, the story is handed down that Samuel Dany went into the woods to shoot a deer and, having lost his sense of direction, wandered round and round until he was perfectly confused and knew not which way he was going. At last he came to a clearing and saw a cabin, in the door of which a woman was standing. Going up to the fence, he called to her and asked her if she could tell him where Samuel Dany lived. She laughed and told him he might come in and see, when he discovered that it was his own home and that he had been speaking to his own wife.

John Hibner erected the first mill in the township; it was east of the present town of Galion, where the Erie road crosses the Olen-tangy, on what is now the Christian Burgner farm.

Benjamin Sharrock was born in 1779. His father James Sharrock came to America as a British soldier, but joined the American cause and fought under Washington and LaFayette. Benjamin was in the War of 1812, in the New York militia. After that war he married Constantine Williams in Guernsey county, and in 1818 with his family came to Polk township, where he had a small cabin for his family on the banks of the Olentangy just west of Galion. Here they lived, while he walked daily to his land two miles south where he erected a cabin on the bank of the river; later he had a saw and grist mill. He was a man of great physical strength, strongly religious, and preached to the pioneers in the early days. He was known to all the settlers as "Uncle Ben."

James Nail was born in Somerset county, Pa. During the War of 1812 he was residing with his father's family in Richland county, Ohio. In 1819 he left home and came to what is now Jefferson township purchasing 160 acres of "Congress" land, two miles north of Galion. In 1821 he married a daughter of Samuel Brown, walking to Delaware to secure the license, and settled on his land, having previously resided with his brother-in-law, Lewis Leiberger. The latter in 1822 removed from the neighborhood. Having ascertained that the Indians were in the habit of taking large quantities of cranberries into Richland county, where they disposed of them for meal and other produce, Mr. Nail, with his father-

in-law, Samuel Brown, his brother-in-law Michael Brown and Daniel Miller, set out in 1820, to discover where they procured them, with the view of profiting by the knowledge. They went west for several miles along the Pennsylvania army road, and then turned north, keeping on until they struck the Sandusky river, east of Bucyrus. Here they found Daniel McMichael, who gave them information in regard to the Indian trail that led to the cranberry marsh. As night came on they saw the camp-fires of the Indians, who, however, did not molest them. They camped out all night and in the morning loaded their horses with as many cranberries as they could carry and reached home that same evening. In many places the weeds were as high as their horses' heads. Aside from the Indians, the only man they saw during the trip was Mr. McMichael, on the Sandusky river, just east of Bucyrus. Mr. Nail and his brother-in-law also went on a search for bee trees, of which they found a number and collected nearly two barrels of honey, which at that time was selling in Jefferson county, to which they shipped it, for \$1 a gallon. In 1822 Mr. Nail sold his land to Daniel Miller and bought 80 acres on a branch of the Whetstone, or Olentangy, southwest of Galion. About this time Mr. Nail decided to build a mill and let the contract to Alexander McGrew, of Tuscarawas county. A dam was made and the frame and running-gear put together in six weeks' time. In the fall he sold the mill and farm to John Hauck, who was looking for a site for a carding machine and fulling mill. Owing to the smallness of the population, however, Mr. Hauck's project proved a failure. In making the agreement with Mr. Hauck, Mr. Nail had reserved the right to live in the cabin and also to use the mill for one year, which he accordingly did, furnishing lumber to the settlers. In 1822 he moved to another location, about half a mile below his saw-mill, and in 1824 erected a grist-mill. In 1825 Mr. Nail added a distillery to his grist mill, and followed the combined occupations of grinding and distilling until 1835, in which year he sold both the mill and distillery to a man named Parks, from Beaver county, Pa.

Mr. Nail's name appears on the first will that was ever recorded in Marion county,

Crawford being at that time a part of Marion, for legal purposes. The will was made by Samuel Ferrel, and was admitted to probate May 29, 1826. Ferrel left all his property to his mother, Martha Ferrel, and no executor being named she was appointed as administratrix. Benjamin Jeffrey and Jonathan Smith were the witnesses, and James Nail and William Moore were the sureties for the administratrix.

Daniel Miller bought 160 acres of timberland from James Nail in the spring of 1822, the land being a little over two miles north of Galion. He married Lydia, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Ruhl) Hershner. They had seven daughters, the fifth of whom, Lydia Tabitha, married Col. Robert Cowden. At the time of Miller's arrival in the county the settlers were few and far between. Their nearest flouring mill was on the Clear Fork of the Mohican, twelve or fourteen miles southeast of Galion. A blazed trail through an unbroken forest marked the road, and there were no bridges over any of the streams. A settler would start with a sack or two of his own corn, and some for his neighbors, and would go and wait at the mills until it was ground, which sometimes took several days. Col. Cowden writes that one time his father-in-law, Daniel Miller, had made the trip, taking provisions for himself and food for the horse. It was the fall of the year, and the nights were chilly. He arrived at the mill late, and slept in his wagon. Arising early the next morning, 4 o'clock, he took a brisk walk to warm up, and met Mr. Hisky, the miller, going to the mill to start it up for the day. Mr. Hisky inquired his name, and he told him it was Daniel Miller. "Daniel Miller!" was the reply. "Where do you come from?" "York county, Pennsylvania," replied Miller. Mr. Hisky looked at him in astonishment, and said: "Daniel Miller? From York county, Pennsylvania? That is strange! My wife's name was Miller, she is from York county, Pennsylvania and I have often heard her speak of her little brother, Daniel." Mr. Miller was now interested, and the two men went back to the house, and sure enough the woman was his sister, and Miller had slept out in the cold in the dooryard of his sister's house, and never knew it. The explanation is simple. Eve Mil-

ler was the oldest of fourteen children and Daniel was the youngest. He was but a small boy when she married and left her Pennsylvania home. She married a man named George Bidleman, who became too lazy and shiftless to work and degenerated into a robber, following the line of travel to the west, and assaulting the unsuspecting traveler, taking from him the money he was bringing west for the purchase of land. All efforts to reform the husband were unavailing. Discouraged and feeling the disgrace, she wrote home but seldom, and finally ceased to write altogether. During one of his attempted robberies he was killed, and the sister was left a widow in the wilderness. Later she met and married Mr. Hisky and with her name changed all trace of her was lost, until the accidental discovery reunited the brother and sister. Daniel Miller's farm was in the track of the Windfall. When he saw the storm coming, the children took refuge in the big chimney; there were but two daughters at the time, Laura and Elizabeth, and while the roof of the log cabin was blown away, no one was hurt. All around them the trees, large and small, were blown down, and piled criss-cross in every direction. Much of the stock was killed outright, and the settlers were busy for days chopping away the trees to get at their cattle and other stock, which had been penned up by the fallen trees, and were still alive.

Other early settlers in Polk township were John Cracraft and Jacob Miller in 1821; John Eysman, John Hauck, John Jeffrey, William Murray, Alexander McGrew, James Nail, Rev. John Rhinehart, and Rev. James Dunlap in 1822; Owen Tuttle and Phares Jackson in 1823; James Auten and Nathan Merriman in 1824; William Neal, James Reaves, George Row and John Shawber in 1825; John Ashcroft, Jonathan Ayres, Andrew Poe, Thomas Harding, and John Sedous in 1826; Francis Clymer and Rev. John Smith in 1828; Samuel Gerbrecht, and Christopher Beltz, wife and seven children, in 1829; Jonathan Fellows, and John, Michael, Jacob, Levi, Henry, and Peter Ruhl, in 1830; Benjamin Grove, Joseph Reck, Jacob Cronenwett, Rev. John Stough, Jacob Seif, and William Hise in 1831; Solomon Nave in 1832; John Morriso, John Kraft, Daniel, Benjamin, John, Joseph, and Randolph

Hoover, John and Adam Klopfenstein, and Samuel and Joseph Lee in 1833.

In 1822 Rev. James Dunlap came to Polk township from what is now, Ohio county, West Va. In an article in the *Forum* published in December, 1874, he thus describes the condition of this section at that time:

"About 1822 my uncle, William Murray, Major Benjamin Jeffrey and myself, rigged up an old one-horse wagon with a pole for two horses. We gathered up our traps, consisting of a rifle gun, some ammunition, a cross-cut saw, two axes, several old quilts, and some kitchen furniture, covering the whole with a linen cover. We then bid our friends farewell and started for the "Far West," as it was then called. We crossed the Ohio at Short Creek, a few miles above Wheeling, came through Mt. Pleasant to Cadiz, down the Stillwater to New Philadelphia, through Wooster to Mansfield, a town then of some note, having three stores, two taverns and a blacksmith shop; continued west to 'Goshen,' 'Moccasin,' or 'Spangtown,' as it was then called, but now Galion. We found five families between Mansfield and Galion—Judge Patterson, Alfred Atwood's mother, a widow; old John Edginton, John Marshall and John Hibner.

"All was woods until we came to what is now the public square, Galion, where we found two log cabins occupied by a man named Leveredge. Just at the foot of the hill where Mrs. J. W. Gill now lives was another cabin occupied by a man named Frederick Dickerson. A little further west, where J. R. Clymer's brick house now is, there was a double log cabin hotel, which was kept by old Uncle William Hosford, father of Asa Hosford. Horace Hosford lived and had a blacksmith's shop at Reisinger's Corners. Old Grandfather Kitteridge lived on the other corner and followed trapping wild game for fur. Thence we went southwest to Benjamin Sharrock's house, arriving safely and having made a trip of 150 miles in twelve days through mud, water, ice and snow, sometimes up to our wagon-bed.

"Next day we went to our land and found a camp of twelve or fourteen Indians upon it, who had had a big drunk the day before. One of them had been stabbed through the left side with a large butcher or scalping-knife. But he recovered and afterward bragged that he was

a 'berry stout Injin—stick big knife through—no kill-whoop!' They were a Wyandot tribe, very friendly with the whites; ever ready to help us at our log-rollings and cabin raisings, which were very common in those days. We got old Mother Sharrock to bake us some bread and started for the woods. Pitching our tent by the side of an old log, we built it into a half-faced shanty, chinked it with moss and piled in' with some straw for bedding. One of our party went upon a ridge and killed a very fine deer, so we had plenty meat. We cooked our venison and lived sumptuously and deliciously. At night we would crawl into our nice bed-chamber to rest. Then would come the howling of wolves to lull us to sleep. Sometimes they would venture so near that we could hear them gnawing the bones of our venison behind the fire. Sometimes we would shoot at them in the dark to scare them away. They would then scatter with a howling that made music indeed. We continued there three weeks cutting logs, and raised a cabin. We prepared it fit for use and then returned home for the family."

The principal food of the pioneers consisted of bear's meat, venison, turkey, corn-meal, potatoes and hominy. The hominy was prepared in what was known as a hominy block, which was hollowed out something like a druggist's mortar, the hominy being cracked with a sort of pole or long pestle, armed with an iron wedge. Their clothing was generally buckskin and linsey-woolsey, a kind of linen also being made from nettles. The children went bareheaded and barefooted during the greater part of the year. Adventures with wolves and other wild animals were common.

In 1825 the first distillery in the township was erected by Nathan Merriman, who had arrived in the year previous. It was located at the springs, not far from the home of the Leveridges. Besides the Hilbner grist-mill, north of Galion was a saw-mill, while Hosford's and Park's grist-mills and Sharrock's grist and saw-mill were all located on the banks of the stream south of Galion and within a few miles of each other. Modern "improvements" have made a great change in this stream, and it has long since lost the picturesque aspect it once possessed. Many of the springs which once fed it have become

dry and except in the spring, or immediately after heavy rains, it consists of a mere succession of pools imperfectly drained by a small rivulet, the waters turbid with the rinsings and refuse of gas-works, dye-houses and other debris from the drainage of a city.

All these mills along the Whetstone were run by water-power and to secure sufficient fall to run the water wheels, mill races were dug, in the case of Hosford's and Nail's mills, those water courses being nearly, if not, a quarter of a mile in length. At the Sharrock mill the fall of water in the stream was heavier and here the mill race was much shorter. All these mills passed out of existence except the Hosford mill, which has continued to this day. It was built in 1832 by Asa Hosford, and the old mill race was long since abandoned and the mill run by steam. It is a three-story frame structure, and is today the oldest mill in the county; on the beams in the second story, can still be seen carved in rude letters the words "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," one of the rallying cries of the campaign of 1840. The crude millstones of the early days have been long since replaced by the more modern machinery, and one of these early stones finds a last resting place as a curiosity of the pioneer days at the home of R. V. Sears in Bucyrus. Still another of these ancient mill stones was brought to Bucyrus by Oscar Sharrock, and is now in his yard, his grandfather, nearly a century ago, having used similar mill-stones at his mill.

The first road built through the township was the Portland road surveyed by James Kilbourne. It was from Columbus to Sandusky and was called the Portland road from the fact that up until about 1824, what is now the city of Sandusky was known as Portland. The next road was the one from Galion to Bucyrus. Over this latter road about 1830 a line of stages were running to Bucyrus three times a week, going east from Galion to Mansfield and Wooster and on to Pittsburg. This road is now Main street in Galion, but prior to 1830 it branched to the north, east of the present square, and followed the Whetstone until it again joined the old road east of Galion and then continued to Mansfield. The most important point between Galion and Mansfield on this old State road was Riblet's

Corner. Here Christian Riblet had settled two miles east of the Crawford county line and his son Daniel kept the Riblet House at the Corners, the best known tavern between Bucyrus and Mansfield. Daniel Riblet afterward was justice of the peace of the township (Sandusky) for 18 years, and from 1839 to 1841 represented Richland county in the Legislature. A post office was established at Riblet's Corners and after Galion became more prominent as a settlement the Riblets came to the new town and became among the most active citizens.

A line of stages never passed over the Columbus and Portland road. At the time it was surveyed the route from Columbus to Sandusky was east of this road through Mansfield and Norwalk, and later the road was surveyed from Columbus to Sandusky through Delaware, Marion and Bucyrus, and these roads became the routes for stages and for mails, but the Portland road was one of the most prominent in the State, being used by the farmers in carrying their produce to the markets on the lake, coming sometimes from Delaware and other points further south. A majority of these farmers carried their provisions with them, and also feed for the horses, and slept in their wagons, as owing to the low price of produce, wheat being seldom more than fifty cents per bushel, they had to be very economical. Two farmers made the trip from this county to Sandusky, disposed of their wheat and other grain and returned after being gone six days and their entire expense was six cents, and this they state was spent for two drinks of whiskey, which in those days was regarded as a necessity and required cash, the same as it does even to this day. Some, however, put up for the night at one of the many taverns which lined the road. The expense for the night's lodging being only a sixpence. The number of these houses of entertainment was much increased in the early thirties by the wild mania which set in for land speculation, bringing people here who desired to enter land. The panic of 1837 exploded the bubble of speculation and was the ruin of many, besides leaving much of the farming business paralyzed for the want of money. In order to relieve the financial stringency relief measures were taken by the

State legislature. At that time the national Government had a surplus of money which they turned over to the State and this money in turn was loaned out to farmers and others at 7% interest. The county paying the State 5% for the use of this money. The loans were handled by the county commissioners and Jacob Mollenkopf, at that time one of the commissioners in Crawford county, went to Columbus and brought Crawford's share of the funds to Bucyrus on horseback. The money was carried in his saddle bags and amounted to \$7,000. These saddle bags which carried this fund are still in the possession of his descendants. The fund was carried on the books in the auditor's office by both the names of the 2% fund and the 7% fund, so called because 7% was the amount at which it was loaned and 2% was the amount of profit to the county. This fund was originally started in 1837, and shows conclusively that the idea of the Government lending money to the people in time of need is not a new one. The fund itself, the records show, was collected with but little loss to the county and there was a profit arising from the 2% interest, for when the present new jail at the County Seat was built it was a part of the profits arising from this and other funds that was transferred to the construction of the jail so that it was built without the necessity of a tax levy.

There is but one church in Polk township outside of the city of Galion, and that is an old Baptist church which is still standing, a frame structure about a mile east of Galion on the land now owned by L. E. Reed. The first preacher was Rev. Nehemiah Story.

Polk township advanced with educational facilities as fast as the settlement of the county made schools necessary. The earliest settlers were in and around what is now Galion and here the first building was erected as early as 1822. It was built of round logs and was located on West Main street near the present residence of Mrs. Martha Crim, now No. 422 West Main. David Gill was the first school teacher. For the second school the site selected was the old graveyard and this building was destroyed by fire in 1844. When the next school house was erected the settlers had advanced a stage and the building was of

hewn logs, where Lewis W. Riblet's residence now is, 116 North Market. Although the settlers had hewn the logs instead of having them in the rough, as in the two earlier schoolhouses, slab seats were still used and the balance of the furniture was equally crude. Jim Mann taught in this school.

In the country districts many of the early settlers in the northeastern part of the township attended the school which was established at the Russel schoolhouse. The school in district No. 1 now on the farm of A. L. Stevens was originally in Marion county, and only became a part of Crawford county in 1845 when the new county was organized. Hence the schoolhouses in districts Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were all on the border line of the county.

One of the earliest populous settlements was in the northwest part of Polk township in what is known as the Beltz neighborhood. Here was Disberry Johnston and the Browns and later Christopher Beltz with his family of seven children, and the first schoolhouse was started on what is now the land of H. E. Mader, just south of the Galion road. There was a little stream there at that time and on the west bank of this stream the log schoolhouse was built on slightly rising ground and beside the creek was a little spring where water was procured. J. C. Beltz, still living, remembers attending this schoolhouse, and it was in the midst of a dense forest and when a boy he walked a half a mile through the woods to attend the school, seeing an occasional deer and being frequently scared by the wild hogs which roamed through the woods. Other settlers arriving, a frame schoolhouse was built on the Beltz farm, a mile west of the first location, and later the school was removed further to the east where it is today, just south of the Galion road on the farm of Lida M. Beck. The other schoolhouses are those in district No. 5 north of the Galion road a mile west of Galion on the farm of Frank W. Tracht. District No. 6, is a mile north of Galion on the farm of J. M. Tracht while district No. 7 is on the farm of

the Henry Peister heirs in the northeastern section of the township.

Outside of the city of Galion the early pioneers had a burying ground on the farm of Jacob Pletcher, three miles west of Galion. Here, the first known burial was the son of Samuel Pletcher who died March 15, 1830. Several other Pletchers were buried here and also David Reed who was one of the early pioneers of the township and died October 12, 1844. Near here is another burial ground, known as the Snyder graveyard. The first burial being that of George Snyder who died May 26, 1848.

Polk township was a part of Richland county prior to 1845, and among the justices of the peace in the earlier days were Daniel Riblet, John Williams and Thomas Jackson. As in most townships, the people generally had some justice whose office they made as near perpetual as possible. Abraham Underwood being the justice when the township was formed in 1845, and being elected his last time in 1885, but in the meantime the people started Charles B. Shumaker in as justice in 1878, and he was elected for eight terms of three years each. The following have held the office in Polk township:

Phares Jackson—1845-47-59.
 Abraham Underwood—1845-47-50-61-65-73-76-79-82-85.
 John Williams—1850-53.
 William C. Parsons—1852.
 M. R. Payne—1853-56-63.
 Samuel Sillex—1855.
 Peter Pfeifer—1856.
 Peter Cress—1858-61-63-66-69.
 James C. Worden—1860.
 Seth G. Cummings—1868.
 O. T. Hart—1869-72-75.
 Samuel Myers—1870.
 H. S. Z. Matthias—1873-1904.
 Charles B. Shumaker—1878-81-84-87-90-99-02-05.
 Sylvester Price—1888.
 Jacob Riblet—1891-94.
 D. O. Castle—1893-96-98.
 Morris Burns—1896.
 L. C. Barker—1898.
 George J. Kochenderfer—1901.
 Harry R. Schuler—1904.
 Wendel Helfrich—1907-11.
 Carl J. Gugler—1907.
 J. R. Rummel—1911.
 A. W. Lewis—1911.

CHAPTER XIX

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP

Sandusky Township—The Township From Which All Others Were Erected—The Pioneers—The Knisely Springs—First Camp Meeting and First Sunday School—"Governor" Ferguson Deals Out Justice to the Indians—A Woman Missionary.

The mighty oak, proud monarch of the wood,
Upon this land in stately grandeur stood;
Throughout the wilds did mortal panthers prowl,
And oft was heard the wolf's terrific howl.
But all these savage beasts have passed away,
And the wild Indians, too, where now are they?

Sandusky township contains today only eighteen square miles, one of the smallest townships in the county. Yet the time was when it was the entire county, and from its territory every township was taken. Crawford county was secured from the Indians by a treaty signed July 4, 1805, and the four eastern miles were surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807, and the new territory was attached to Franklin county and known as Sandusky township. In 1814, when Richland county was organized the four eastern miles of the present county of Crawford and the two western miles of Richland county were erected into a township which was named Sandusky township, Richland county. This township was six miles wide and eighteen deep. The balance of Crawford county still retained the name of Sandusky township. When the county of Crawford was erected in 1820 it was placed under the jurisdiction of Delaware, and the commissioners of that county erected the first township in Crawford county. The following is the record:

"Dec. 3, 1822.—Ordered, That all that part of Sandusky township which lies west of the middle of the Seventeenth Range* of lands be and the same is hereby erected into a separate township by the name of Bucyrus."

*The 17th Range alluded to is not taken from the ranges along the base line on the northern border of Crawford county, but is Range 17 on the Greenville

This left Sandusky a narrow strip, three miles wide, extending from the northern to the southern boundary of the county. This was known as the "Three Mile Strip," as it was secured by the treaty of 1805 from the Indians, was not surveyed in 1807, and for a dozen years was unattached territory. It was not on the market until 1820. The eastern boundary of this three mile strip was Richland county; the western boundary was the commencement of the "New Purchase" secured from the Indians in 1817. Before this three mile strip was open for settlement, adventurous men had "squatted" on the land, in defiance of the law, made improvements in the most desirable locations, with the ultimate purpose of perfecting their titles when the land was thrown on the market. Later in 1820 this land was opened for settlement at Delaware, and there was a rush to enter lands, and many found to their sorrow that the land had been legally entered by others; some honestly entering the land, while other shrewd men, having visited the section, and discovering where the land had been cleared hurried to Delaware, and entered and paid for the claim. Those who filed their entries at Delaware were the legal owners, and when they came to settle on their land much trouble followed. The original settlers were "squatters" with no legal rights, and many refused to leave

treaty line. On the base line, ranges were numbered from west to east. On the Greenville treaty line they run from east to west. The present western boundary of Sandusky township is the centre of Range 17, Greenville treaty line, and the east line of Range 17, on the base line survey.

the land they had cleared, and in cases violence was resorted to. It took years to settle these disputes by courts especially appointed to adjudicate the matter, and in many cases, after years of litigation, the unfortunate early settlers had no recourse but to see the legal purchaser secure his land with all the improvements the original settler had placed on it by years of toil in the wilderness.

When the first recorded vote was cast in this county in 1824, there were but two townships in the county, Sandusky with 12 votes and Bucyrus with 50.

In 1828 Cranberry township was erected, leaving Sandusky a strip three miles wide, and 12 deep. It was good farming land and became settled rapidly, and this long narrow strip was so inconvenient to the people that a petition was presented to the county commissioners for a division of the township, and on June 2, 1835, Sandusky township was erected, by the following order:

"This day came David Reed and filed a petition, praying that some relief may be given to the inhabitants of Sandusky township, stating that the township is 12 miles in length and three in breadth, and requesting the commissioners to divide and alter said township and the adjoining townships, so that it may be more convenient. Whereupon the commissioners ordered that all the original surveyed fractional township 16, Range 21, commonly called the south end of Sandusky Township, and the east tier of fractional sections in Township 3, Range 17 (Whetstone Township), viz: Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, and Sections 34, 35 and 36, Township 17, Range 21, are hereby organized into a separate township, to be designated and known by the name of Jackson. And it is further ordered, that all the original surveyed fractional township 17, Range 21, except Sections 34, 35 and 36, called the northern end of Sandusky Township, and the east tier of sections of Township 2, Range 17 (Liberty Township), viz: Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, and Sections 34, 35 and 36, Township 18, Range 21 (Cranberry Township), shall constitute a separate and remain and be known by the name and title of Sandusky Township."

Sandusky township is drained in part by the Sandusky river, from which it takes its name, and which flows in a serpentine course across the southern part. Loss Creek, flowing from Vernon township, enters the Sandusky near the center of Section 26. These streams, with their tributaries, drain the southern half of the township. The northern part is drained chiefly by Broken Sword Creek and its tributaries, this stream, a winding branch of the Sandusky, entering from Vernon township. In the extreme northern part branches of Honey Creek convey

the water to the Huron river, by which channel it finds its way into Lake Erie. In Section 1 in the northeastern corner there is a swampy tract of land known as Bear Marsh, which is noticeably depressed below the surface of the surrounding country and was formerly covered with water the year round, though since the removal of the forests much of the water has been evaporated or has found its way into Broken-sword Creek. This tract, however, affords good pasture land and has been largely used as such.

The surface aspect of Sandusky township is picturesque and the land generally is of a gentle rolling character, though along the valley of the Sandusky the hills are so steep and precipitous as to render cultivation on their sides impossible. The rolling character of the surface is more pronounced along the valley of Broken-sword Creek. Considerable coarse gravel is found interspersed with boulders—relics of a former geologic age, when, carried southward by glaciers from their home in the highlands of Canada, north of the Great Lakes, they were released by the melting of the ice on reaching a more southerly latitude and were deposited where they are now found, and where they have been lying since a date far anteceding human history. An abundance of Waverly sandstone may also be found underlying the heavy beds of drift in the southern part of the township, and some of it has been taken out and used for building purposes. A dark brown slate of shale, of uncertain formation, is also found along the Sandusky river.

In addition to the foregoing geologic features, Section 26 contains a number of gas and medicinal springs, the latter of which have apparently pronounced curative properties, as some remarkable cases of cure from disease have been recorded. Eleven of these springs are on the Knisely farm, and were first discovered by Sammel Knisely, the pioneer, who came to the county in 1819, and, foreseeing their value, purchased the land on which they flow. Their waters are found on analysis to contain sulphureted hydrogen gas, carbureted hydrogen gas, sulphur, iron, potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, with traces of siliceous and other matter and also of sulphuric and phosphoric acids. These eleven springs, which are all contained within an area of four rods,

are located in a small basin on a little rill that flows into the Sandusky river. From one of them an unpleasant-smelling gas, probably carbureted hydrogen gas—is constantly bubbling. This gas is lighter than air, is highly inflammable and burns with a light yellow flame, showing occasionally fine scintillations indicative of small particles of carbon. Situated along the creek at no great distance above these springs are twelve others, some of which, strange to say, contain no trace of sulphur. About 40 rods southeast of the Knisely residence is a section of land several rods square, from which large quantities of inflammable gas are constantly escaping into the atmosphere.

Long before the advent of the white man these springs were a frequent resort of the Indians on account of their medicinal qualities. Here they camped for days using the waters for their healing properties, and while no trace remains, it is fairly certain that in this section was an old Indian graveyard. Many of these Indians came for miles to plaster themselves with the mud which was considered very healing for their sores, and frequently this mud was taken away on their ponies to relieve some Indian who was unable to make the journey to the springs.

James Gwell came to the township in 1819 and began a clearing. He was followed the same year by Matthew Elder and John Shull, who built cabins into which they moved their families. Mr. Shull built a water-power saw-mill on Sandusky river, prior to 1830. In 1821 Samuel Knisely moved his family to the "Spring farm," which he had selected and partially purchased in 1819. Mr. Knisely was noted as a most skillful hunter and woodsman, and it is said that he killed 100 deer each winter for many years. He also destroyed many bears, in which he did the community good service, as these animals were too fond of pork to be convenient neighbors. They would also on occasion make an attempt to seize a baby, though no reports are handed down that they were ever successful. Samuel Knisely Jr. was also a successful hunter, though the larger species of game had mostly disappeared before he was old enough to attain name and fame in this direction. He had a trained dog named Lyon, which he made

use of in his hunting expeditions after deer, wild cats and other animals. Mr. Knisely was also a successful bee hunter, and collected large quantities of wild honey, which found a ready sale in Sandusky city or Mansfield. As many as 20 or 30 gallons were sometimes taken from a single tree.

In August, 1821 John B. French, a Virginian, built a hewed-log cabin in Section 23, into which he moved with his family. He was a man of great sociability and intelligence, but was in somewhat impaired health when he came here, and the privations of a life in the wilderness, where he was surrounded by marshes and swamps, were too much for his enfeebled constitution, and he gradually failed until he died in 1830, his death being one of the first in the township. He was one of the first three associate judges in the county appointed when it was organized in 1826. His cabin was quite a resort for travelers, who often went some distance out of their way to reach it. His wife, a woman of superior mind and character, survived her husband 50 years, dying in West Liberty. The French cabin was frequently visited by the Wyandot Indians, they having a camp near by; they came without warning or invitation, seated themselves before the fire, and, lighting their pipes, would hand one to Mrs. French—in the absence of her husband—as a token of amity. To return the civility she would take a few puffs and then return it. One of these Indians, named Blacksnake,* who was looked upon with distrust by the settlers, had quite a number of scalps in his possession, which he claimed to have taken from the heads of white settlers. He said he had ninety-nine and wanted one more to make the number an even hundred. This unabashed savage soon after left the neighborhood, doubtless to the relief of some of the settlers. The latter often received invitations to attend the peace dances of the Indians or to attend their great feasts, and occasionally friendly contests and games were gotten up and participated in by whites and red men alike, prizes being assigned to the victors. Though the Indians usually excelled in running, it is said that the white men

* Probably Tom Lyons, as all historians in this section, state Tom Lyons was the Indian who boasted of the ninety-nine scalps.

frequently carried off the prizes for marksmanship with the rifle, and it is a well known fact that the Indian, though sometimes a fair marksman, never learned to shoot with the same unerring precision and deadly aim as the skilled white scout or frontiersman.

The Indians had a warm regard for Mr. French, and went to him for counsel and advice, and his influence over them was great. He was of an easy, kindly disposition, strictly just, and could do more with them than any other man in the township. But when any really serious case arose they took it before Thomas Ferguson. French was gentle, courteous, affable, and not of strong build. Ferguson was a man of great physical strength which partly accounted for the Indian admiration of him. He was also a man of great common sense, and thoroughly understood the Indian character. He was spoken of by them as "Governor" Ferguson, and this title later was given him by his neighbors. He lived near the line between what is now Sandusky and Jefferson townships. Sandusky, Jefferson and Polk had been their favorite hunting grounds, and fifteen years after the land had passed from their hands by treaty, they still lingered in this section with their camps, and roamed through the forests until the advancing civilization had driven away the game, and the Indians reluctantly retired to their own reservation. The Indians had been cowed into submission, and except when under the influence of liquor were fairly harmless. True, anything they wanted they took, making no distinction as to whether it belonged to them or some one else, and no household utensil or stock of the farmer was safe. The most serious case that came before "Governor" Ferguson was in the early twenties. Two young men came from the east, brothers named Philip and William Beatty. When they were but children their parents had been murdered by a marauding band of Indians, and the two boys being away in the woods escaped; they returned to the cabin only to find their parents cruelly butchered. Naturally they were filled with intense hatred of the entire Indian race, and when they arrived in this section continued their vengeance against the unoffending Wyandots. One very dark night they crept cautiously toward an Indian camp and

took careful aim on two unsuspecting Indians. Fortunately, both shots missed, but the Indians sprang to their feet and started in hot pursuit. In the darkness of the wood the young men easily eluded their pursuers. The next day the Indians visited "Governor" Ferguson, and demanded justice. The "Governor" patiently listened to their story, was justly indignant to the intense delight of the Indians; he assured them it was an outrage which should not go unpunished, and they could depend upon him to see that the attempted murderers received the punishment they so richly deserved. But in the meantime they should find out who it was that committed the cowardly act, and notify him, and whoever it was should receive the most severe punishment. These children of the forest left supremely happy over the fatherly care the "Governor" was taking of them, but as they never discovered who fired the shot the matter was finally dropped, except that the Indians had a greater confidence than ever in the wisdom, impartiality, and strict sense of justice of their good friend, "Governor" Ferguson.

Sandusky township gives the first record of a traveling managerie in the county. In the year 1829 one passed through the township on the way from Mansfield to the northwest, and camped for the night on the farm of John B. French. They had several cages of lions and other wild beasts, and also an elephant and some camels, and people came from miles around to get a glimpse of the strange animals, but tradition states that the roars of the lions, as the caravan was traveling through the county, startled many a timid pioneer, while the more valiant hurriedly seized their rifles, and started for the noise, only to discover the unknown wild animal was not a beast at large in the forest.

In 1823 the nearest mills—of any note—were eight miles away. In that year, however, there arrived Jacob Dull, Jacob Ambrosier, and Benjamin and William Bowers. The Bowers brothers, soon after their arrival erected a large, hewed-log, two-storied cabin on Loss Creek, not far from its mouth, which they converted into a saw and grist-mill, and this mill, especially the saw-mill department, rendered good service for many years. Saw-mills at this time were greatly needed, for

there were not enough to supply the home demand for lumber, although, besides the one above mentioned, another was established near the settlement now known as Sulphur Springs, and one or two existed in adjoining townships. The finest timber was then wasted with what today would be regarded as reckless prodigality. The Bowers Brothers also built an addition to their mill, designing it for a distillery, but its product at any time was small and not more than sufficient to supply the local demand. They started a saloon which became a noted resort for the more convivial spirits in the neighborhood. After running for about ten years both mills and distillery were abandoned. It was near this mill, as late as 1838, that William Wert killed a large panther, which he found in a tree, and which he at first took to be only a catamount. He had a desperate struggle with the animal, which killed one of his dogs and badly wounded another, but he finally effected its destruction, after cutting down no less than three trees, in which it had taken refuge in succession, and bore home his prize in triumph.

James Magee came to the township in 1821; he was accompanied by three brothers-in-law: John Clements, John Magers and William Moderwell. James Magee was the father of William Magee, who is still living in Bucyrus, and who assisted at the raising of the mill of James Robinson on the Sandusky. It was first built as a saw-mill, and later a grist-mill was added; a small dam was erected to furnish the power, but even with this the supply of water was so small that it was impossible to run it in dry weather. Later the mill burned down, and only the saw-mill was rebuilt. William Magee has a record showing that in his early days he assisted at the raisings of 101 mills, houses and barns, and some of these buildings were built almost entirely of walnut logs. John Clements was one of the commissioners from 1839 to 1845, and his son James was sheriff and probate judge. William Moderwell was the father of J. Watson Moderwell, a prominent stock-buyer, farmer and land owner. John Magers was a Pennsylvanian and a Presbyterian, and when he entered the land it was one unbroken forest. This he cleared, and lived on the same farm until his death, which occurred on July 18,

1862, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was one of the first commissioners of Crawford county, elected in 1826, and voted to locate the county seat at Bucyrus.

William Handley settled in the northern part of the township in 1822, near the Bear Marsh. This was the name given it by the Indians before the arrival of the whites, on account of its being a favorite resort for bears. Near him were Nelson Tustison and William Matthews who came in 1825.

David Dewalt, came in 1823 and John Mayer in 1824.

Joseph Smith and James Tarnes came in 1825. Smith was known as Capt. Smith, having been a commissioned officer in the War of 1812, and on account of his military experience was elected captain of a militia company raised in and around Sandusky township. He was a graduate of an eastern college and had come west for his health believing the rugged life of the open air would be of benefit, but he died a few years later of consumption. Tarnes settled on a quarter section in the western part of the township on which he built his cabin of hewed logs. He was a blacksmith by trade, and near his cabin he built a small shop and was the first blacksmith in the township, and here he carried on his trade for many years, clearing his land and farming in connection with his blacksmithing.

Isaac Hilborn settled in the northern part of the township in 1825. He came with nothing, and maulled rails to secure the money to pay for his land. He was an expert marksman and resorted to his rifle to secure cash to pay his taxes and purchase necessities. Coon skins then brought from 25 cents, but occasionally a dollar for those that were well dressed. One night when hunting coons with his young son, Robert, they were attacked by wolves. He placed the boy in the hollow of a tree, and with a large fire-brand kept the wolves at bay, occasionally rushing forward and waving the blazing brand in their faces until the scared animals sneaked back into the forest. Hilborn later moved to Auburn township where he died April 30, 1864, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard.

In 1826, the arrivals were Andrew Dewey, George M. Kitch, Henry Magner, John Ramsey and Joseph Wert. Isaac Dorland came

into the township the same year from Liberty township, where he had first settled three years previously. He was a tanner by trade, and dressed skins for several years. Joseph Wert was born April 28, 1775. He established the first Sunday school in the township, was active in church work, and died Jan. 1, 1855, and was buried in the Biddle graveyard.

Other of the early settlers were William and Philip Beatty, Isaac Henry and John Peterman in 1827; John Davis, Charles Burns, Isaac Beck, William Core, Peter Long, John Ruth, John McIntyre and two sons, Emanuel and Patrick, in 1828; Abel Dewalt, John Kaler and Adam Stone in 1830; William and George Cox, Andrew Dickson, John Luke and Samuel Stone in 1831; Benjamin Lobe in 1832; John Brown, Matthias Pfahler and Lewis Rutan in 1833; John Kile in 1834; Jacob Ore-wiler and John P. Wert in 1835.

Charles Burns was probably the most patriotic of the early pioneers; he was born in Dauphin county, Pa., and made it a duty every Fourth of July to read the Declaration of Independence, and when he had advanced in years and his eyesight was failing he had one of his sons read it to him; and still later, one of his grandchildren read the document to him each Fourth of July until his death, which occurred on Oct. 2, 1869.

By 1835 conditions were much improved. There were about fifty families in the township. Industries and improvements had been started, markets were nearer, and excellent flour and meal could be obtained within a few miles. Mansfield and Bucyrus were the principal trading points. A rude shingle factory was erected by Mr. Ruth in about 1836, but turned out an inferior product and was discontinued after a few years. Isaac Beck owned a one-horse saw and grist-mill on the river about 1835 and conducted it for about four years. The foot-wear of the community was attended to by John Kaler a cobbler, who during the winter season, in accordance with pioneer custom, traveled from house to house mending shoes. John McIntyre, whose original trade was that of weaver, had a loom in one end of his cabins, which he operated when not engaged on his farm.

The first tavern in the township was the cabin of John B. French where travelers were

principally entertained as a convenience and generally without any charge. John Luke came to the county from New Jersey, and established the first tavern at Luke's corners where the road between Liberty and Sandusky townships crosses the Sandusky river. It was on one of those fractional sections which are now a part of Liberty township. This tavern was on two important roads and did a large business, Mr. Luke becoming fairly well to do in this world's goods. It was the only early tavern ever in the township. Across the road from his tavern he gave land for the Luke graveyard, in which several of the old pioneers are buried, the first known interment being Mary Peterman, a child who died Nov. 15, 1838. Other burials are Matthias Ambrosier, born April 16, 1776, died Dec. 12, 1850; John Essig, born Feb. 12, 1798, died Aug. 26, 1880; John Peterman, born Sept. 20, 1776, died Sept. 27, 1859; Jesse Spahr, born March 3, 1800, died May 5, 1881; Jacob Waters, born June 5, 1788, died Sept. 26, 1860.

Some years ago an attempt was made to convert the Knisely Springs into a watering place. At a heavy expense the buildings were remodeled, a little lake was constructed, and for a time it was a popular resort for picnic parties, and a few regular boarders, but the investment did not prove profitable, and after several parties had tried and failed the hotel was closed, and it is now again a residence.

In the early days Jacob Warner had a blacksmith shop in the township about two miles east of Annapolis, and Z. Staple also had a blacksmith shop near where John B. French first settled in 1821. Henry Kalb about 1836 had a saw-mill on Slate Rock run.

Sandusky township is the only township in the county which has no village and never had one. It has no postoffice today but is supplied by rural route from Bucyrus and Tiro, yet it has had in the past three postoffices, and one of the first offices established in this county was in Sandusky township. There were so many settlers along the Sandusky river on account of the excellence of the land, that the people petitioned for better mail facilities and their request was granted, and in 1834 a post-office was established called Loss Creek. John Clements was appointed the first postmaster

on February 7, 1834. He served three years and was succeeded on July 21, 1837 by Obadiah Roberts. On July 29, 1840 Matthew Torrence was appointed the postmaster and served until Jan. 26, 1852, when the office was temporarily discontinued, but the demand for mail facilities was such that it was opened again on Sept. 27, 1852, with Matthew Torrence again the postmaster, but with the name changed to Camp Run. The office now continued for over 20 years as Camp Run and with no change of postmaster until it was finally discontinued on July 21, 1873. These offices were in the southern part of the township near Loss Creek after which it was first named. After the office had been discontinued there was a general desire for its re-establishment, and pressure was brought to bear and on March 31, 1880, a postoffice was again started in the same neighborhood and this time called Biddle. William H. Korner was the first postmaster, being appointed March 31, 1880. Succeeding him were Joseph Parr, Jan. 11, 1883, Thomas S. Dewald July 11, 1884, Woods R. Mitchel, Jan. 6, 1890, Isaac Kieffer, Feb. 12, 1891, S. S. Elbersen, May 10, 1893, Guy E. V. Fry, Feb. 12, 1895. The latter served until the postoffice was discontinued on Jan. 14, 1904, since which time patrons have been served by rural routes.

The first justices of the peace were appointed by the commissioners of Delaware county, on April 15, 1821, and had jurisdiction over the entire county, the appointees being Westell Ridgely of near Leesville, and Joseph Young of near Bucyrus, neither town then being in existence. The first election was May 15, 1824 when Matthias Markley and Ichabod Smith each received 22 votes, both living in what is now Liberty township. The following are the justices of Sandusky township.

Westell Ridgely—1821.
Joseph Young—1821.
Matthias Markley—1824-27-30.
Ichabod Smith—1824-27.
John Cox—1832-35.
Disberry Johnson—1833.
John Slyfer—1835.
Obadiah Roberts—1838.
Peter Esler—1840.
Adam Stone—1844-47-50.
Henry Cobb—1842-45.
Isaac N. Fry—1848.
Andrew Dickson—1850-56-59-62-65.

William C. Parsons—1853.
John Burns—1853.
Lewis Littler—1856-59-62-65.
Joseph Knisely—1868-71-74.
James Smith—1868.
Philip Keller—1870-73-76-79.
John Knisely—1877.
J. H. Blackford—1880-83-86-93.
John Burns—1882.
Josiah Keller—1886.
A. D. Grogg—1887.
Solomon Harley—1890-93-96-99-03-06-08-11.
B. F. Warden—1890-98-01.
H. J. Roop—1911.

The first religious services in Sandusky, as in other townships, were conducted by itinerant ministers, who always received a cordial welcome, and held forth in the cabin or barn of one of the settlers, all attending regardless of the denomination of the preacher. As early as 1822 a Methodist society was organized and services were held whenever a minister could be secured in the cabins of Mr. French, Samuel Knisely, and later Isaac Henry. The first ministers were Rev. John O. Blowers, who after 1823 was constantly preaching to the little congregations all over the central portion of the county; another early minister was Rev. James Martin, who came from England in 1823, settling in Holmes township, and gave spiritual teaching to the early pioneers. Efforts were made by the early missionaries to convert the Indians, who were still living in the township. One of these early missionaries was a Miss Melinda Hunt, who had her home on the Sandusky river, and from there visited the various Indian camps, where she sang to their great delight, they never tiring of the singing and always demanding more. She also taught them the lessons of Christianity, they listening patiently as they knew more singing was to follow. By degrees her teaching had its effect, and many attended the regular services in the cabins. The impression prevailed that in her early days her family had been murdered by the Indians, and instead of taking the usual course of retaliation, she sought to convert them from their evil ways. When the Indians finally left this section, she followed them, continuing her good work in their new location still further to the westward.

The first camp meeting ever held in the county was in Sandusky township, on the farm of John B. French north of the Sandusky river. It was in 1831, and the settlers came

from many miles around, over 60 families being present and erecting their tents in the woods, while on the edge of the camp grounds over 100 Indians established themselves in their wigwams. The tents were erected around a square about an acre in size, and in this square was a platform, surrounded by roughly made seats for those in attendance. Services were held morning, noon and evening; among the ministers taking charge of the exercises were Revs. Prentice, Bell, Palmer, Chase and Havens. Game could still be shot in the woods, and other supplies were brought to the camp and all the food was cooked on the ground, and many had brought their cows, which gave them a supply of milk. There was also a little store adjoining the grounds where tobacco, candy, fruit, etc., were sold. The Indians attended the services, many of them understanding sufficient English to follow the minister. The Indians sat on the ground by themselves, and during the services a number were converted. Among the whites there were a large number of conversions, which greatly strengthened the churches of Sandusky township and the surrounding country.

A Presbyterian church was organized in 1829, near the centre of the township. Occasional services had been held in the cabins of the settlers, and the nearest church of that faith was about three miles east of Crestline, where a church had been erected in 1822. This was the Hopewell church, and it was nothing unusual for the people to start on Sunday morning, walk the twelve miles, and be there in time for the morning services. It was not alone these pioneers, but all over the county the people went long distances to hear the word of God. Nearly all wore moccasins in those days, but some of the women had real shoes, and these, on Sunday morning, carried their shoes on their long walk and when near the church stopped beside some little stream and put on their shoes, and thus appropriately dressed entered the house of God. After settlers became more numerous it was decided to build a church, and the site selected was about four miles southwest of the present town of Sulphur Springs. Money was scarce in those days, and instead of contributing cash every man did a certain amount of

work, and by 1833 the building was finished. It was a hand-made building, the settlers not only putting it up, but making the platform and the rough seats, and this structure remained practically as built and furnished by the early pioneers, except necessary repairs, until another church was erected, the old church being removed half a mile to the west where it did duty as a barn on the farm of William Stone, the land now owned by Caleb Pfahler. In September, 1870 the present church was dedicated. Before the church was built a graveyard had been started, for here the oldest tomb records the death of Emanuel McIntyre, who died March 4, 1829. Other graves are those of James Magee, who was a soldier in the War of 1812; Rev. J. F. Blaney, who died Aug. 16, 1886, after a half a century of religious work in many places; and many other names are there whose willing hands assisted in the building of the first church.

A Lutheran church was organized and a church erected about 1840 on Loss Creek, and in the southwestern part of the township is the U. B. church. Probably the first cemetery started was what is known as the Biddle graveyard. Here the first record is that of George M. Kitch, who died Dec. 21, 1827. Here is buried Rev. Alexander Biddle, who was a United Brethren Minister for 62 years.

The first Sunday School in the county is claimed by Sandusky township, having been first held in the cabin of Joseph Wert, soon after his arrival in 1826. This township was the birthplace of Robert Cowden, who organized the Crawford County Sunday School Association in 1867, and from that time on devoted his life to the Sunday school work, being one of the recognized leaders in the State. He was born in the township in 1833, and his father died when he was a boy of but five years of age, and his death is another record of the trial and experiences of the early pioneers. Kind neighbors did all that was possible, one of them making the coffin, and on the day of the funeral they assembled at the little cabin where services were held. A wagon was secured on which to carry the coffin, to the graveyard several miles distant, the family and friends walking behind this improvised hearse. The distance was too great for the

little son to walk, so he rode, having for his seat his father's coffin. Robert Cowden learned the carpenter trade at the age of 15 to assist in the support of his mother, entered the army, rose to the rank of colonel, was later postmaster of Galion, and then devoted all his time to religious work in connection with the United Brethren church.

The first school in Sandusky township was taught probably during the winter of 1826-27, in a small round log cabin, on the farm later owned by Alexander Smith. Miss Jane Hogan, who afterward became Mrs. Smith, was the teacher. The cabin, though divided into two compartments, was provided with but one window, and the appointments were of the crudest kind. During the following winter Mr. Dewey taught a term of three months in his own cabin, having about fifteen or twenty pupils. Mr. Dewey's cabin was much better lighted, having three glass windows, and it is said he kept an unusually successful school. He was a well educated man and continued in this occupation until the first schoolhouse was erected a number of years later. Miss Mary Ann Higby taught a short term in Dewey's cabin during the summer in 1828, and afterwards taught many terms in this and ad-

joining townships. It is thought that there may have been other schools taught previous to 1826, but, if so, there is no definite record of them. In 1830 a hewed log schoolhouse was built on the corner of Isaac Henry's farm. It was in use for about fifteen years, when it was superceded by a frame building. The second schoolhouse was built south of the river in 1838, and was used for many years. Another was built in 1842 in the extreme northern part of the township.

Sandusky township with its eighteen square miles has five school districts, No. 1 being on the northwest quarter of section 2 on the land of O. J. Keller; No. 2 the southwest quarter of section 11 on the land of O. P. McKeehen; No. 3 the northwest quarter of section 23, the land of Angelina Roop; it is opposite the township hall, which is the exact centre of the township, Holmes and Sandusky being the only township where the township hall is exactly in the center. No. 4 the northeast quarter of section 34 on the land of Louisa McMichael; No. 5 the northwest quarter of section 36, the land of George Lahr.

Sandusky township is the only one of the sixteen townships in the county through which no railroad passes.

CHAPTER XX

TEXAS TOWNSHIP

Texas Township—Early Settlers with Their Mills on the Sycamore—Benton Incorporated as a Village to Comply With the Law—Its Early Mayors—"Old Pipes' " Store Gives the Name to Pipetown—"Bishop" Tuttle, an Influential Citizen and His Hobbies—Postmasters and Justices of the Peace.

"Ah! on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from
West,
From North and from South come the pilgrim and
guest.
When the gray-haired New-Englander sees round his
board
The old broken links of affection restored,
When the care-wearied man seeks his mother once
more,
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled
before,
What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye?
What call back the past like the rich pumpkin-pie?"
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

What is now Texas township was first a part of Crawford township, organized in 1821 by the county commissioners of Delaware county, the new township including the present Texas, and the territory for 16 miles to the west, the present townships of Sycamore, Tymochtee and Crawford in Wyandot county. Here the first election took place April 1, 1821, but there were no votes cast from Texas township, as at that time there was not a settler in the present township, the entire region being a dense forest; in no part was there an acre, or a half acre or even a quarter but what was covered with trees; it was the forest primeval awaiting the coming of the pioneer and the axe of the settler. In 1825 Crawford township was divided by the commissioners of Delaware county, the eastern six miles being Sycamore township, and the two eastern miles of this township were the present Texas township. The first election was held in the house of George Kisor where Deunquat now is, two miles west of the present village of Benton; there were several set-

tlers then in Texas township who may have participated in this election. Until the organization of Crawford county in 1826, Texas township was under the judicial supervision of Seneca county. In 1845, Wyandot county was erected and on March 6, 1845, the Crawford county commissioners arranged the new townships, the dividing line of the two counties being through Sycamore township, the four western miles of that township going to Wyandot and the two eastern miles remaining in Crawford. The clause in the resolution relating to Texas is as follows: "All that part taken from township one (1) south, range fifteen (15) east, be, and the same is hereby, organized into an independent township, and shall be known by the name of Texas." It was named Texas after the independent state of Texas, whose admission to the Union had been a subject of political discussion for many years, and the act admitting it to the Union had been signed by President Polk on March 1, just five days before the commissioners gave the new township its name. The township contained only 12 square miles.

Lying, as it did, on the northern border of the Wyandot Reservation, the township was first inhabited by white hunters and other adventurous spirits, who made their living in the main by trespassing on the Indian reservation in search of game, which was more abundant there than in the regions which had been already settled by the white man. These hunters and their families, when they had any,

were generally a worthless and shiftless class of people, with little regard for the rights, either of the Indians or for those of their early white neighbors, whose hogs they appropriated whenever they could find them running at large in the woods, together with any other property on which they could lay their hands. Though they often made considerable money by the shooting and trapping of furbearing animals, they spent the greater part of it for liquor and seldom invested any of it in the purchase of more land or the improvement of their property. Their children were usually ill clad and poorly fed and often extremely dirty. It was for the benefit of the community when this class of settlers finally disappeared and was replaced by an industrious, God-fearing class of men, who set to work to subdue the wilderness, cultivate farms, establish little industries, and build schools and churches, which have made the township what it is today.

One of the last of this shiftless band of petty thieves was waited upon by his indignant neighbors and peremptorily ordered to leave that section. It was the fall of the year, and the man protested against being driven away just as winter was approaching; that his children were without clothing, and it would be impossible to protect them from freezing. The settlers were humane, and returned to their homes, and a few days later again called with a supply of winter clothing they had gathered for the wife and children. The man was now more reluctant than ever to leave so generous a neighborhood, and he was only finally compelled to leave after some very forceful threats, and a little accidental violence, and the neighborhood was not only rid of him but it had a good effect on others who were inclined to live partly on the labor of others.

The township is drained in the northern part by Buckeye creek, a small tributary of the Sandusky river and by two or three small streams that empty into the Sycamore. Through the southern part the Sycamore passes, and its largest branch is the Big Run. The land in both the northern and southern parts of the township is quite rolling, especially along Sycamore creek, where the hills rise in some places to 80 feet above the bed of

the stream. In the central part of the township it is more level, but this part is well drained and contains the most fertile territory.

The first settler in Texas township not belonging to the wandering hunter class, was George Bender, who came from Pennsylvania with a wife and three children and entered a tract of land in the southern part in 1824 and built a round-log cabin thereon. About three years later he built a rude dam on Sycamore creek, southwest of the present village of Poplar, or Benton, and employed a man named James McGrew to construct a saw-mill. But having unfortunately erected his mill on the land of John Hazlett, he received notice that he must relinquish his claim to the property. Hazlett took charge of the mill and conducted it until 1834, when its usefulness came to an end owing to the washing away of the dam. Bender in the meanwhile had erected another mill further down the creek on his own land, which was operated for a few years and then discontinued. Bender also conducted a farm, the work being done by a team which consisted of a large bay horse and an ox; these he used to hitch to one of those old fashioned wide-track wagons and with the odd rig he was often seen on the streets of Bucyrus in the early days, it taking two days to make the trip to Bucyrus and return. His first cabin had two doors, hung on wooden hinges, one on each side of the building, while one end was entirely occupied by the fire-place. A pleasing addition to his domicile was a long shed, made of rough boards, which answered the combined purposes of swine, cow and horse stable. Bender was the first postmaster at Poplar and died in 1850. His wife, Mary, died in 1832.

In 1825 the arrivals were Eli Adams, Anthony Detray, Charles Morrow, Adam Miller, John Nedray, David Palmer, Laban Perdew, Doddridge Paul, Robert Roberts and Alva Trask. In 1826, Lewis Lemert, William Pennington, Robert Mays, Ebenezer Culver, Jacob Foy, Andrew Gregg and William Griffiths.

Eli Adams was born in Massachusetts in 1803 and came with his parents to Huron county in 1813. When 22 years of age he came to this county entering 80 acres of land in what is now Texas township. The land was all forest, in the midst of which he erected

his cabin, and commenced clearing the land. He married Mary Andrews who came to Seneca county with her parents in 1823, and later to Crawford county.

Isaac Miller settled on the Sycamore, just below the present village of Benton. Here in 1836 he placed a rude dam across the river, and erected a saw-mill, which he ran about eight years, when dam and mill were washed away by a rising of the stream during a spring freshet, and the mill was never rebuilt; he then devoting his attention to farming.

Laban Perdew settled in the northern part of the township, took an active hand in local matters and was one of the early justices of the peace.

Jacob Miller settled in the northern part of the township. His grandfather Andrew Mueller was the owner of a large mill in Germany, but during one of Napoleon's marches into Germany the mill was destroyed by fire, and two of his sons drafted into the army. In order to escape, the entire family secretly left the country for America, but within a year after their arrival the entire family, except Jacob, died at Hagerstown, Md. Jacob came to Fairfield county, O., and with his son Jacob came to Seneca county in 1830, settling on 80 acres which they purchased for \$100; later they came to Texas township, the younger Jacob marrying Phoebe Pennington, daughter of one of the pioneers.

Daniel Walter was born in July, 1797, and came to this section in March, 1821, with the family of Peter Baum, one of the first pioneers to settle in Sycamore township, Crawford county, now in Wyandot county. He worked thirteen months for Thomas Leeper, a pioneer who came the same year and entered land a few miles west of Baum. Walker received \$100 for his services, and with this bought 80 acres of land, on which he erected his own log cabin, with its mud chimney and puncheon floor. He married Susanna Baum, the daughter of the pioneer who came to the county with him. While he lived near to county line, it was not until late in life he moved into Texas township, where he died Aug. 7, 1875, and was buried in the Benton graveyard.

Another settler on the border was Adam Coon. His grandfather, John Coon, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and set-

tled in Pickaway county in 1803, and when the War of 1812 broke out his son John shouldered his musket to fight against the British. John Coon, the father of Adam, was a blacksmith, and made a number of articles for the Indians, among them a tomahawk and pipe combined, which delighted the red man. His son Adam also learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1821, started out in life for himself, his father setting him up in business by presenting him with an axe, an iron wedge and a maul. Carrying these, Adam walked to this section where he started just west of Texas township with 80 acres, for which he promised to pay 75 cents an acre. The contract was too large for him, and he had to give up forty acres. He followed in the footsteps of his father by making the combination pipe and tomahawk, and by degrees his land was partly cleared, and in three years he had money enough to buy back the forty acres he had been compelled to relinquish at the start. He married Elizabeth Hackerthorn, whose father was also in the War of 1812. Her parents came to this country when she was an infant, and when they came west she was carried in the arms of her mother and aunt the entire seven hundred miles. When they first married, the cabin was one built entirely by the husband; it had only a bark roof and the bare ground for a floor, and here they lived for several years until a better cabin was erected of hewn logs. He died on March 19, 1877.

Doddridge Paul, another pioneer, came here from Huron county (now Erie county) in May, 1825. He had previously married Roxana Whitney but left his wife with friends in Seneca county until he could prepare a home for her. He built a cabin in the forest, a neighbor helping him to put on the bark roof. His family arrived before he had finished the cabin, and they had to sit on the stumps outside, with their goods, while he was cutting out a place for a door, when they moved in, his wife building a fire in one corner, where she prepared their first meal in their new home. At the start their only door was a blanket, which they hung across the entrance, and at night their sleep was disturbed by the howling of the wolves. Indians made frequent calls for something to eat. Mr.

Paul cleared three acres the first season, which he put into wheat, and in the next season built a better cabin. He also cleared six acres for corn and set out 100 apple trees, the first orchard planted in the township.

Lewis Lemert was born in Virginia in 1802. His father, Joshua Lemert, was an officer in the War of 1812. On Jan. 2, 1823, Lewis Lemert married Ruth Perdew in Coshocton county, and in 1826, the young couple came to Texas township entering 80 acres in the northwestern part of the township. On this he built his cabin and cleared away the forest, took an active interest in church work, and assisted in the building of the Ebenezer M. E. Church at Pipetown. He died Aug. 4, 1882, and was buried in the Pipetown graveyard. One of his sons was Col. W. C. Lemert, who worked on the farm in early life, taught school, came to Bucyrus, entered the army, and after the war devoted his attention to railroad building and manufacturing.

Other of the early settlers were John McGrew who came in 1827; William Gregg and Martin Holman in 1829; Charles Dickens in 1830; James Andrews in 1832; John Ballack in 1834; David Beal, Robert Clark, Washington Duncan, William Jackson and James Longwell in 1835.

James Andrews came to Texas township in 1832, his sons Arthur and John being twins, and 24 years of age when they came to the township. Arthur worked on a farm in Pennsylvania and having accumulated \$113, walked from Steubenville, O., to Texas township, where he invested \$100 in an 80-acre tract to which the family moved in 1832.

Jacob Walcutt came to Texas township and entered 80 acres just west of Benton. Before he removed to the land, he died, and his wife, Elizabeth (Riley) Walcutt, settled on the land with her seven children, between 1835 and 1840, and the farm was cleared and carried on by the mother and children. Jacob Walcutt was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Those who located in the southern part of the township were Anthony Detray, Charles Morrow, Robert Mays, Adam Miller and Robert Roberts. Those in the northern part were Eli Adams, Joseph Nedray, Doddridge Paul, David Palmer, Laban Perdew, Lewis Lemert, and Alva Trask. Nearly all of the

settlers in the northern half of the township came from Seneca county and were of New England origin, some of them having settled in that county about the time of the War of 1812. The same time another wave of colonization was sweeping westward into Crawford from Mansfield and vicinity, coming north from Bucyrus, most of those who came from this direction settling in the southern part of Texas township. Many of these pioneers started on little or nothing but succeeded by dint of willing hearts and busy hands in building up a good homestead and laying the foundations of prosperity for their descendants. When Adam Miller and wife arrived, their combined fortune consisted of an ox, a rifle, a few plain cooking utensils, and about 12½ cents in money, yet with this they began to clear and improve a farm and prospered.

Owing to the proximity of the Wyandot Reservation the settlers had plenty of opportunity of getting acquainted with the habits and manners of the Indians. Though great beggars, and sometimes thieves, they were on friendly terms with the whites and after the white settlement of the township began no serious trouble ever occurred between the two races. One of the most successful resident hunters was John Hazlett. The Hazlett brothers are said to have killed a hundred deer every winter for many years after coming to the township. They had many exciting adventures. One of the humorous incidents is related of Robert Clark, who had just come from the East and was not accustomed to life in the woods. His cabin had no door, but only an opening, which was covered by a blanket suspended from above. One night, soon after their arrival, the family heard strange and bloodcurdling cries issuing from the forest around them, and, thinking that some ferocious wild animals were meditating an attack upon them, he hurriedly sent his wife and children into the loft, and valiantly took up his position at the entrance with an axe ready to exterminate any intruder or perish in the attempt. He thus kept guard all night and in the morning discovered that the unearthly cries which had so alarmed them were merely the screeching of owls. The children of the pioneers frequently lost their way in the woods and sometimes several days would elapse before they

were recovered. On such occasions the whole neighborhood would turn out with bells, guns and horns and scour the woods until the wanderers were found. Occasionally grown persons also lost their way and wandered about in the dense forest for hours or even days before they found their way to a clearing or some settler's cabin, which they did not recognize though it might prove to be their own, so bewildered were their faculties.

In the early days the Sycamore creek, small as it is today, by means of little dams had water sufficient to run several saw-mills about four months in the year. The first mill was that of George Bender about 1827. He had his machinery first, and erected his mill in the woods on the bank of the stream, and in the open air sawed the lumber with which the mill was built. This mill he lost, as it was built on another man's land, who claimed it, so he built another on the same stream, being careful this time to have it on his own land. Isaac Miller also had a saw-mill. These were small affairs but a great convenience to the settlers. In 1837 James Longwell built his saw-mill on the Sycamore, charging 40 cents per hundred feet or sawing the lumber on shares. After he had operated it profitably for a number of years he entered into partnership with Uriah Wooster, and the first grist mill was erected in the township. It was a three-story building, with all the modern machinery necessary to a mill at that time. It was in this mill that Wooster met his death; one of the stones broke while he was running the mill at high pressure, and a piece of the flying stone struck him in the head, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly. The mill was in the possession of several owners, and in 1862 came into the possession of Samuel Clapper of Bucyrus, and the following year he sold it to C. S. Miller of Bucyrus. The saw-mill was discontinued but the flouring mill still did a large business being constantly improved with the demands of the time, and became one of the leading mills in the county.

Outside of the milling business there were no special industries in the township in the early days, a couple of blacksmith shops being the headquarters of the neighborhood. Most of the trading was done at Sycamore or Mel-

more, and on larger purchases the headquarters being at Bucyrus or Tiffin. In 1848 Martin Holman established a tannery, but it was not a profitable venture and was discontinued. Mr. Holman was born in Pennsylvania and came to Texas township in March, 1829.

About a mile and a half northeast of Plankton, the old state road from Plymouth to Sycamore crosses the present boundary line road between Crawford and Wyandot counties. In the early thirties a store was started near this crossing. The owner of the store had noticed the joy of the Indians when they became the proud possessors of one of the tomahawk pipes of Adam Coon, and saw a fortune in furnishing the Indians, who were inveterate smokers, as well as the settlers, with a cheap pipe. So he bought a large stock of clay pipes, and any one entering the store found pipes to the right of him, pipes to the left of him, pipes in front of him. In fact, it seemed as if there was nothing in the store but pipes; they were so prominent that all the other stock was eclipsed. The pipe venture was not a success, the Indians did not take kindly to them and neither did the settlers, but they gave the proprietor of the store the name of "Old Pipes," and the Corners the name of Pipetown, and while the name originated in burlesque the Ebenezer M. E. Church built there was seldom known as Ebenezer, but called the "Pipetown" church, and the little graveyard was known as the Pipetown graveyard, while near the church stands the Pipetown school.

Benton was laid out in August, 1841, by George Bender and John Hazlett, and was named after Senator Thomas Benton of Missouri, Hazlett being a great admirer of that statesman. Previous to its being laid out, in 1837, a post office had been established there called Poplar. It has always carried the two names; at the start the name of Benton being the generally accepted one, but in the last few years there is a heavy tendency prevailing toward the Government name. The site of the town was excellent, on a bluff on the north bank of the Sycamore.

When the town was started there was a blacksmith shop at the crossing of the two roads kept by Daniel Beal. This was a great resort for the farmers who gathered there in

the early days to pitch horse shoes, and after dark and in rainy weather sit around the forge and exchange the latest news and discuss politics. Another blacksmith shop was near the crossing, built by John Leigh about 1837, also a headquarters for political and other discussions. After the village was laid out, John Hazlett built the first frame house there in 1842, now the tavern kept by Ceil Jump. Alvin Williams kept the first store in the village, having as a partner, Amos L. Westover. In 1845, Texas township was organized, and under the law 12 square miles was too small a territory to be erected into a township, unless it contained a village. Benton could hardly then be classed as a village. The commissioners solved the problem by incorporating the village of Benton, probably at the time the smallest settlement ever burdened with the responsibilities of a village government. But the citizens stood up to the rack and on Aug. 23, 1845, elected Alvin Williams as the first mayor and Joseph Pietzel as recorder, and Williams gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. In 1846, Williams was again elected, and in 1847 the office was given to Joseph Pietzel, but the next year the people returned to their first choice and again entrusted the responsibilities of government to Williams. The village organization long since gave up its existence, although in its palmy days the population reached over 200.

The postoffice was first established in 1837, and has always been called Poplar. The following have been the postmasters:

George Bender, July 3, 1837; George W. Saltsman, Oct. 24, 1849; Joseph Pitezel, Nov. 1, 1850; Abraham Eyestone, March 18, 1852; Nathan Hollinshead, July 18, 1854; Daniel Tuttle, Jan. 15, 1855; Fayette Thornton, Sept. 25, 1857; Daniel Tuttle, July 11, 1859; A. F. Bender, Jan. 3, 1860; Solomon Feltis, May 24, 1860; W. S. Mulford, April 25, 1861; A. B. Stewart, May 26, 1869; J. P. Temple, Nov. 3, 1871; William A. Longwell, Feb. 11, 1873; Adam R. Winter, Sept. 14, 1881; G. B. Valentine, July 30, 1885; William T. Horton, Dec. 15, 1890; James Beistle, April 19, 1899; V. D. Campbell, March 17, 1903. On Nov. 30, 1905, the office was discontinued, the people being supplied by rural route.

When the Northern Ohio road was built a station was located two miles north of Benton, which was called Plankton and a post office established. The first postmaster was Peter J. Thompson, appointed Oct. 13, 1891; he was succeeded by A. H. Miller on May 13, 1899, who still holds the office. On the establishment of the station a grain elevator was built there and a small store for the convenience of the people in that neighborhood, but notwithstanding the railroad Benton is still the larger place, having a hotel, a store, two churches, the schoolhouse, and two or three small shops.

The store of Williams & Westover when first started at Benton, carried a stock of about \$500, and after being run about four years they retired from business. While running the store Williams conducted an ashery and later a saloon, the first in the township. The next store keeper was G. W. Saltsman, who had a stock of \$1,000, with the post office at his store, and after running the business two or three years he retired.

In 1844 William Sigler purchased the building erected by Hazlett, and opened a tavern with a store in connection; and this prospered as he continued in business a number of years. In 1850 the town had two stores, Andrew Failor opening up there with a stock of goods from Bucyrus; Robert Martin started a carpenter shop, and in 1845, Daniel Rank established a tannery, which he ran successfully for a dozen years; there were two shoemakers in the village and the leather they failed to use he sold at Bucyrus and Tiffin. William Jackson also started a tannery. The first physician in the village was Dr. Pitezel, who settled there in 1844, remaining fourteen years. Dr. John Atwood was there from 1846 to 1849. Dr. D. Alvord was there from 1847 to 1853. Dr. Yates and Dr. Bissell were also there prior to 1850, but remained but a short time.

The tavern started by William Sigler he disposed of to Daniel Tuttle who ran it as a hotel and grocery, also selling liquor. Mr. Tuttle in 1849 went to California on the breaking out of the gold excitement; he went by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and was gone two years, and on his return again went into the hotel business.

He seems to have been a somewhat original character, as is evidenced in the following notice posted in his hotel, which may indicate his humor, and the improvement in manners and habits that have taken place in the last fifty or sixty years:

Oct. 29, 1852.

TUTTLE AT HOME AGAIN
DANIEL TUTTLE AT TUTTLE HOUSE,
BENTON

Meals $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 cents, according to the quality and quantity of the "fixings" packed or stowed in.

Lodging $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Every horse in stable one hour, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Every gill of tobacco juice deposited on a clean floor 25 cents.

Ditto on a white wall behind a bed, 50 cents.

For every half pint on the floor, 50 cents.

For every old quid of cigar stump thrown in the corner of the room or under the table or bed, 25 cents.

For every time a "loafer" forgets to clean his boots at the "scraper" and brings 100 pounds of mud into the hall or sitting-room and there deposits it, \$1.00.

For every bed tumbled by a "loafer" in the day time with his boots on, 50 cents.

"I shall never forget these dear patrons of old,
To me they're more precious than mountains of gold."

Mr. Tuttle did much to build up and improve the town. He was, however, an infidel in his religious principles and an open enemy of all christian denominations. Beginning with 1850 he published occasional numbers of a paper, which he called "The Divinity Physician," the object of which was to satirize and burlesque the doctrines held by the various Christian churches. He expended several thousand dollars in the publication of this paper with practically no return to himself, except several prosecutions for libel, together with a good deal of abuse. The last issue was published in 1870.

On account of his anti-religious views he became universally known as "Bishop" Tuttle. He was liberal and generous, of good education, and outside of his infidelity, very

little criticism could be passed on him as a citizen. He was a strong advocate of the right of freedom of speech. In 1837 an abolition meeting had been held at the American Hotel at Bucyrus, which was attacked by indignant citizens, the windows of the building were broken, and the abolition speaker compelled to flee from the hotel for safety and leave the town. The "Bishop" was a prominent member of the Democratic party at the time, and he wrote a strong letter to the editor of his party organ, then the Bucyrus Republican, in which he denounced the outrage and those connected with it. The "Bishop" being a subscriber, and a staunch supporter of the "organ," and of such sterling democracy as to be unquestioned, the young editor had no hesitation in printing the communication. But the party rose in their righteous indignation against supporting a paper that dared insinuate that any one had any rights except a Democrat. The editor humbly explained how he had come to publish the communication, but it was useless, and he was summarily bounced, and a new editor installed. In 1853 Daniel Tuttle was a candidate for representative, and issued a characteristic announcement, in which he stated frankly that he was a temperance man but opposed to any law founded on the iniquitous Maine liquor law; that he was opposed to taking the people's money to pay for chaplains to pray in the State House, neither was he in favor of their praying there under any circumstances; he was opposed to the modern practice of "treating" by candidates before election, and closed by saying: "As a great many and perhaps all know me in the county, I shall during the canvass stay at home, and mind my own business." He probably did, as the returns showed his overwhelming defeat, his own township of Texas giving him one vote, and his adjoining township of Tod not one. In 1859 he was postmaster at Benton, and saw fit to espouse the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency, as did nearly all the Democrats in this county. This was unsatisfactory to Hon. L. W. Hall, at that time representing this district in Congress, and a Breckenridge man, and he very promptly removed Tuttle from office. The "Bishop" was

then publishing the "Divinity Physician" at irregular intervals, and the next number was a sizzler.

The pioneers of Texas township were mostly from New England and from the East, and the Bible was found in nearly every home. Religious services were held at the cabins of the settlers, any cabin being willingly tendered for this purpose. The road from Bucyrus to Tiffin, laid out soon after the first settler arrived, passed through Texas township, and the itinerant missionaries in passing on horseback from one town to the other stopped at some cabin, where he was always gladly and hospitably entertained, "without money and without price." The township was so narrow and so small that when it came to churches, the settlers attended in some adjoining township, many in the northern part attending the church in Seneca county, of which they were members. The Methodists held meetings in the cabins and about 1834 those in the northern part decided to build a church. It was on what is now the county line road between Crawford and Wyandot counties, a few rods north of the road that led from Sycamore to Plymouth, one of the important and most traveled east and west roads. When Wyandot county was formed in 1845, the church was in that part that went to Wyandot county, just across the road from the farm now owned by Benjamin W. Moore. The church was of frame, and was 30x40 feet in size, and was built by the settlers, all turning out and contributing their work. The first minister was Rev. Thomas Thompson, followed by James Wilson and H. O. Sheldon, and the first trustees were Robert Weeks, William Gregg and Thomas Yates. It was known as the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church. About the time the church was built "Old Pipes" started his clay-pipe store a little south of the church, and it gave the building the name of the "Pipetown" church. The first building, while of frame, was roughly constructed, all the interior work being done by the settlers themselves. The church prospered and in ten years had a membership of about forty-four. In December, 1844, under the pastorate of Rev. Martin Welsh a revival took place and about two dozen new members were added, and in 1854 under Rev. Luke S.

Johnson, another revival added largely to the membership. In connection with the church was the "Pipetown" graveyard, and within its enclosures rest many of the early pioneers, the oldest stone being that of Lydia Cowgill, wife of Elisha Cowgill, who died June 8, 1840.

Prior to 1838 the Presbyterians held services in the various cabins and in the schoolhouses, and in 1838 they formed an organization, under the guidance of Rev. Robert Lee. Robert Clark, William Jackson and William Marquis were appointed as elders. The following year Rev. William Hutchinson, who was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bucyrus, was engaged to supply the congregation on Sunday afternoons in the summer months. The little church was built on the Andrews' farm on the angling road from Bucyrus to Tiffin, and the little graveyard adjoining the church is best known as the Andrews graveyard. Here the oldest stone is that of James Andrews, who died April 25, 1840. He was a soldier of the War of 1812; another of the veterans of 1812 buried here is Moses Pugh, who died Sept. 27, 1848.

In the southern part of the township, church societies were organized as early as 1830, but no church edifice was built for 20 years, services being held in the cabins and later in the schoolhouses. About 1830 a schoolhouse had been built west of where Benton now is, and this was extensively used for church purposes. In the thirties Rev. Mr. Oliver had arranged to hold services in this building, but before he or the congregation arrived "Bishop" Tuttle had entered the building, and written on the wall with a piece of charcoal:

"Oliver, Bender and Gillim
Have caught the devil
And are going to kill 'im."

Bender and Gillim were two of the pillars of the church. The minister took the scrawled words for his text and preached a forceful, extemporaneous sermon.

About 1851 a United Brethren Church was built in Benton, at a cost of about \$1,500, and in 1870 the Methodists erected a church in the village that cost \$3,000. Both churches prospered, and nearly all the "Pipetown" congregation united with this new church or joined the M. E. Church at Sycamore.

The first settlers in Texas drifted into the county from Seneca, and in the early days the children went long distances for their schooling, sometimes four and five miles. This was too inconvenient, and the pioneers in the northern part of the township built a log structure of fairly good size for those days. They put in a puncheon floor and covered it with a clapboard roof. They introduced an innovation in construction by having the chimney in the centre of the roof, and it was constructed of small stones and mud and hung down to within six feet of the floor, widening out funnel shaped at the bottom to facilitate ventilation. The seats were clapboard benches, and a walnut table, constructed by some settler expert with an axe, furnished the desk for the teacher and served as a pulpit when religious services were held, which were almost every Sunday in summer by a traveling minister of some denomination. In 1833, this building, which resembled in looks a modern pottery, was abandoned and another erected, more modern, nearer the center of the township; this new building was of frame. The next schoolhouse was the one west of Benton, about 1830, and ten years later it was replaced by a frame structure, which was in the western part of what is now Benton, near the graveyard. In 1858 the first schoolhouse was built in the village. Although the township contains only 12 square miles, and in the locating of schoolhouses should have but three, yet when school districts were organized at the same time as the township in 1845, there were four districts in the township, and are today. The northern four miles in district No. 1, and the schoolhouse is in the northeastern corner of section 11, the farm now owned by Jacob Zigler. District No. 2 is the central four miles and the schoolhouse is in the southeastern part of section 14, the land of Samuel Dunlop. The southern four miles has two districts, No. 3 being in the village of Benton, and No. 4 northwest quarter of section 36 on the farm of Jacob Rank. All these schoolhouses are on the north and south road which

passes through the center of the township, the one in District 4, being about forty rods north of the old Indian Reservation line.

What is known as the Benton graveyard was probably the first burial place in the township, as here is buried Mary Bender, wife of the first settler, who died May 13, 1832. Three veterans of the War of 1812 are buried here, John Coon, who died March 22, 1856; Elijah Jump, who died Dec. 5, 1871; and David Wickham, who died Sept. 15, 1848. George Bender and John Hazlett, the founders of the town of Benton are buried here, Hazlett dying Nov. 8, 1841, and Bender, Feb. 10, 1851. Another grave is that of Amos L. Westover, who died July 17, 1859, and received a Masonic funeral, the first society funeral in that section. He was one of the charter members of the Bucyrus Lodge of Masons, started in 1846, and for over ten years drove 12 miles to attend the meetings of the order, and on his death, his brethren from Bucyrus attended and gave him a Masonic burial.

Westover was one of the early justices of the peace, and was always active in the affairs of the township. Prior to 1845 Texas was a part of Sycamore township. The following is a list of the justices:

Charles Morrow—1832.
 John Knapp—1832.
 Laban Perdue—1833-36.
 James Milligan—1834-37.
 James Griffith—1836-46.
 Amos L. Westover—1840-53-54-57.
 Robert Weeks—1846.
 Joseph Pitezel—1848-52.
 Abraham Eyestone—1851.
 Nelson Close—1852-55-58-61-67-70.
 Daniel Tuttle—1859-73.
 Samuel Beistle—1862-65.
 Arthur Andrews—1864.
 Martin Woodside—1868.
 A. B. Stewart—1870-73.
 George Wickham—1873-76.
 Nelson Holt—1876-79.
 Harvey Close—1880-83-86-89-92-97-01-07-09.
 M. W. Wickham—1881-84-87-90.
 J. H. Beistle—1893-97.
 C. H. Miller—1895.
 Melvin C. Huddle—1900-01.
 H. J. Miller—1904-05.
 George W. Wickham—1905-07-09.

CHAPTER XXI

TOD TOWNSHIP

The Last Land in the County Occupied by the Indians—The Township Named Three Times and Named Wrong Each Time—Osceola Laid Out With County Seat Expectations—Early Settlers—Churches and Schools—Reminiscences—A Horse Monument.

"Dear country home! can I forget
The last of thy sweet trifles?
The window-vines that clamber yet
Whose bloom the bee still rifles?
The roadside blackberries, growing ripe,
And in the woods the Indian pipe?"
—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Tod township was the last township in this county to be opened for settlement. The treaty of the Indians in 1817 reserved to them a tract of land 12 miles square in what is now Wyandot county. By a supplementary treaty in 1818 the Wyandots were given an additional five miles adjoining this tract on the east. In this five-mile strip was Tod township.

On the north and the south and the east, the land was being rapidly taken up by the settlers, and all along the border the forests were being cleared away and the farms cultivated. Many settlers, besides hunting in the reservation as it suited their pleasure, settled on the land, some honestly leasing from the Indians, but most of them "squatting" on the reservation. As early as 1825 the advancing civilization demanded this land, but the Indians refused to sell, but finally in 1836, they agreed to dispose of the 60 square miles (12 miles deep and 5 miles wide) which they had secured at the supplemental treaty and two additional miles. In 1837, these lands were thrown on the market, and what is now Tod township was open to settlement, and the Indians had no longer any land in the present Crawford county.

Tod township is nine miles from north to south and two miles east and west. In March,

1838, the Crawford county commissioners divided the territory secured from the Indians into two townships. The northern six miles was called Leith and the southern six miles was attached to Antrim. There was objection to the name of Leith. George W. Leith was one of the prominent men in the new territory, and with William Brown was appointed justice of the peace of the new township. His ancestry goes farther back in this county than any other white settler. His father, Samuel Leith, was the first known white child born in the Sandusky valley, probably in the old Indian town on the river, about three miles southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky. The original John Leith in 1763, when a boy of 16, was captured by the Indians. Instead of killing him they adopted him into their tribe, in the family of Capt. Pipe, the Delaware chief who burned Crawford at the stake. They brought him to their town on the Sandusky, and when the War of the Revolution broke out the British appointed him in charge of the store at the Wyandot town and here he remained during the Revolution, and was also there during the Crawford campaign of 1782. His store was naturally the headquarters of the British, Indians, and the renegades during the Revolution and the Indian wars which followed. In 1762 the Mingo Indians on one of their raids into Pennsylvania captured a young girl, Sallie Lowry, and adopted her into their tribe.

During one of the hunting expeditions of the Mingoes to the Sandusky region Leith met the

captive white girl and they were married, and in 1775, Samuel Leith was born. The husband and wife were captives of different tribes, and the wife was taken to the home of the Mingoes on the Muskingum, while Leith remained on the Sandusky. Every argument and inducement were offered the Mingoes to let the wife join her husband, but they refused to give her up, and Indian courtesy prevented more drastic measures. Finally the Mingo Indians held a council, and decided to let the wife join her husband but the decision was that they would give to the Wyandots nothing but the wife and child. So every vestige of clothing was removed from the mother and child, and she was informed that if she wanted to join her husband, she could go. Leith in his narrative thus describes her reunion with her husband: "She shouldered her boy, waded the Walhonding, the Tuscarawas, passed through the wilderness, slept in the leaves by a log, contending with briars, nettles, flies, mosquitos, living on June berries, wild onions, wild peas, elm bark, roots, etc. She came to a squaw who was tending a small piece of corn and taking care of several Indian children, while the warrior was abroad. The squaw said: 'Where you go?' She replied: 'Sandusky; my husband.' 'Where clothes?' 'They took them,' (pointing from whence she came.) 'You hungey?' 'Yes.' 'Me get meat.' The squaw told her to remain until the warrior returned; but she concluded to journey on. The squaw gave her a piece of blanket and some deer meat and she started. I was at the time busily engaged in handling pelts, revolving in my mind what I should do. I was whipping the pelts and throwing them on a pile, and had just stepped in to get another supply, when I saw my wife approaching. She threw the child down on the skins, dropping there herself, saying: 'Here, John, I've brought your boy.' The fatigue of the journey and the joy of the meeting overwhelmed her for a time. There have been many happy meetings under far more favorable circumstances, but at no time or place was there ever a meeting that filled the parties with more triumphant joy." John Leith continued with the Indians until about 1792, when with his wife and two children, he made his escape, and was closely pursued by the Indians until he reached Fort Pitt, (Pittsburg.) The son, Samuel, came

to Ohio and was a soldier in the War of 1812 on the side of the Americans. He settled in Fairfield county, and here John Leith was born in 1807 and George W. Leith in 1810, the latter coming to this county in 1824, making his home with his guardian, his father, Samuel Leith, having died.

After this family the township was named Leith on account of the influence of George W. Leith. But the name was not satisfactory to many of the settlers, on account of the original Leith being a British agent and an ally of the Indians during the Revolution and the Crawford campaign. Through courtesy toward George W. Leith, and for whom all had the greatest respect, the specious argument was presented that there were many Germans in the township, and the word Leith was as difficult for them to pronounce as was the word Shibboleth to the Scriptural heathens two thousand years previously. The commissioners took this as their cue, and changed the name of the township to Centre, in June, 1839, it being at that time the exact centre of the county, a name which was certain to get them into no trouble on account of ancestors. This name continued until Wyandot county was formed in 1845, which left only two miles of Centre township in Crawford county, and this two miles was no longer in the centre, but was the extreme western part of the county, so that name was a misnomer, and in 1845 the commissioners named the new township Tod, after David Tod the democratic candidate for Governor in 1844, who was defeated and his supporters on the Board of Commissioners did him what honor they could by naming a township after him. South of Tod the fractional township of Antrim that remained in the county was named Dallas, after George M. Dallas, the Vice President of the United States. In the eastern part of the county the land secured from Richland was named at the same time after James K. Polk the Democratic president, and the new townships had the good old democratic names of Polk, Dallas, Tod and Texas, the latter being a rallying cry of the party as the Whigs bitterly opposed the admission of Texas into the union. Had it been given to our pioneer fathers to lift the veil that obscures the future there would have been more protest against the name of Tod than there had been to that of

Leith. For hardly had the machinery of government started in the new township than there was a re-alignment of parties, and David Tod joined the new party and as the opponent of the Democrats was elected Governor of the State in 1861, so it is not safe to perpetuate the name of a political idol until after he has quietly died and been honorably buried.

Tod township is traversed by three streams, Brokensword, Indian Run, and Grass Run, the beds of which consist of a shaly limestone rock. The first named is the largest and by far the most important, and the derivation of its name is traditional. It is said that after Colonel Crawford's historical engagement with the Indians and subsequent escape, he missed his nephew. With others he retraced his steps, only to be taken prisoner by the Delawares. Conducted by them to this stream, he is said to have drawn his sword and broken it over a rock. Another version is, a broken sword had been dropped by one of Crawford's retreating army.

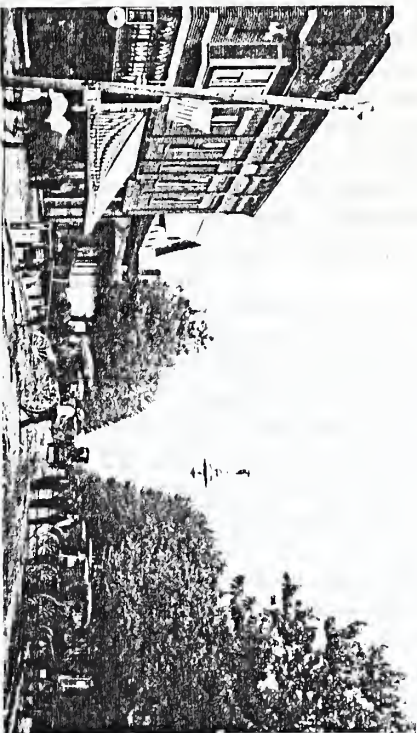
Col. Crawford, after the battle, in making his escape, did pass through Tod township, entering the township about two miles northwest of the present village Oceola, about where the farm of John R. Outhwaite or U. M. Kellogg is now located; he passed through in a southeasterly direction, leaving the township at about the farm of John Fisher or John W. Snavelly, a mile and a half northeast of Oceola. After his capture, near the present town of Leesville, the Delawares took him back over the same route as they were desirous of finding the horses which Crawford had been compelled to abandon about the time they entered the township. The stream Brokensword was first known by the Indians as Crookedknife, but there is no authority for connecting the name with anything relating to Col. Crawford. He crossed the stream in Holmes township, near where the Brokensword Stone quarries are now located.

The soil of Tod township is a pale clay loam but exceedingly rich. Well improved farms with substantial and attractive buildings are seen on every hand.

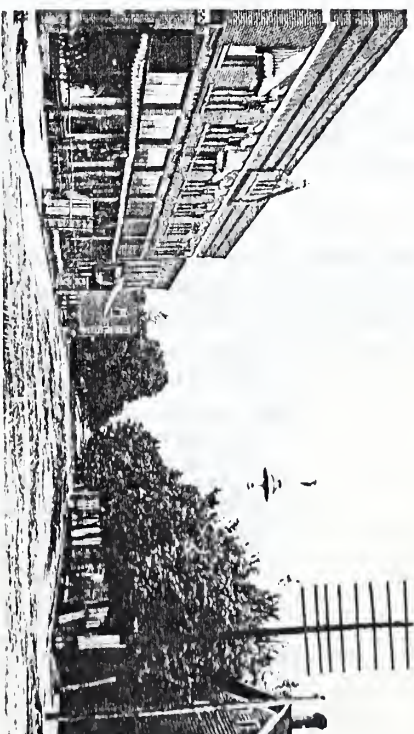
Lumbering and limeburning for many years formed the chief industries, aside from agricultural, but a number of grist-mills also flourished here, at one time four being along

the banks of the Brokensword. In early years when there was much waste timber, potash and blacksals were manufactured, and in more recent years a considerable amount of quarrying of stone has been done. The timber of this section was largely black walnut, oak, beech, maple, sycamore, butternut and poplar.

After the Wyandots had relinquished their claim to this territory in the spring of 1837, the United States held a sale at Marion, Ohio, selling off this land to private ownership. Neighboring landowners, capitalists from the East and from Bucyrus and Marion, both in the form of organized companies and as individuals, vied with each other in acquiring this land. A Mr. Howland of Cayuga, New York, purchased fourteen hundred acres, partly lying within Tod township. Zalmon Rowse, General Samuel Myers, Abram Holm of Bucyrus, with Messrs. Cox and Young of Marion county, formed a syndicate known as the Oceola Company and purchased the choice or central part of the township, with an expressed view of bringing the county seat to the town which they would there establish. That their plan miscarried was probably no disappointment to the promoters, who disposed of their land to good advantage before the death blow to the hopes of the little village of Oceola fell by the erection of Wyandot county by the Legislature. Of the private buyers, Judge G. W. Leith, James Winstead, Daniel Tuttle and Jacob Shaffer were first. It has been a debatable question as to whether Leith or Winstead made actual settlement first, for with that distinction goes the honor of being the first settler of Tod township. Regardless of the question, there is a full measure of honor and credit accorded the name of each, for both were men of bright minds and active, and with Daniel Tuttle did more than any others in directing the earliest affairs of the township. Besides Leith, Winstead and Tuttle, other settlers in 1837 were Adam Bair, John Foster, James B. Horick, William Hartman, Edward Kellogg, David Kisor, Lucius P. Lea, Mordecai McCauley, Isaac Miller, John Turner, and Jacob Yost. Other early settlers were John Cronebaugh, Lewis Longwell, James McCain, James B. Robinson, Jacob Snavelly, and Stephen White in 1838; Lyman King in 1839; William Brown, William Gordon, Michael Houghli, Jesse Ja-



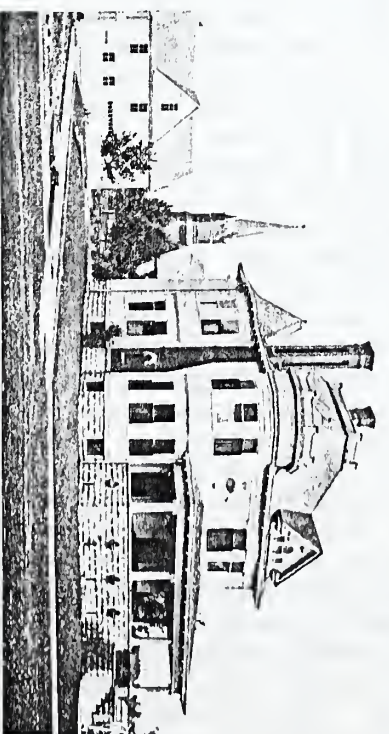
MANSFIELD STREET, NEW WASHINGTON, O.



KIBLER STREET, NEW WASHINGTON, O.



ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL, NEW WASHINGTON, O.



RESIDENCE OF S. J. KIBLER, NEW WASHINGTON, O.

queth, and John Webb in 1840; William Andrews, Frederick G. Hesche, and Samuel Swineford in 1841; Elijah Jaqueth in 1843, Jonathan Outhwaite and Amos Souders in 1845.

Adam Bair had been a carpenter in Bucyrus, and so had John Cronebaugh, the latter assisting in building the first court house; F. G. Hesche, had also come there from Bucyrus to run a saw mill, and later returned, built the Hesche corner, and was in business at Bucyrus until his death.

James Winstead lived to a remarkable old age, honored and respected by all. He was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1801, and was fifteen years old when he moved to Ohio, locating in Fairfield county. In 1826, he moved to Bowsherville, Wyandot county, then Crawford county, where he built a cabin on the edge of the Indian reservation and followed his trade as a coppersmith. It would seem there could not be much business done at that trade in those days, and in fact his greatest patronage was not from the settlers but from the Indians. The latter had in their possession ore obtained from Michigan mines and for converting this into rings, bracelets and anklets they would pay most liberally. So strongly did he become entrenched in the good graces of the redmen, he was in 1829 persuaded by them to move upon their reservation. He was given the use of a double log cabin east of Upper Sandusky, an orchard, all the cleared land he wished to cultivate, was furnished with meats, and was given a liberal patronage. He lived almost as one of them, taking a seat at their camp-fires and joined them on hunting excursions. Probably no white man had a more intimate knowledge of this tribe, their habits, beliefs and mode of life, than did he. He remained with them until after the sale and then moved to section 11 of Tod township, where in the spring of 1837 he erected a rough log cabin, with puncheon floor, but also equipped with glass windows. There was no semblance to a road leading to the tract he located, necessitating the cutting away of timber and brush to permit the passage of his oxen and wagon. The road he made became known as the Perrysburg road, and enabled him to strike the Upper Sandusky road. As illustrative of the customs of the times and neigh-

borly help settlers were glad to give, it may be mentioned that Winstead gave a wood chopping bee with a view to having a better road between his farm and Oceola. Neighbors joined in with a will, and the cost to him was two gallons of whiskey and the expectation that he would be called upon to return the favor upon occasion and for the same remuneration. Mr. Winstead was one of the three first trustees of the township and one of the most active men of the times.

Upon the organization of the township as Leith, James Winstead, Z. P. Lea and Jacob Yost were installed as trustees, and G. W. Leith and William Brown as justices of the peace. Stephen White was first clerk, but resigned the same day and was succeeded by Ozro N. Kellogg. Abram Shaffer was constable; Mordecai McCauley and Z. P. Lea, supervisors; Adam Bair, G. W. Leith and Lewis Longwell, fence viewers, and David Kisor was treasurer. G. W. Leith and David Kisor also were overseers of the poor. The first election was held at the home of Mordecai McCauley, and James Winstead, John Cronebaugh and John Horrick were elected trustees; David Kisor, treasurer, and James B. Robinson, clerk. The first officers after the name was changed to Tod township were: James Winstead, Isaac Miller and Daniel Tuttle, trustees; John Forster, clerk; Isaac Miller, treasurer; F. G. Hesche, assessor; Frank Rapenow, constable; and William Andrews, judge of election.

When the name of the township was changed from Leith to Centre George W. Leith immediately tendered his resignation as justice, and his friend George Garrett also resigned.

The various justices of the peace of Tod township are as follows:

Charles B. Garrett—1836.
George W. Leith—1839.
William Brown—1839.
Daniel Tuttle—1842-45.
Thomas L. Lea—1844.
Robert Andrews—1846.
Cyrus F. Jaqueth—1847.
John Gordon—1849.
Jacob Steiner—1850.
Horace Martin—1851-57.
James Clegard—1852.
Samuel Swisher—1852-55.
O. W. Johnson—1854.
Frederick Wise—1857-60.
G. W. J. Willoughby—1860-63.
David Neeley—1862-65-68.

Frank P. Davis—1866-69.
 G. P. Lea—1870.
 Caleb B. Foster—1871-74-77-80.
 Rufus Aurend—1873-76.
 David Hosterman—1877-80.
 Gust Leonhart—1882-86.
 J. F. Coder—1884-88-91-97-1900-03-07-10.
 Deloss Jump—1887-90-93-96.
 S. M. Wilson—1894.
 W. E. Coonrod—1899-02-05-07-11.

The first recorded marriages in the township were those of Isaac Miller and Jane Lea and also Stephen White and Mary Lea, in 1838, Zalmon Rowse going out from Bucyrus to perform the ceremony. A trip from Bucyrus to Oceola was no easy matter in those days. James C. Steen was an early Bucyrus justice, and he was sent for to perform the marriage ceremony of William W. Norton, his bride being Mary Brown of Oceola. Mr. Steen in his recollections gives the following account of his trip, the marriage occurring on the evening of Jan. 8, 1841: "I was called upon to perform this ceremony at a time of year when the most miserable of all roads were at their worst. There was sufficient frost to make the walking uncertain and the ice on the streams untransportable. It was impossible to drive from Bucyrus to Oceola in a buggy, could one have been procured. Allowing myself plenty of time, I concluded to make the trip on foot. After a circuitous meandering through the woods, over logs, and through mudholes, I arrived at Grass Run, which was quite swollen and bridgeless. The lateness of the hour forced me to a hasty decision, which was to attempt to cross on rather an insecure limb; but like a friend in need, it failed to furnish its support at the most critical moment, giving me an opportunity to rehearse the oath before the evening ceremony, in water up to my neck, at freezing point. I arrived a little late at the village, and coolly walked to a friend's to brush up a little for the festive occasion. The ceremony was performed without referring to the incident!" The first known birth in the township was a son of William Hartman, born in 1838.

Oceola was laid out in May, 1837, by a land company, composed of Bucyrus, Columbus and Marion capitalists, and named Osceola, after the most noted Indian chief of the Seminoles. With the passing of time, probably through carelessness, the letter "s" has been dropped and the name has long since been misspelled

Oceola. The land where Oceola was situated had just been purchased from the Indians, and the town was laid out on the north and west banks of the Broken sword, on a site which was almost the exact center of the county, and the idea prevailed that if a thriving village could be built up there, the time would arrive when it would become the county seat. The new town was laid out accordingly on a rather large scale. In the center was a public square. Main street which was the road from Bucyrus to Upper Sandusky was ninety feet wide. South of it was Water street and north of it High street, each seventy feet wide. Commencing on the west the streets were named First, Second, and Third, then came Broken sword avenue, which crossed the public square, then came Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets, and the river was reached on the road to Bucyrus. All these streets were 70 feet wide. In all there were 164 lots, and the village progressed from the start, but before it attained sufficient headway to take definite measures to secure the county seat, the legislature erected the new county of Wyandot, and Oceola just succeeded in being in Crawford county, and as it was now on the extreme western border, all hopes of county seat honors were a thing of the past.

There was a large crowd present at the lot sale, and the lots brought good prices, and many were sold; prices ranged from \$25 up, some of the corner lots bringing \$100, the projectors of the town had so impressed the people that it would eventually be a county seat that the speculation was rife. One man had some swamp land in Illinois along the lake; this he traded for Oceola property. The Illinois land is now a part of Chicago, worth far more today than the valuation real and personal of the entire village of Oceola.

The first cabins were erected in the town site in 1838. Daniel Tuttle, familiarly known as "Bishop" Tuttle, moved to Oceola in 1840 and became the first merchant and manufacturer of the place. He had prior to that time for some 13 years been a traveling representative of a clock manufacturer, his territory extending from Maine to Louisiana, and was a man of wide experience and observation. While at Bucyrus his attention was attracted to the proposed county seat of Oceola and he located there. He thought great possibilities

lay in the manufacture of lime, as Bucyrus was at the time hauling in the commodity from a distance of forty miles at an excessive cost. He started a rude kiln in 1841, employing Lyman King to do the burning. He had in 1840 built a water mill, which was run steadily for a few years when power was available. As travel over the Perrysburg Road from Bucyrus to the northwest became more general it became apparent a tavern was needed at Oceola, and Mr. Tuttle soon supplied the need. He built an addition to his house, and as his business justified, later converted it into a two-story tavern. In 1842 he embarked in the fur trade and otherwise dealt with the Indians. He was the first postmaster of Oceola, serving from 1840 to 1845. In fact he was the moving spirit of the village. John Turner conducted a store here until the Mexican War broke out, then enlisted in the army. Jacob Yost, who built the first frame house in the village, continued trading with the Indians for many years. G. Leonard conducted a hat store; in 1850, he was advertising to manufacture corn brooms on shares and also to thresh corn with a machine. In 1851 R. G. Perry & Co. conducted a store and in 1858 he started the manufacture of carbonated pearl ash. In 1854 a water-power grist-mill was built by David Neeley, but the dam was destroyed in 1860. He sold out in 1862 to A. N. Stonebreaker, and later the property passed into the hands of Judd and Deck, by whom it was sold to Garret Ziegler in 1867. It was on an island near the west bank of the Brokensword just below the bridge. While originally it was run by water power, later steam was introduced, and it was known as the Limestone Island Mills. It finally came into the possession of A. N. Phillips about 1873, a large three-story frame building. After Lemert secured a railroad this large structure was placed on rollers, and moved to its present site at Lemert a distance of over three miles, the trip taking weeks. The lime industry was probably the most prosperous business in the village. Originally started by Daniel Tuttle, others who went into the business were William Miller, and David, Joseph and Moses Snively, and more than half a century ago there were about 200 kilns in operation, but the lack of transportation facilities, gradually made the lime industry less and

less profitable, and by degrees it was abandoned.

Samuel Swineford started a chair manufactory in 1841, which he conducted for about three years. G. W. J. Willoughby established a factory for the manufacture of wooden bowls, and built up an extensive business. In 1847 Amos Souders started a tannery, and continued the business for a dozen years when it was discontinued. William Sigler commenced the manufacture of potash in 1841, continuing in the business ten or twelve years. He also bought the Tuttle mill, and put in steam power. He had a saw-mill in connection, and manufactured shoe lasts, butter bowls and other wooden articles, including tables and chairs. He also put in a carding machine, but this branch was soon discontinued.

Dr. J. N. Richie settled in the village as a physician in 1847; he took an active hand in township affairs, and became one of the best known physicians in the county, and after following his profession in Oceola for nearly half a century, he died on Dec. 17, 1895.

Later day business men of the village were Rodney Poole, J. Grubb, Richard T. Garrigues, Samuel Teetrich, and William T. Kelly, who established the first drug store and also carried a line of groceries. In 1861, Oceola erected a town hall, the dimensions being 30 by 40 feet.

The citizens of Oceola met November 25, 1850, to take action toward inducing the projected Ohio & Indiana Railroad to pass through the village. G. W. J. Willoughby was chairman of the meeting and J. M. Rickey, secretary. Mr. Willoughby, James Clingan and J. C. Steen were appointed a committee to wait upon the directors of the road. Their efforts availed them nothing however, and the little village was doomed to its second great disappointment in a matter of vital importance to its welfare.

Losing the railroad, the citizens took an active hand in securing a plank road from Oceola to Bucyrus. The road was built, and proved a great convenience to the people and the business of the village, but a constant loss to the stockholders, and it was finally abandoned. It had two toll gates, one at the outskirts of Oceola, and the other just west of Bucyrus. It was the only plank road ever built in the county.

A post office was established at Oceola April 1, 1840, with Daniel Tuttle as postmaster. He continued until he left the village and it was discontinued July 8, 1845, but just a year later it was re-established on July 8, 1846, with William H. Sigler as postmaster. He was followed by James C. Steen March 7, 1848; Josiah Morrison, May 18, 1850; Samuel Pike, July 29, 1853; John N. Richey, Oct. 16, 1854; Joseph Hildreth, Dec. 13, 1860; D. D. Martin, Feb. 14, 1861; R. T. Garrigues, April 12, 1866; Alfred Owen, Aug. 6, 1885; S. M. Wilson, June 19, 1889; W. B. Forrest, June 30, 1893; J. C. Frost, Sept. 18, 1897; P. H. Heater, March 12, 1902. Although Oceola is not on a railroad, the importance of the village is such that a post office is still continued at that place.

When the Toledo and Ohio Central Road was built a station was established in the northern part of the township, and a town was laid out called Lemert, after Col. W. C. Lemert one of the men active in securing the road. The Limestone Mills were removed overland from Oceola to a new site along the track of the road. Two stores were started in the village, and one or two small shops. A post office was established there on Feb. 8, 1881, with Gust Leonhart as postmaster; he was succeeded by F. T. Smith, Sept. 13, 1882; William Evans, Nov. 23, 1897; E. L. Mansfield, April 25, 1905.

All over the county, in the larger cemeteries and in the little country graveyards are hundreds of monuments that mark the last resting place of those who fought in the War of the rebellion. But just north of Oceola is a little monument that marks the spot where is buried one of the dumb heroes a horse who carried his soldier rider over several of the southern states. The horse was drawn by Abe Conger of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, at Louisville Ky., and in one of Stoneman's raids the men were 87 days in the saddle, covering seven states and nearly two thousand miles of riding. At the close of the war Conger had become attached to the horse and brought him home; as years passed the horse became a pet; he was taken to reunions where he appeared to recognize the flag and pricked up his ears at the martial music. Finally on Sept. 4, 1886, the old war horse, Frank, died, being then about 26 years of age. The veterans the next day took

him to the woods of Capt. John Harter, just north of Oceola, where he was buried, and a little monument erected to mark the site of the old war horse.

The first schoolhouse was built on the banks of the Brokensword, southwest of the village, in 1839, and the first teacher was Jane Snavelly, who received ten dollars a month, but when winter came her brother taught the school, receiving \$15 per month. When the village of Oceola was started, the arrival of settlers made a schoolhouse necessary, and an old Indian cabin was fitted up as well as possible where the children were taught, but the new village contained a schoolhouse site, and on this the trees were chopped down and a log building erected in 1841; this was replaced in 1845 by a frame building, which did duty for ten years, and in 1855 it was purchased by the Methodists and removed to their lot to be used for church purposes, and a two story frame erected, the growth of the town necessitating more than one room to accommodate the pupils. This frame was later replaced by the present brick structure.

The township has five schoolhouses. District No. 1 is at Lemert. No. 2 is between Lemert and Oceola, on the northwest quarter of section 24, the Mary E. Doty farm. No. 3 is in the village of Oceola, north of the public square. No. 4 is nearly two miles south of Oceola, the northeast quarter of section 2, the farm of Daniel Songer. No. 5 is two miles south of this in the southeast quarter of section 11, the farm of A. M. Kinsey. These buildings are all on the north and south road which runs through the center of the township. And this road can well be called the schoolhouse road of the county. From the Seneca county line to Marion county, a distance of twenty miles, it has twelve schoolhouses, four in Texas township, five in Tod and three in Dallas, and all modern. No other road in the county comes anywhere near this record.

The township of Tod, owing to its smallness and to the manner in which it is scattered out, has been somewhat backward in the matter of building churches. That does not mean the citizens were lax in their religious duties. Far from it, for they held services in their cabins soon after the township was organized. As early as 1838, largely through the efforts of

Z. P. Lea and his family, a Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in the northern part of the township, which subsequently built the first Methodist Episcopal church in Benton. The people were so varied in their faiths and creeds, no single congregation gained strength enough to build a church of its own outside of the village of Oceola. For nearly ten years the Methodists, Campbellites, United Brethren, Presbyterians, Lutherans and Universalists, and sometimes the Quakers, held meetings in the village schoolhouse, and a great part of the time these were union meetings, sometimes two denominations used the building on Sunday, the one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. It was also used of evenings, by some denomination, and there was scarcely a day or a night when the building was not in use. The first outside assistance in religious devotion came from Rev. George Reid and J. B. Robinson, of Bucyrus, who established a Bible society in 1840. Rev. William Matthews the Presbyterian minister at Bucyrus was the first to receive a salary, he holding services Sunday afternoons in 1845 and 1846. The Methodist Episcopal denomination became organized as a distinct body about the same time, with Rev. B. F. Royce as pastor, it coming within the Melmore Circuit, North Ohio Conference. The United Brethren congregation soon followed in its organization. The Campbellites, who were numerically strong prior to the Civil War, lost so many in that struggle they did not reorganize after the war. Under the leadership of Capt.

John Wert, a Union Sunday School was started in 1846 and conducted in the schoolhouse until 1854, then in the United Brethren church, all denominations uniting and making it a union Sunday school. As churches became stronger they organized Sunday Schools of their own, the Methodists being first.

In the graveyard south of the village is buried Benjamin Maskey, who was in the War of 1812, enlisting in the Pennsylvania Militia; he was born Nov. 2, 1789, and died Jan. 21, 1867. Here also is buried James C. Steen, who was first lieutenant in Capt. Caldwell's independent company in the Mexican War, and died June 20, 1885; also Cyrus Peck, of the same company, who died June 18, 1870. The oldest stone in this yard is that of Samuel Staley, who died Jan. 15, 1848, but there were burials here prior to this. In the Oceola graveyard is buried James Forrest, born May 17, 1799, and died May 10, 1880. He was with Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. When the war broke out he was living in Huntingdon county, Pa., and his uncle was drafted, but having a large family it was difficult for him to go, so his nephew, James, volunteered to go in his place. He was but 13 years of age, but so large that he was easily accepted. In 1854 he came to Crawford county where he had a farm north of Oceola on which he lived until his death. The oldest stone here is a child of John W. Bates, who died April 12, 1846, but there were a number of burials prior to this.

CHAPTER XXII

VERNON TOWNSHIP

The Township Created—At First a Wilderness—Its Swampy Character in Early Days—Wild Game—Boundaries—Geologic Formation—Drainage—Indian Occupation—First Settlers—First Deaths—Early Mills—West Liberty—A Temperance Crusade in 1838—Postmasters—DeKalb—The DeKalb Seminary—A Row Over Postmaster—Decline of DeKalb—The Underground Railroad—Oil Speculation—Schools and Churches—Justices of the Peace.

And the heavy wains creak to the barns large and gray,
Where the treasure securely we hold,
Housed safe from the tempest, dry-sheltered away,
Our blessing more precious than gold!
And long for this manna that springs from the sod
Shall we gratefully give him the praise,
The source of all bounty, our Father and God,
Who sent us from heaven the maize.

—WILLIAM W. FOSDICK.

Vernon township was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807, and when the county of Richland was erected by the Legislature it was a part of Madison township, Richland county. After Richland county was organized the commissioners of that county in 1816 erected the township of Bloominggrove, from Madison, and in 1818 divided this township creating the township of Sandusky, six miles wide and twelve deep, and finally in 1825, created the township of Vernon from the northern half of Sandusky township. In 1845 it became a part of Crawford county, and the commissioners carried it under its original name, which had been given it after the home of Washington, Mount Vernon. When it was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807 it was an almost impassable wilderness, the congenial home of nearly every species of wild game common to this part of the world, including such fierce and predatory beasts as the wolf, bear, panther and catamount, and crossed only by a few Indian trails. In the southeastern part extensive swamps afforded an almost secure retreat for the wild animals from the Indian or pioneer hunter, who with difficulty and danger fol-

lowed them into the treacherous bogs and tangled thickets and into an atmosphere impregnated with malarial vapors.

The township is bounded on the north by Auburn, on the east by Richland county and a part of Jackson, on the south by Jefferson and Jackson, and on the west by Sandusky township. Its geologic foundation consists of the Waverly group of rocks, which is overlaid by drift deposits of a depth of from ten to 50 feet. In the northwest corner, in the channel of Bear Marsh, where the drift deposits have been washed away, a slate or shale is exposed, which apparently forms a part of the Huron shale. West of De Kalb and in a few other places, the Berea grit outcrops and along the Bear Marsh run quarrying was done on the farms now owned by Ira O. Hilborn and J. B. Carrothers just west of De Kalb. The south and east portions of the township are flat, and the southern part was very wet and marshy in the early days, but modern drainage and the clearing away of the forests have brought the land into a condition to richly repay the labor of cultivation. In the southern part the soil is deep, rich and black, while in the northern and western parts it consists of a light sandy loam, mixed with clay.

Lying on the northern slope of the Ohio watershed, the township is drained by streams which flow into Lake Erie. The principal one of these is known as Loss Creek, the name being a corruption of Lost Creek, it being thus denominated because of the difficulty in dis-

covering its source among the many marshes. It originates, however, in the extensive flat lands in the southern part of the township, and after winding first in a northwesterly direction till it reaches the center of the township, it then turns toward the southwest and joins the Sandusky river. The northwestern corner is drained by Brokensword creek, while Honey Creek, a branch of the Huron river, drains the northeastern part.

An Indian trail passed through the township from the northeast to Wingenund's village on the Sandusky river, near Leesville. There was an Indian camp southwest the present site of Vernon Junction for many years after the War of 1812. It is stated that about a dozen Indians, under the lead of Johnnycake, maintained a camp there until 1828. Civilization has blotted out all external evidences of Indian occupation, but here and there Indian relics are often plowed up. Many of these relics may be of a pre-historical instead of an Indian period.

In 1816 Andrew Dickson and David Cummins purchased land in the northern part of Vernon township. Cummins was born in Rockingham county, Va., Feb. 28, 1788, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. When they first came to look over this section they assisted William Green in erecting the first log house ever erected by a pioneer in this county, in the southeast part of what is now Auburn township. William Cummins located on his purchase in 1818, and it is probable his companion, Andrew Dickson, came at the same time. The records show that on April 26, 1822, he bought of James Given a quarter section northwest of what is now West Liberty, and another quarter section near the same day. His nearest neighbor was Charles Morrow, whose heirs probably hold the oldest known deed of a transfer of property in the county. It was given by William Pettijohn, the hunter and trapper who roamed over Auburn and Vernon as early as 1814. The deed bears date of Aug. 25, 1819, and is for the northwest quarter of section 34, township 22, range 20 west; section 34 is the southeast section of Auburn. Another resident of this section was Jedediah Moorehead, a trapper and hunter, who like Pettijohn made his living by securing furs and game.

A settler named George Byers was occupy-

ing a log cabin in section 17, (the section in which West Liberty now is) as early as 1820, and may have come there a year or two previously, as he had already several acres cleared. It is not unlikely, however, that he may have bought the land from some previous settler, as he was a man much fonder of roaming the forest in search of game and adventures than of performing hard manual labor. He was a most skilful hunter and trapper and is said to have caught more than a hundred mink in one winter, together with quite a number of racoon, beaver, otter and other animals. At that time a mink skin was worth \$4, beaver \$5, otter sometimes as high as \$8, while a fox skin sold at from 75 cents to \$3. It can be seen, therefore, that Mr. Byers was able to earn a pretty good income for those days. He resided in the township for many years and finally died and was buried there.

In 1821 James Richards, a blacksmith, came to Vernon, and after erecting his cabin, built a small round-log shop. He was kept employed much of the time in repairing the wagons of the constantly arriving pioneers, which were seldom in good condition after making the long journey to the West. In addition to this he made cow bells, tempered axes, made iron points for the wooden plows and did considerable other work in keeping the settlers' tools in good condition. Two roads, if such they might be called, had already been cut through the township. One, running north and south, was the Columbus and Sandusky, road, known as the Portland road, and at this time was simply a blazed way through the forest, from which the fallen logs and underbrush had been removed. It connected the central part of the State with the cities on Lake Erie, and soon became one of the principal highways in the state. The other was the Bucyrus and De Kalb road, which had been started in 1821. These, as well as most of the other principal roads in the state, were at first only Indian trails through the forest, which had been adopted by the pioneer settlers as the most desirable routes, and afterwards improved until they became passable for the teams, farmers' wagons, and droves of cattle on their way to market, evidences of a rapidly increasing and enterprising population. They are in full use at this day, though the old Con-

estoga wagon of the pioneer settler has been replaced by the swiftly-gliding automobile of the pleasure seeking tourist, and the cattle, instead of being driven lazily to market, are now drawn there over a steel highway at a rate of 20 to 30 miles an hour, behind a puffing locomotive—to witness which things would considerably surprise the pioneer settler, could he come back to earth and visit the wilderness where he first settled.

In 1822 George Dickson, a young unmarried man, arrived in the township and entered land. After clearing a few acres, he went back to Pennsylvania, married, and then brought his wife to their new home in the wilderness. He became one of Vernon's most prominent citizens and resided here many years, and died Aug. 23, 1880, and was buried in the graveyard at De Kalb. Conrad Walters, a cooper, came in 1824 and began work at his trade. He was an intelligent and well educated man, and his manners were superior to those of the ordinary pioneer. He was moreover of a manly and courageous disposition and became a skillful hunter and trapper, learning much from his associations with Byers and the Indians. On one occasion while out hunting, he was nearly killed by a wounded buck, which he had shot in a swamp in the southern part of the township. Thinking it dying, he was about to cut its throat, when the animal started up in a desperate struggle for existence. Mr. Walters seized it by the antlers to prevent it from goring him and clung to it until he was almost exhausted. He finally succeeded in forcing its head into the mud and water and held it there until it suffocated. His body was covered with wounds and bruises and his clothing was torn to shreds by the sharp horns and hoofs of the dying animal. He learned from this experience, however, to always avoid a hand-to-hand struggle with a wounded deer.

Besides those mentioned, other early settlers were Jonathan Dickson in 1825; David Holstein and Samuel Tarr in 1828; Levi Arnold, Thomas Gill, James Dickson, and Charles Warner in 1829; David Anderson, Barnett Cole, Samuel Dean, Dennis Orton, Rev. Thompson and William Brown in 1830. These settlers were in the northern part of the township, and through their exertions the forests in this section began to disappear and

give way to farming land. Levi Arnold, was a carpenter, and the first to work at his trade in the township, erecting many of the buildings for the late settlers. The first orchard was planted by James Richards in 1825. Jonathan Dickson had a large family of children, and after they were grown and had homes for themselves, there were thirteen settled around the family homestead, so close that when his dinner bell rang it could be heard by the entire thirteen, but this tradition handed down fails to state whether they responded to this "call for refreshments" at the family home. But on Thanksgiving Days they did repair to the old homestead year after year, until finally, in August, 1881, the children and the grandchildren and the great grandchildren paid their last tribute of respect to their ancestral pioneer, and he was laid to rest in the Hanna graveyard.

The first known birth in the township is disputed. There are two claimants, and it has always been given to Arthur Cleland, a son of William and Rachel Cleland, who was born on Feb. 6, 1826. The other claimant is Andrew Dickson, and his tombstone in the Hanna graveyard shows he was born Feb. 6, 1826, and died Dec. 9, 1893. As both birth-dates are the same there is abundant reason for the double claim.

After 1830, among the settlers arriving were George Amspaugh, Jacob Klahn, and Andrew Dickson, Sr., in 1831; Henry Bilsing, Richard Cahill, Dr. Peter Carlton, Conrad Ebner, Jacob Kemp and George Tempy in 1832; Philip Ackerman, John Baumgartner, J. J. Bauer, Leanderline Gosser, John Heimgartner, Samuel Hagarman, Christian Makerley, Andrew Miller, John J. Rubly, Jacob Reichlin, John B. Yetzer, Jacob Scheibly, Gottlieb Schneider and John Weaver in 1833; Adam Bach, Adam Feik and ——— Reiter in 1834; John Fulton, John Farrell, Thomas Mahan, Samuel Reed and Jefferson Walters in 1835; Dr. A. N. Bee, Charles Gowan and Samuel Wiggins in 1836.

A few of the above settled in the northern part of the township, but most of them were Germans who came with their families and erected cabins among the swamps and marshes in the southern part of the township. A worse place for settlement could hardly be imagined,

as the marshes were filled with venomous snakes and other reptiles, some of large size, the rattlesnakes being especially numerous and deadly, while the atmosphere was thickly charged with the germs of fever and ague. The Germans had selected this land, or rather had been obliged to take it, because of its cheapness, as their finances had been nearly exhausted by the long journey from their native land. They wasted no time in regrets, but set to work with courage and energy to improve the surrounding conditions. They drained the marshes, made clearings and erected cabins, and as the land became drier the air became better and the neighborhood more healthy. They also killed off the snakes and other noxious animals, so that in the course of a few years a great improvement was visible in the locality and the land became more valuable. The soil was naturally rich and when the water was drained off, yielded bountiful crops. The first of these settlers to arrive was Mr. Tempy, who came in 1831. Leanderline Gosser was a shoemaker and cobbler and had a small shop in one end of his cabin, and he also tanned the leather he needed for his work. In 1832 he planted the first apple trees in the German settlement. Yetzer also planted a small orchard two years later. The latter was a man of excellent education and soon became a leader among the Germans, being active in all public enterprises and especially in promoting the cause of education. Beach was a carpenter and erected the first frame houses in the southern part of the township, beginning in 1835. Bauer worked at cabinet-making, and although he had never learned the trade, he contrived to manufacture rough articles of furniture, such as stands, chairs, tables, and also made coffins for the settlers. As these Germans could not speak English, they had for some time but little communication with the English-speaking settlements, and were thus an almost independent colony. Most of the settlers obtained their supplies of flour, powder and shot, and other necessary articles at Mansfield, whisky being usually procured at Monroeville, where there were some extensive distilleries. This latter article was an absolute necessity in southern Vernon, as it was the only medicinal remedy for the poison of the rattlesnakes, and also a safe-

guard from the chills and ague which infected this miasmatic region. No record has been handed down of any deaths from the venomous rattlesnakes, and it is probable that none occurred. Neither is there any record handed down of the deaths of the little children, brought to this malarious region, with its impure water, and swampy marshy ground, where only the strongest constitutions could survive the unhealthy surroundings, yet these deaths of the little ones did occur, and it is probable that in southern Vernon, the same as in the southern part of Bucyrus township, there are very few square miles where there are not one or more unknown graves, where the sorrowing parents laid to rest the little one whose death was due solely to a want of pure air and water. It is also safe to say that in the pioneer days these early graves were marked by some rudely carved stone, or wooden slab, but as time passed and the farms passed to other hands these markings decayed, and today no trace remains. Of fifty early graveyards in this county that are still cared for and every one established prior to 1850, the records of the ancient stones that are yet legible show that the first burial in twenty of them was a child, in twelve a woman, and in eighteen a man, showing again the survival of the strongest.

Charles and Catherine Warner came to Vernon township in 1829, settling near West Liberty. His son John helped his father to clear the land and later learned the carpenter's trade, and went into business for himself. He built a little shop, but soon after it was completed it took fire and was totally destroyed. He immediately rebuilt and was in the business a number of years.

David Anderson came to Vernon about 1830 and followed farming for awhile. He then became a merchant at DeKalb and was thus occupied for about fifteen years. Later he went to Mansfield and became a prominent banker. Henry and Christina Bilsing, with their son Adam, came to the township in 1832. He built the first house in that vicinity—the old Bilsing home, in the southern part of the township.

J. G. Stough came to Crawford county in November, 1826, settling in Liberty township, where his father joined him in 1829. The

latter was a Lutheran minister, who, entering the ministry in 1793, preached for 56 years. J. G. Stough's maternal grandfather, Trautman, was born in Maryland and while very young, Indians killed his father and carried his three sisters into captivity. When Mr. Trautman grew older he came to Ohio and finding his sisters in an Indian camp on the Kilbuck, near the present city of Wooster, he rescued them and took them home. Mr. Stough after farming in Liberty for forty years, moved to northeastern Vernon.

Peter Linker came to Ohio in 1832. He settled on a farm in Vernon township and resided there until his death on Oct. 4, 1870. In the spring of 1827, George M. Keitch came to Crawford county, and built a cabin on land now owned by William and Albert Bilsing in Vernon. He died Dec. 21, 1827, one of the earliest deaths in the southern part of the township, and was the first known burial in the Biddle graveyard, a mile east of his home.

The first known death in northern Vernon was that of David Holstein, which occurred in 1833. Mrs. Akerman died in the southern part of the township in the same year.

Like all the early settlers, at the start, the pioneers were compelled to go long distances to have their grain ground or do the work by hand. In 1833 Conrad Walters erected a frame grist-mill near West Liberty, and did a good business, but later in 1836 Samuel Reed built a better mill two miles east, and in this placed two sets of stones, one of roughly cut "nigger heads" for the corn, the other a pair of first-class French buhrs for grinding the wheat. After this mill started the Walters mill was discontinued. The Reed mill continued for about ten years and was then discontinued, for lack of custom. These were the only two grist-mills ever in the township. Samuel Reed also ran a small saw-mill in connection with his grist-mill. In 1837 Isaac Vanhorn had a large saw-mill on the bank of the Loss Creek, located at a very favorable point, for he had water sufficient to run it for nine months in the year. The mill later was run by a Mr. Kilgore who in turn sold it to Conrad Walters, and then it passed into the possession of Charles Warner, and was abandoned. In 1862 Nicholas Fetter built a steam saw-mill in the eastern part of

the township. As early as 1834 Conrad Walters started an ashery, which he continued for several years, and in 1844 Dimmick & Gibbs began the manufacture of potash on a more extensive scale, reaching an output of seven to eight tons per annum. Jacob Kemp started a brick yard in 1838, and a few brick buildings were erected instead of frame.

In 1825 Levi Arnold entered 80 acres of government land in section No. 17 of what is now Vernon township. He was a carpenter and house-builder and erected his shop near his cabin in the woods on the site of where is now the village of West Liberty. Just south of him lived Conrad Walters, who had moved there two years previously, and opened a cooper shop following that occupation in connection with his farming and also started a tavern. Charles Warner, a cabinet-maker, located north of Arnold in 1829, and he also did business at his trade as well as farming.

By 1831 the section had become so thickly settled that a schoolhouse was erected near Conrad Walter's tavern, and in 1833 a log church was erected one half mile south of Arnold. That same year Walters started a grist-mill, run by horse power, and in 1834 an ashery. About that time Thomas Dean bought Arnold's farm, and he saw that without doubt there was an opening for a town on his land. It was at the crossing of the Portland road and the road between Bucyrus and Shelby. The nearest town to the south was Galion, about nine miles away, and to the northeast was Shelby, nearly the same distance. His scheme was to have all the different industries centralized at the one point, and it would form the nucleus of a town and be more convenient for the settlers and better for the mechanics themselves. So early in the spring of 1835 he had John Stewart, the county surveyor of Richland county, lay out a town on the site where the two roads crossed. The plat was filed in the office of the county recorder in Richland county on May 28, 1835, and gave the location as on "the north central part of the south half of section No. 17, Vernon township, Richland county." There were only two streets on the plat, the Portland road was named Columbus street, and the other road was called Bucyrus street. After the settlement of West Liberty, the road

from Bucyrus to Shelby became generally known as the Bucyrus and West Liberty road.

There were 28 lots in the plat of which 20 were on Columbus street, ten on each side, and eight on Bucyrus street. Some of the lots in the new town sold as high as \$25. There were several buildings in the town, as early as 1830, Levi Arnold having erected a double log-cabin for James Gillespie. Jacob Kemp and Andrew Miller both built log cabins, but they were very small, as they had but one window each. After the town was laid out, Kemp built a larger building and ran a hotel; this was a two-story affair and was a frame structure, the first frame in the village. Charles Warner had started his little cabinet maker's shop in 1830, and continued in the business for 18 years when he sold out to Henry Balsor. Thomas Gill had a cooper shop, Jefferson Wallace a blacksmith shop, John Kaler a shoe shop and Hiram D. Cross a tailor shop.

In 1838, the town boasted of a few little shops, five or six houses, but it had no store. And the first store started at West Liberty was the first introduction into the county of the shrewd business man "gold bricking" the unsophisticated citizen. A young peddler who drove through the country with a horse and wagon, furnishing dry goods and other necessities to the farmers in the small villages, happened to drop into Kemp's tavern. He spoke in glowing terms of the thrift and enterprise of the place, expanded the possibilities of the dinky little cooper shop, carpenter shop and shoe shop, and let his brilliant and vivid imagination wander into the future of what the town would be, situated as it was at the junction of the two most important roads in the state; regretted business would not allow him to remain or he would certainly start a store in the little village. All it needed was a store, and the man who started one was bound to make a fortune, and he wiped the tears from his eyes when he described the opportunity of which he was unable to take advantage. He only expected to unload his stock, about \$600 worth, on one man, but he had three offers. It never phased the smooth young man. He dealt with the entire three in secret, and unloaded a third of his goods on each, and with his empty wagon quietly

left the town, and Jacob Kemp, Andrew Miller and Samuel Dean learned with astonishment that each one of the three had purchased goods and intended to make a fortune in the dry goods business. Neither one would give way, so three stores were started, and to crowd out the others, each sent to Pittsburg and added largely to the stock. There was not sufficient business for one store, and all three discontinued, and just about that time young Bailey got in his "double cross" by returning to the village, buying all three stores at his own price, and he left the town a second time but this time with a loaded wagon instead of an empty one. The transaction broke up Samuel Dean,

The storekeepers were only a few years ahead of their time. In 1845 I. N. Frye and John Kaler started a store with \$5,000 worth of goods, but the town had grown; it was now the centre of a well settled region, and was the second most important business centre of the county, doing then more business than Galion. In 1850 the goods of Frye & Kaler invoiced \$8,000, but then as now the invoice was not a perfect criterion, as later, Frye sold to C. G. Malic; and the business of Kaler & Malic demanded all the time of the proprietors and Dr. George Keller was employed to keep the books of the firm, and he stated their business reached, one year at least, \$100,000. Besides a general store, they dealt in grain and stock. John Kaler came to Bucyrus as county treasurer, and C. G. Malic ran the business alone; after a few years he sold out to Brown & Guiss and came to Bucyrus, and went into the dry goods business with his old partner under the old name of Kaler & Malic. Their bookkeeper also came, but no longer to keep books, as his practice as a physician in Bucyrus required all his time. Guiss sold to James Gloyd, and they were compelled to make an assignment, J. J. Bauer securing the stock. William Brown went to Tiro and became one of the prominent men of that rising young town. The advent of railroads had made it impossible to pay the high charges for the handling of freight, and the interior towns could not compete with those more favorably located. Galion in 1850, which was of less importance than West Liberty as a commercial centre, from the time of its rail-

road had expanded by leaps and bounds until it became the largest place in the county; Crestline in 1850 was a wilderness, and in 1860 an important town, and from the time of railroads West Liberty was on the downward grade, its industries quit business and finally in 1902 its post office was discontinued and with it the little notion store gave up the ghost, while the last saloon made a feeble struggle to survive, gave up the hopeless fight and finally closed for lack of patronage, and what was once the most thriving village of Northeastern Crawford is today a short street with a few old frame houses fast crumbling to decay.

In its palmiest days several physicians located in the village, the first was Dr. J. C. Wood in 1842, but he died in 1847. Later Drs. H. B. Hutchinson, James Aikens, and George Keller and Joseph Bevier located there. At one time it also boasted of a distillery, Gibbs & Main starting a small one in 1844, with a capacity of about fifteen gallons a day. This output was consumed by the local trade in that section, but notwithstanding this the firm only continued in business about a year. About 1838 a temperance crusade was started in the northern part of the township and a Mr. Kile tried the experiment of having a barn raising without the necessary lubricant for the men, but the affair was a failure as there were not enough men present to do the work. The temperance movement was an equal failure, the time was not yet ripe to change the habits of the early pioneers.

The mail is now supplied by rural route. Commencing March 24, 1868, for over thirty years Peter Weller was the postmaster, and he lived in Bucyrus all that time his father running the office as deputy, with the last little store in the village. The postmasters of the village were as follows

David Anderson, Aug. 12, 1841; Isaac N. Frye, Dec. 30, 1845; A. N. Miller, May 23, 1850; Thomas C. Eakin, July 15, 1851; Samuel Gloyd, Jan. 26, 1852; George Parsons, May 26, 1852; George C. Brown, March 3, 1865; Peter Weller, March 24, 1868; Isaiah Mowen, June 13, 1900. The office was discontinued May 31, 1902, and is now supplied by rural route.

In 1827 John Nimmon came to Bucyrus;

he was accompanied by his nephew, Richard W. Cahill, a young man 24 years of age. Mr. Nimmon started a store and his nephew was his assistant. One might think that in a little country store in those early days the principal job would be to "kill time." But in those days nearly all business was on credit, little cash passed, and what the farmer bought he paid for in the products he raised. Extensive credit was given. And one of the duties of Mr. Cahill was the collecting. Starting on his rounds he made his trip through the surrounding country, being gone for days, and returning with very little cash, but with whatever farm products he could collect, driving in the hogs and even cattle. This stock was assembled at Bucyrus, and when a drove had been secured Cahill started on his long tramp to Pittsburg, where he sold the cattle and hogs, and in exchange brought back the goods needed in the store, the trip taking over a month. For three years Cahill was clerk, bookkeeper, collector, and driver for the store, and in 1831, his uncle was elected to the Legislature, became the Hon. John Nimmon, and disposed of his store. Young Cahill was tired of the store business so he purchased 160 acres of land in Vernon township, to which he removed. His father was Abram Cahill, who had been an officer in the militia in Westmoreland county, Pa., and at one time had command of all the forces in western Pennsylvania. He came with his family to Wayne county in 1817. Mr. R. W. Cahill after settling in Vernon in 1832, devoted his attention to farming, his land being south of the present village of Tiro. The region was becoming rapidly developed, and Mr. Cahill was easily the most influential man in Vernon township, and was the recognized leader of his party in western Richland county. Through his influence a post office was established in that section, and he was appointed postmaster by Andrew Jackson, the post office being in his house. It was named DeKalb, after Baron DeKalb, a general in the Revolutionary War. He continued to hold this office until the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison, when he forwarded his resignation, but received a letter from the postmaster general suggesting that there would be no change in the postmastership at DeKalb. Cahill was an old school

Democrat; he believed with his patron saint, Andrew Jackson, that "to the victor belongs the spoils," so he wrote a polite letter stating that he was a Democrat, and he declined to hold office under a Whig administration, and the office passed to David Anderson, the leading Whig, and when he left DeKalb it was consolidated with the post office at West Liberty. In the October election of 1841, Mr. Cahill was elected as a member of the Legislature for Richland county, serving two years, and in 1850 he was the member of the Constitutional Convention from Crawford county, which gave the state its present constitution, without the amendments adopted in 1912. He died Oct. 4, 1886, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard.

The immediate neighborhood of the DeKalb post office was thickly settled, and about three quarters of a mile north of the Cahill farm Samuel Hagarman had a blacksmith shop and there was a carpenter and cabinetmaker shop near it. David Anderson, who owned the land adjoining these two shops, concluded that it would be a profitable undertaking to lay out a town, with the two shops and the post office as a good starter. It was near the junction of a north and south road with the road from Bucyrus to Plymouth. He accordingly had Christian Wise, the Richland county surveyor, lay out and plat the town around the two shops. The plat was filed in the recorder's office in Richland county, on Nov. 20, 1835, and the location was given as "the southwest part of the northeast quarter of section No. 5, Vernon township, Richland county." The only street in the town was the old Bucyrus and Plymouth road, and it was given the name of Bucyrus street. There were sixteen lots in the town, eight on each side of the street. The town grew, and on Oct. 15, 1838, Anderson filed a plat for an addition to the original town. The new plat consisted of 12 more lots and two large outlots. This new addition was west of the original town, and brought the village to the road running north from West Liberty into Auburn township, the new street on the west was called Columbus, as just north of West Liberty the north and south road joined the old Portland road running to Columbus.

DeKalb in its palmiest days between 1835

and 1860, attained a high state of commercial and industrial standing and was one of the successful of the many towns projected during the era of town building which had such a rage in the county from 1833 to 1840. During that period there were sixteen towns* laid out and platted and placed on the market in four hundred square miles of what is now the county of Crawford.

Immediately after DeKalb was started Dr. Peter Carlton opened a general store, with a stock of about \$2,000, carrying a line of drugs. In 1840 David Anderson started a store, which he ran for five years and then sold to Gabriel and Cornelius Fox, who disposed of the goods and retired from business. George Cummins started a store in 1840, and in 1842, Elias Cramer started with a supply of groceries. with a bar attached, the only saloon ever in the village. A shoemaker's shop located in the village, and a wagon-maker's shop followed. In 1835 John Felton started a tannery with five vats and Charles Gowan also had a small tannery. In 1837 Thomas Mahan and Samuel Wiggins erected a large two story frame, and here they started a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill, employing several hands, and for several years did a good business, but eventually it was discontinued. The DeKalb Seminary was started, a Presbyterian Institution of which the Rev. Mr. Thompson was president. It was locally known as the "Boys and Girls Seminary," as it was open to both sexes. At its height it reached an enrollment of over sixty pupils, but it gradually declined; in 1858 it had an enrollment of 48 pupils when the September term started. Mr. Thompson was then principal; Miss Emma Irwin, preceptress, and Dr. George Keller, secretary. When the war broke out, the membership was still less, and for lack of patronage it was discontinued.

The importance of Tiro was such that in 1847 the postoffice was re-established there in 1847, with the appointment of Charles Webb as postmaster on Feb. 23, 1847 he was succeeded by George Cummins on Jan. 28, 1848, the postoffice being in his store, and when he

* These sixteen towns were Annapolis, Chatfield, Deckertown, DeKalb, East Liberty, Gallion, Jacksonville, Leesville, Middletown, New Washington, New Winchester, North Liberty, Olentangy, Waynesburg, Winger's Corners and West Liberty.

disposed of his store to the Fox brothers, Cornelius Fox was appointed postmaster July 31, 1849. On Sept. 6, 1854 Thomas A. Mitchell was appointed. During the incumbency of Postmaster Fox, DeKalb had a weekly mail; it started at Mt. Gilead, and went to Iberia, Galion, West Liberty, DeKalb, Tiro and Plymouth.

In 1851, the contract for carrying the mail, from July 1851 to June 30, 1856, contained the following:

"From Shelby, by DeKalb, to Sulphur Springs, to Brokensword, to Bucyrus, 30 miles and back. Leave Shelby every Friday 6 a. m., reach Bucyrus at 6 p. m.; Leave Bucyrus every Saturday at 6 a. m., reach Shelby 6 p. m.

"From Galion, by Leesville Cross Roads and DeKalb to Tyro and back, 16 miles, one time a week. Leave Galion every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive Tyro 12 m. Leave same date at 2 p. m., arrive Galion 7 p. m."

In June, 1858, the Dekalbians learned that H. S. Bevington had been appointed postmaster on June 10, 1858. The people had not asked for any change and wanted Mitchell, and they refused to accept the new postmaster, who was the choice of Congressman Hall. They raised such a protest that Bevington resigned, and the Government, to harmonize the matter, appointed Nancy Hanna. The people accepted this, but the leaders at Bucyrus insisted on Bevington. In those days a Congressman was all powerful, and as the people positively refused to accept Bevington, Congressman Hall had the office discontinued on March 17, 1859, and for two years the entire village was compelled to go nearly three miles to West Liberty for their mail, or five miles to Shelby. In 1861, the administration at Washington changed and post offices passed into the hands of the new party, and on July 3, 1861, George Cummins was appointed, and on Oct. 2, 1865, he was succeeded by Thomas A. Mitchell, the man removed ten years previously. He served this time for seven years, and was succeeded on Nov. 13, 1872, by B. W. McKee, who held the office until the appointment of William Raudabaugh on July 23, 1873. On Dec. 15, 1882, the office was discontinued, being removed to Tiro.

About 1850 the population of DeKalb was

in the neighborhood of 250 people. Somewhat later the business began to leave the place and go to the larger towns of Shelby and Plymouth, which had become better shipping points by reason of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad. After 1860 the town's retrogression was very marked, but it hung on, and finally was reduced to only a few houses with one small store and a blacksmith shop. Then the Mansfield and Coldwater road was built, passing less than a mile north and here the railroad established a depot, and in 1874 the village of Tiro was laid out on the land around the station. Stores and shops were started there; it became a centre for the shipment of grain, a mill was erected, a bank started, and DeKalb with its patriotic name was a town of the past. To-day absolutely nothing remains to indicate that it was once an important business centre.

For thirty years prior to the Civil War, several stations on the Underground Railroad were established in Vernon township, and many runaway slaves were thus assisted on their way to Canada and freedom. David and Samuel Anderson were among those who took part in this work. As the laws of the United States made it a crime to thus assist black fugitives to escape from their masters, the work had to be carried on with great caution. The negroes traveled only at night, and during the daytime were kept closely concealed in the so-called "stations," where they were provided with food and other necessities.

The first speculation in oil was in Vernon township. As early as 1851, James Seanor, living in the northern part of Jefferson township wanted a well, and at a depth of 25 feet struck a stratum of rock; he went through this and found a powerful vein of water which filled the well; a few days later this water was covered with a thick oily substance. A short distance from his house was a spring from which oil flowed in large quantities. No one knew the nature of the oil, or its qualities, but a quack doctor from Sandusky City gathered it for several years and retailed it as a specific for burns, bruises, etc. The oil excitement in Pennsylvania started, and in 1861 the Seanor well was recalled, the land was leased and work commenced and in two days without the aid of machinery about 120

gallons of oil were gathered, but machinery did no more; it was not there in paying quantities. The swampy region of southern Vernon and Northern Jackson all showed symptoms of oil. Just south of the Vernon line on the farm of Hugh Oldfield, Pittsburg parties put in a well 100 feet deep from which they gathered a few buckets of oil a day. They put in pumps, believing the well would yield 15 barrels a day, but the investment was a failure. Other wells were dug but all proved failures. Finally in 1862 J. J. Bauer struck oil on his farm the northwest quarter of section 28, Vernon township, the land being today still in the possession of the Bauers. He had dug a well and discovered a few days later that the surface was covered with oil; as fast as he skimmed off the oil it gathered again, and the supply seemed inexhaustible. The excitement in Pennsylvania was at its height, and the citizens flocked to the farm to see the well, and congratulate the owner. A company was formed with a capital of \$10,000 to develop the well, one enthusiast taking \$500 in stock. Experts were sent for, and \$2,000 of the stock was paid in and also paid out, the highest yield being a barrel and a half a day, and the enterprise was abandoned, but it was the most prolific well ever found in the county, a county too, which in the early days had more surface indications than any other county in the state, indications which later cost the people of this county approximately \$100,000 for experimental wells with absolutely no returns.

The first school building in Vernon township was erected in 1831 about half a mile south of West Liberty, and stood a short distance back from the Columbus and Sandusky road. It was built of round logs, was 16 feet square, and had a large conspicuous stone chimney. The first teacher was Thomas Gill, who was a very efficient instructor, anticipating many of the modern methods of imparting knowledge, and in connection with his teaching ran a cooper shop. Miss Richards, who in 1844, became Mrs. R. W. Cahill, and Mr. Orton, were also early teachers in this schoolhouse. In 1835 a hewed-log schoolhouse was built about a mile north of West Liberty. Maria Swan taught school here for three months during the summer of that year, while

John Farrell taught the following winter. Another cabin was built for educational purposes about a mile and a half east of West Liberty in 1838, and by 1845 there were as many as seven or eight school buildings in the northern part of the township. The schools in the southern part were started later, as that part was settled several years after the northern part, but when established they were well taught and well attended, the German language at first being given preference over the English, owing to the general mass of the settlers being of that nationality. A frame schoolhouse was built in DeKalb in 1841, a Mr. Phillips being the first teacher. This building was afterwards supplanted by a more commodious one.

Vernon township has today six school houses, No. 1 being in the southwest quarter of section 6, on the farm of Mary and G. W. Johnson; No. 2, southwest quarter of section 17, the farm of F. P. Warner, a quarter of a mile south of West Liberty; No. 3 the southeast quarter of section 30, the farm of William G. Fisher; No. 4, the southeast quarter of section 28, the farm of Thomas McMahon; No. 5, the southeast quarter of section 16, the farm of John Richlin; No. 6, the southeast quarter of section 4, the farm of Hollister Doll.

The first religious services among the settlers were held in the cabins by those faithful missionaries of all denominations who wandered through the sparsely settled regions to preach to the people. Even before settlers were here, a young priest, Rev. J. M. Henni, made occasional trips through this region, making converts among the Indians. About 1824 he was in what is now known as the German settlement, in the eastern part of Vernon township. Here at this early date he found a few Roman Catholic families, and he organized them into a parish. He or others visited them occasionally, holding services in the cabins, and in 1836 they built a little log church, which was used until 1852, when it was replaced by a brick building on the same site, 40 by 80 feet in size. The church had secured a 40-acre tract on which to build the church and necessary buildings. This church was just east of the Vernon township line, in Richland county. Later in life the first

priest, Rev. Mr. Henni, rose to high rank in the church and became Archbishop of Milwaukee. In 1890 to 1898 Rev. F. A. Schreiber was the priest in charge and under his administration the present church was built. The corner stone was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Horstman on May 29, 1892, and the building was dedicated by him on Sept. 25, 1895. It is called the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The building is 148 feet in length, with a width of 48 feet, with the handsomest of interior furnishings. It is of Berea cut stone, and of Gothic architecture, and when completed was the largest and handsomest church in the Cleveland diocese. Many in eastern Vernon are members of this church.

The Methodists organized a society in the northern part of the township in 1832, but they were not strong enough to build a church at that time. Meetings were held in the cabins and later in the schoolhouses, most of the early members belonging to the churches in Auburn township.

About 1830 a society of United Presbyterians was organized, with a membership of about 30, and after holding services for a few years in the cabins and schoolhouses, a church was erected near DeKalb. Rev. Mr. Thompson, a very zealous and highly educated man, was the first pastor. He it was who started the DeKalb seminary.

It was in the early thirties that there were a number of Germans settled in the southern part of Vernon, and by 1833 they were strong enough to build a church, the first church built in the township. The Germans were of two denominations, the German Lutherans and the German Reformers. The two congregations united in building a little log structure, a mile south of West Liberty; this was replaced later by a frame building, but for forty years the two sects jointly worshipped in the same building, when both organizations became strong enough to have a church of their own.

The German Lutheran church was built on the east side of the Portland road about two miles south of West Liberty, and the German Reformed is half a mile south of this, a short distance east of the road.

In 1850 Rev. William Adams organized a society called the Church of God in the northeastern part of the township. For ten years the meetings were held in the cabins and the schoolhouses, and then a little church was built at a cost of about \$800. Long before the church was built, a Sunday school was started with Samuel Deam as superintendent.

All the other churches established Sunday schools soon after the churches were organized.

Until Vernon was organized as a township it was under the care of Auburn township, and in 1823, when Adam Aumend of Auburn made the first tax returns, he found but three persons in Vernon township to assess for taxation, and in 1826 there were only ten votes cast in the township. In its earlier years the justices of Auburn had jurisdiction over Vernon, and as in Auburn, Jacob Coykendall was the first justice, commissioned in 1821; Isaac Hitchcock and George Dickson were the first justices in Vernon in 1825; Dennis Orton was elected in 1826, and again in 1828, with James Richards; William Cummins in 1830. Since Vernon has been a part of Crawford county the following men have held the office:

Emanuel Warner—1845.
 George Cummins—1845-48-49-52.
 Mathias Tustison—1848.
 John Kaler—1851-54-57.
 James Dixon—1855.
 James Dixon, Jr.—1858-61.
 George Parsons—1859.
 John Warner—1862-65-68-71-74-77-80-83-86-89.
 Andrew Dickson—1864-68.
 George Koch—1871-74. ~
 Jacob J. Bauer—1875.
 John W. Humphrey—1879-80-83-86-89-92-96-99.
 J. J. Weaver—1892-96-99-02-05.
 Bert Fix—1905.
 A. A. Dapper—1911.
 David Weaver—1911.

CHAPTER XXIII

WHETSTONE TOWNSHIP

Topography—Survey of the Township—Its Erection—First Election—The Soil—Early Prevalence of Malaria—First Settlers—Coming of Zalmon Rowse—Enterprise of James Armstrong—First Mills—Robbery of the Albrights—Crawford's March Through the Township—An Indian Village—The "Green Sea"—Early Roads—A Peculiar Marriage—The First Post Office—Founding of New Winchester, Olentangy and North Robinson—The Underground Railroad—Postmasters—Early Mills—Justices of the Peace—Schools and Churches—Graveyards.

Nor heed the skeptic's puny hands,
While near the church the schoolhouse stands:
Nor fear the stubborn bigot's rule.
While near the church-spire stands the school.
—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

This township is the largest in the county, containing 40 full sections and eight fractional sections, or nearly 44 square miles, and a little east of the centre of the township is where the forest ended and the famous Sandusky Plains began, the latter extending west for nearly 40 miles, with only an occasional clump of trees, called an "island," to break the monotony of the landscape. The clearing away of the forest has long since obliterated all trace of where this line of demarkation between forest and plain once existed. The township was surveyed by Sylvanus Bourne in 1819, it being a part of the land obtained by treaty from the Indians in 1817, and known as the "New Purchase." Originally the township was but six miles deep, but the addition of two miles from Marion county in 1845 gave it its present depth of eight miles. The fractional tier of sections on the east was a part of Whetstone township when it was first erected in 1824; in 1835 the three-mile strip east of it was the southern half of Sandusky township, and this southern half of Sandusky was erected into a new township called Jackson, and the fractional sections were given to Jackson. In 1845 on the re-organization of the townships, and the erection

of the present Crawford, the fractional tier of sections was again given to Whetstone, where they have since remained.

In 1820 all of the present Crawford county was two townships called Sandusky, the eastern four miles being Sandusky township Richland county, and the balance being Sandusky township, Crawford county, and from the western part Bucyrus township was erected in 1822. The second township to be erected in this county was Whetstone, by the following resolution passed by the county commissioners of Delaware county on March 2, 1824:

"On petition of sundry inhabitants of township 3 south, range 17, in the county of Crawford, said township was ordered by the board to be and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a separate township, by the name of Whetstone. Election ordered."

In May, 1824, Crawford county was transferred from the care of Delaware county to that of Marion county, and at the elections that fall Whetstone voted with Bucyrus township. The Marion commissioners at a meeting held on Dec. 7, 1824 authorized the new township to organize. The first election was held in April, 1825, when George Poe and Herman Rowse were elected justices, their commissions bearing date of June 18, 1825. The township was named after the Whetstone creek. This creek and the Mud Run give

ample drainage to the southern part of the township, while the north is drained by several nameless streams which had their rise in the swampy ground and found their way north to the Sandusky river.

The soil mainly is very rich, deep and well adapted for modern diversified farming. The forests in the eastern and northern parts of the township were largely of dark walnut and oak, beech and hickory, and were almost impenetrable at the coming of the early settlers, and the choice of land of the first pioneers was the heavily timbered tracts and not the fertile prairie which was ready for cultivation, but was too wet, swampy and unhealthy. The deciding factor seemed to be the superior supply of spring water obtainable in the woods; the health of the pioneer and his family being a first consideration in that age when medical men were few and far distant, and the roads were merely trails. Fortunate indeed was the family that escaped the malaria and chills that were so prevalent for many years; and few did, notwithstanding the abundant supply of calomel and quinine which was kept on hand at all times and used most extravagantly, together with the universal antidote for every ill—whisky.

In the early days, little was done in the way of raising grain, owing to the absence of a market, just enough for family use. Horses, cattle and sheep were brought in from the East, and their sustenance was obtained from the prairie, where they were pastured and from which they obtained hay for the winter. The meat supply was largely wild, there being an abundance of ducks, prairie chickens, squirrels and deer. Honey was found in plenty. Hogs were brought in and permitted to run at large, and soon they were in a wild state and were a dangerous animal when brought to bay, the males in particular as they developed long tusks. They were long legged and lank and bore little resemblance to the well fed hog of later days. The rapid disappearance of game led to a remarkable change in hog life; from a roaming life in quest of food, they were brought home to receive careful consideration and live in fatted opulence. The stock industry developed into one of great importance, and with it the greater production of grain.

In 1816 Robert Reid came with his family from Ireland to America, and settled near Newburg, N. Y., but soon afterward removed to Washington county, Pa., and was living there when the New Purchase was secured by treaty from the Indians. Fabled reports of the richness of this new land affected him as it did others, and leaving his family at Washington county he started on foot to investigate for himself. He came to Whetstone township and made his selection, before the land was open for settlement. In this trip the most extreme western pioneer was around where Galion now is, and from the last pioneer home he followed the Indian trail across the northern part of the plains and made his choice about two miles southwest of Bucyrus. He returned home, entered the land, and in 1824 came with his family to the site selected. He was not the first settler, but he was probably the first pioneer to enter the new purchase and select a home. This pioneer was born in 1771, and died on the morning of July 4, 1850, and the morning prior to his death, with others, he had assisted in laying out the grounds for a new church near the Stewart schoolhouse on the Mansfield road.

The first settler to locate in the township was probably John Kent in 1819, as he had an acre or more of land cleared in 1820. In 1819 Seth Holmes came with the Nortons and spent the winter in Bucyrus, assisting Norton and Bucklin in the earlier work of making a home; but in 1820, he removed to Whetstone township, where he had a cabin on Kent's place, did a little farming for himself and assisted Kent and others as they arrived in building their cabins and clearing their land, for all the early settlers selected their land in the forest, with the plains in easy reach to the south of them. Holmes sent for his parents, and after their arrival they made their home with him, he being an old bachelor. The faithful son died in 1825, and he was buried in the Cary graveyard just south of the present Catholic cemetery. In 1820 Martin Bacon arrived and entered land in both Liberty and Whetstone townships, but his home was in Liberty. Noble McKinstry, John Willoughby and Joseph Young also settled in Whetstone in 1820, the latter on April 15, 1821, being appointed by the Delaware commissioners as one of the two

justices of Sandusky township, the entire county being then but one township. Coming with Bacon in 1820, was Auer Umberfield, and after assisting Bacon to erect a cabin the next year he entered land for himself in Whetstone township.

Other of the early pioneers in Whetstone were Zalmon Rowse, Asa Howard, Elias, Phlander and Jacob Odell; George Hancock, Samuel Parcher, Daniel Jones, Samuel VanVoorhis, Martin Shaffner and John King in 1821; Heman and Abner Rowse, James Armstrong, Archibald and George Clark, John Beckwith, Benjamin Camp, William Hamilton, Christopher Bear, Henry Harriger, Ralph and Adam Klinger, Hugh Stewart and five sons, all young men, William, Joseph, James, John and Hugh; and Simeon, Benjamin, George, Lyman and John Parcher in 1822; John and Edward Campbell, Hugh and John Trimble, James Henderson, Cornwallis Reese Daniel Jones, George Poe, John Stein, in 1823; John Boyer, John Lininger, Charles Chambers, Robert Reid, Casper and Isaac Fichelberger, and James Falloon in 1824; J. A. Kiefer and Benjamin Warner in 1825. These pioneers, with hardly an exception, settled north of the central portion of the township. Thomas F. Johnson, Andrew Kerr, Henry Rensen, Abraham Steen, Valentine and Samuel Shook, Andrew Kerr, John Staley, and Robert Walker in 1826; David Savage, Frederick Wise, and Samuel Winters in 1827; John Brehman, Oliver Jones, Isaac Boyer, John G. Diebler, Jacob Kester, Benjamin Hull, Samuel and John Roberts, John L. Heinlen and William Stuck in 1828; John Albright in 1829; George Deam, Samuel and John Sherer, Geo. Gibson, Samuel Ludwig, and Nicholas Myers, in 1830; Jacob Sherer in 1831; William Kerr in 1832; Tobias Kile and Martin Kehrer in 1833. Still others from 1826 to 1836 were Nathaniel Plummer, Edward Norton, Frederick Garver, Moses Dale, John Cone, Charles Gifford, John Harland, Wm. Cooper, Isaiah Scott and three sons, John and Peter Weidner, Christian Null, — Ketchum, Jacob Tupps, Samuel Crow, Wm. Moderwell, Henry S. Sheldon, Jacob Hauck, John Kaun, Adam Bear, John Kehrer, and John N. Rexroth, the latter settlers mostly entering land in the southern portions of the township.

The northern portion of the township first claimed the attention of the settlers, it being a number of years later before settlement began in the southern half. The present southern two miles of the township was a part of Marion county, until the division of 1845 placed those two miles in Crawford county, which was more convenient to the people, as their trading points were Bucyrus and Galion. There have been numerous descendants of many of those early pioneers of Whetstone whose names have been interwoven with the growth and development of the township and the county. Sons have succeeded their fathers in the discharge of the duties of citizenship, and these in turn have passed away to be succeeded by grandsons. Robert Reid was followed by his son George, who became a minister, preached in many churches, and frequently in the old Mission church at Upper Sandusky delivered the message of God to the Indians, sometimes making the journey on foot; several sons followed him, one, William M. Reid, being prominent in the business and moral development of Bucyrus, mayor of the village, and for over a quarter of a century superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School. He, too has passed to his reward, and still descendants are following in the footsteps of their ancestors. The Rowse family, with Zalmon Rowse identified with every progressive movement in Bucyrus, and sons following and taking an active hand in the business enterprises of the city. The Stewarts, with Hugh the father coming into the county with five stalwart sons, to leave their impress for good on the generations that follow. The Parchers and the Trimbles and the Campbells. And men of the type of the Odells and Peter Wert, who conscientiously believed that the institution of slavery was a violation of the law of God, and no human law protecting it should be obeyed, and became important cogs in that "underground" road through which many a slave found freedom only when he reached the protecting folds of the British flag.

Hugh Stewart, born in Ireland in 1757, came to Whetstone in 1822, from Cumberland county, Pa. With his family he left the latter place in 1821, making the trip to Mansfield, O., in a wagon drawn by four horses. The

reports of the New Purchase were so favorable that Mr. Stewart left his family and hastened to Whetstone township, where he purchased 240 acres in section 8 for \$300, continuing his trip to Delaware to enter the land. He returned to Mansfield, but soon again left his family, with the exception of five sons, William, John, James, Hugh and Joseph, and with them he came to his new farm. They built a round log cabin, 20 feet square, having one door and one window. The door was hung on wooden hinges, but the window contained four squares of glass, which was rather an innovation and distinction at that date. Mrs. Stewart came on in the spring accompanied by a widow, Betsy Anderson, who served as their housekeeper. The Stewarts brought some stock with them from Pennsylvania. The sons, all of whom had reached man's estate before their arrival, all married in the county, and with the exception of William, continued to live in Crawford county and were counted among the most substantial citizens. James Stewart was honored with numerous public offices. He served several years as associate judge with R. W. Musgrave and Samuel Knisely, Ozias Bowen of Marion being the presiding judge. About 1861, he moved to Mansfield, where he remained two or three years, then located in Bucyrus. His death occurred Aug. 6, 1871, aged seventy-six years, three months, and twenty-six days, and he was laid to rest in the Stewart Graveyard. Mrs. Hugh Stewart, the mother of this family, did not enjoy good health, died soon after arrival, and hers was one of the first deaths recorded in the township.

John Campbell when he arrived in the spring of 1823, had practically nothing except a family. He had only money enough to pay for 80 acres, and after making his selection, and building a log cabin with one window which was covered with greased paper, and only one room, he walked to Delaware, paid all he had for the land, and returned to his farm. He had neither an ox nor a horse, and was compelled to farm entirely by hand. He not only prospered, but stood high in the estimation of his neighbors, for in 1827 they elected him as justice of the peace, re-electing him for eight consecutive terms, and when in 1834 they sent him to the Legislature they still kept him in

office as their justice. Soon after he arrived, an infant son, Samuel, died on Aug. 16, 1825; a little plot of ground was set aside, and this became the Campbell graveyard, the first burial place in the township.

John Boyer came to Crawford county in 1829. He was married to Catherine Hunsicker in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania in 1815. In 1829 he set out with his family, crossing the mountains, and located on what became known as the Boyer farm, southeast of Bucyrus on the Galion road. Here he kept a house of entertainment known far and near in that early day as "Boyer's" or "The Blue Ball Tavern." The building still stands, an old frame with its weather beaten porch, a few rods south of the Middleton road, on the land now owned by Samuel Fouser. For many years it was the most noted and popular tavern in this section. Strangers were always hailed with a cheerful voice, warm hearty shake of the hand, and treated to the best that could be afforded in those days. Scenes of pioneer life, festivity and mirth were many. It was also a headquarters for political meetings. Boyer did all things well, whether rolling logs among the pioneer settlers, helping to raise a house, working on his farm, entertaining travelers or helping to build a church. He was the first man to take hold and the last man to quit. He was a powerful man, and with his bare fist could drive a nail into soft lumber, or break the nail between his fingers.

Zalmon Rowse, a native of Massachusetts, came in 1821 from Wayne county, Pennsylvania, the northeastern county in that state, where he had lived from his sixteenth year. He walked the entire distance of five hundred miles, and after entering three tracts of eighty acres each, in Whetstone township, walked back to Pennsylvania. In October, 1821, he set out for his new possessions, accompanied by his wife and six children. He taught one term of school after his arrival, and served terms as county commissioner, county recorder, clerk of the court of Crawford county, and justice of the peace. He also bore the rank of colonel in the county militia.

James Armstrong came in 1822; like all the rest of the early settlers he built his cabin of logs, and being a man of taste he took his time

to it and hewed the logs, giving it a more attractive appearance. He built, as did others, with a rough clapboard roof, and stick and mud chimney, but the first winter he occupied his leisure time in making shingles, and replaced the clapboard roof with the first shingle roof in the county. Not content with this he established a little brickyard on his place and made enough brick to replace his mud chimney with a brick one, the first brick chimney not only in the township, but probably in the county. He only made these modern improvements for his own personal gratification, but his neighbors not only admired his brick chimney but appreciated how much more serviceable it was and induced him to manufacture brick for them, which he did, the first brickyard in the county, small though it was. Mr. Armstrong soon discontinued the manufacture of brick, and it was taken up by John Boyer; later the first brick house built in the township was built on his farm.

Samuel Parcher came with Ralph Bacon in 1821, being employed by the latter to drive an ox team from Painesville, Ohio. Parcher made his first money by making 10,000 rails for Bacon for which he received \$5 a thousand, this money he invested in land. He was followed the next year by four brothers, and among them they acquired considerable land. In 1828 they built a horse-power saw-mill on their farm, and also started a still, but as they did not meet with the success anticipated, they were early discontinued.

Peter and Elizabeth Cook came to the township in 1834, and all the money the husband had was only sufficient to purchase 37 acres. He was a tailor, and by working at his trade at odd hours he added to his land.

John G. Diebler and wife came to Whetstone in 1828, with two other families. Each family owned a horse, but they had but one wagon, and the three families came in the one wagon drawn by three horses; they settled in the central part of the township. Diebler was a carpenter by trade, and many of the houses in that section were built by him.

George Fouser was a shoemaker, and besides farming put in his time making and repairing shoes for his neighbors.

John Gibson came in 1835, and purchased 80 acres of school land which is still owned

by his descendants. He married Mary A. Kerr, a daughter of Andrew Kerr who came in 1826.

Henry Harriger came in 1822, selected his land then went to Delaware where he entered it, returned to Wayne county and the next year came with his wife. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His log house was built a mile east of Bucyrus, where the river road branches off from the Mansfield road.

Valentine Shook, with his wife Nancy, came from Wayne county in 1827. They had an old fashioned covered wagon, which was drawn by an ox-team. They brought with them two cows and six sheep. He was a carpenter, and the family slept in the wagon until their first house was built. They were three weeks coming from Wayne county.

Andrew Schreck came in 1825 with his wife Elizabeth, and when they reached Bucyrus their cash on hand was just \$4, not enough to buy land. He settled on the Annapolis road east of Bucyrus. His wife was a skillful weaver, and a loom was put up in their little cabin, and in a few years they were able to buy a farm in Whetstone, and later they kept a store and hotel at Olentangy when a line of stages were running between Bucyrus and Mansfield.

Daniel Savage, who with his wife Susan, came in 1828 was a shoemaker.

Hugh Trimble came to the county in 1822, and entered 320 acres in the northeastern part of Whetstone, and the next year came with his wife and family settling on his purchase. His son John came with him, and in 1827, when he was 22 years of age, his father sent him to Delaware to enter another 80 acre tract, and the young man walked the entire distance there and back, and on his return his father made him a present of 20 acres of the tract. This started him in life, and on Jan. 31, 1828, he married Icy Parcher, who had come to the township with her father Daniel in 1823. During the winter the young man had built a little log house on his 20 acres, into which the young couple moved.

John Albright and his wife, came to Whetstone township in 1829. They came from Pennsylvania with one wagon drawn by three horses, and were nearly a month on the way. He settled along the Galion road, east of the

township hall on a 73 acre tract. He was a shoemaker by trade, and for a number of years carried on his business in connection with farming. Mr. Albright prospered, and later moved to near New Winchester. In 1866, at 2 a. m., on the morning of May 1, his door was broken in with a post wrenched from the gate, and several men, all disguised, entered the house and demanded his money, as it was generally believed he kept a considerable sum about him. He refused and was clubbed into unconsciousness. His son John hurried to his father's assistance, knocked down two of the men, before he himself was hit with a club, and pounded into unconsciousness. As the women arrived they were scared into submission, and the robbers ransacked the house, and secured \$300 in cash and what jewelry and other valuables they could lay their hands on, and left. Both father and son were badly bruised, the father so seriously that he died in August. Mr. Albright was living near New Winchester at the time of the robbery, and suspicion pointed to several parties who had hurriedly left that section immediately after the robbery. They were traced to Mt. Vernon, and here a clue was obtained to the perpetrators. A girl, who had left about the same time, had been arrested for stealing. She had stolen some meat from a butcher shop, and not being accustomed to eating raw meat, had broken into a church, and stolen sufficient of the Sunday School library to cook the meat. She mentioned the names of several parties who had been guilty of a number of robberies in and around New Winchester, but no trace of them was ever found.

Joseph Albright came to Whetstone in 1830, and settled in the northwestern part of the township, where he started the first brick yard on the Ludwig place, and here he manufactured the brick that went into a number of the early buildings in Bucyrus.

George and Mary Beach, came from Germany, settling in Whetstone township, where they entered forty-four acres of land. He was a cabinet maker by trade. John and Catherine Crissinger came to Crawford in 1832. His grandfather, Leonard Crissinger, was one of the soldiers of the revolutionary war, that were compelled to walk barefooted a part of the time on account of lack of shoes for the

army. Thomas and Nancy Kennedy, of Irish descent, came to Crawford county in 1832. John McKinstry was born in County Antrim, Ireland in 1773; came with his parents to America and settled in Pennsylvania. He was in the War of 1812, belonging to the organization, known as Light Horse Brigade.

Martin Kehrer came to Whetstone in 1833, a young man of 20, where he purchased his first land in the southern part of the township, between the Whetstone and Mud Run. He returned to Pennsylvania and the next year came back with his father settling on his purchase. The father, John Kehrer, came from Germany to America in 1805, and besides his son Martin, several other of his children came to this county. In 1838, Martin Kehrer made a second trip to Pennsylvania, and this time returned with his bride, who had been waiting until he could prepare a home for her in the western country.

Henry S. Sheldon, was a cooper by trade, and after clearing a piece of land and building a little log cabin, he married Nancy Ridgely, one of the four daughters of Westell Ridgely who came to what is now Jefferson township in 1817.

John and Frances Brehman came to Whetstone township in 1828; he was a wagon-maker, and besides clearing his land made wagons for his neighbors.

When Ralph Bacon came in 1819 he located his land, 80 acres in Liberty and 160 in Whetstone; he then went to Delaware and entered the land. The next year he brought his family, traveling with two yoke of oxen and one horse. They came on through to Bucyrus, which at that time consisted of but two log cabins.

It was through Whetstone township that the army of Crawford marched during their unfortunate expedition of 1782. They entered the township, perhaps a mile below the present village of north Robinson; they went across the township bearing to the south, crossing where the Galion road now is at some point between the Township Hall and Secaucum Park, and left the township a trifle over three miles south of Bucyrus. Their return route was the same, and it was when they had crossed where the Galion road now is they were compelled to stop to protect their rear,

and the battle of the Olentangy followed. Butterfield places this battle in the northeast quarter of section 22, on the high ground north of where the monument stands. The east half of this section is now owned by Sarah R. Lust and the west half by J. B. Campbell. Along this higher ground, north of the Galion road, is where a hundred years ago the Indian trail was located from Galion to Upper Sandusky, crossing the Sandusky river south of the Mansfield street bridge, following the high ground through southern Holmes and crossing the Brokensword, about half a mile southwest of Oceola. The western section of Whetstone was a part of the Plains which the Indians used for their ring hunts, when they fired the grass and drove the game to a common centre, shooting the animals as they endeavored to make their escape through the ring of fire. When the earliest settlers arrived there was an Indian village on the banks of the Whetstone, at or near where Seccatum Park now is, and in this section many Indian relics have been plowed up. Another camp or village of the Indians was between the Stewart graveyard and the river.

In the centre of the township, along the Mt. Vernon road south of the present township hall, two brothers, Philip and Adam Clinger, had settled. Their land was on the plains, perfectly level, and here the militia of the county would assemble to go through their manoeuvres, and the place became known as Clinger's Fields. Philip Clinger dug a number of wells for his neighbors, and eventually was killed, one of the wells caving in on him.

In early days the southern portion of the township was covered with water, which some forty years ago was designated as the "Green Sea," by a man bearing the name of John James. In many places also a growth of wild grass, and a species of cane, called maiden cane, sprung up, and were of very luxuriant growth, often growing to a height of from 15 to 20 feet, and of such strength and thickness as to prevent persons from passing through, except by following beaten paths.

In 1828 there was but one regularly laid out road through the southern part, and that was a road from Marion to Galion and Mansfield. It was by no means then opened up and made traversable. The settlers in going to either

point mentioned, whether with a team or on horseback, generally abandoned the road as they found better traveling by following a winding track cut out over the highest ground available. There were one or two grist mills at hand—one owned and operated by Benjamin Sharrock, the other by Jotham Clark. But both of these were very small and very inferior. Many of the older settlers never expected to see this country settled, cleared, and put under cultivation and some of them even thought it would never become properly inhabited. A man named Isaac Dickson came west in 1832, and entered land; not wishing to remain himself until the country was better cleared and more thickly settled he induced one of his Pennsylvania neighbors, a man named Tobin to take the land, and for clearing a few acres he was to have it rent free, and also have all of the crops. Tobin accepted the offer, Dickson helped move Tobin and his family to their new home, seeing them properly located in an old cabin that was on the property. Dickson then returned to Pennsylvania stopping to visit friends for a few days in Guernsey county. The first night Tobin spent in the cabin a violent wind storm swept through that section, tearing up trees along its track, hurling timber in every direction, and shaking the cabin to its foundation. The day before the storm the land was tangled forest, much of it covered with water, and the next morning the desolation was still more complete, and Tobin promptly sold all his goods except what he could take in the one wagon he had, and started back to Pennsylvania, and when Dickson arrived the first man to greet him was his disgusted and "busted" tenant, Tobin. It is reported Tobin died in Pennsylvania, never again being permeated with the western fever; others of his neighbors came west, and sent accounts home of their prosperity, but they never pleased Tobin.

Philip Hubbert was justice of the peace of Tully township, Marion county for eight years, the township south of Whetstone. One day in June a young man called to solicit him to perform the ceremony which should unite the young gentleman to his lady love in the holy bands of matrimony. The time was designated; the place was mentioned, and after receiving the promise from the mag-

istrate that he would be on hand, the young man departed. Time sped, no doubt slowly for the lovers, but the day arrived for the consummation of the nuptials, and Mr. Hubbert drove over to the house of the expectant bride; but as the hour for the marriage drew nigh, it was discovered by the squire that the bride's residence was in Whetstone township, Crawford county, and it would be illegal for him to perform the ceremony in any other than the county in which he held his commission, and the marriage would have been absolutely void. To obviate all difficulties, and to have the marriage ceremony performed without any unnecessary delay, it was suggested that, as only a few rods intervened between the bride's home and the Marion county line, in fact, only the width of the road, the young couple should at the proper time step across the limits into the territory of Marion county and there be united, which was accordingly done. The ceremony was performed in a potato patch, in the presence of a number of guests, after which all returned to the residence, and partook of the marriage feast, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

The first postoffice was established in Whetstone township in 1833. A few years previously William Fitzsimmons had purchased nearly 20 acres of land along the Galion road. It was the west half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 16, a part of the land that is now the site of the Crawford County Infirmary. Here he built a tavern and through the influence of the settlers in that section a postoffice was secured and William Fitzsimmons was appointed postmaster on Aug. 8, 1833. It was named Whetstone, after the township. In October, 1837, Mr. Fitzsimmons was elected surveyor of the county and he removed to Bucyrus to enter on his new duties, and no successor was appointed, the office being discontinued on Feb. 20, 1838. On removing to Bucyrus Mr. Fitzsimmons sold his tavern and the twenty acres to Andrew Failor for two hundred dollars.

In 1830 the first census of the county showed that Whetstone was the most populous township in the county, having 750 inhabitants, which was 24 more than Bucyrus. The settlers in the northern part of the township had

a convenient trading point at Bucyrus, so there was no demand for a village in this section, and the first town laid out was in the southern part, which was New Winchester, and at the time it was started it was in Marion county, and only became a part of Crawford in 1845.

New Winchester was the first village laid out in Whetstone township, and was followed a few years later by Olentangy, now no longer in existence, and many years afterward by North Robinson. New Winchester was laid out by the surveyor of Marion county in 1835, on lands belonging to Benjamin Fisher, Samuel Lechner, William Stuck and Henry Wise. It was given its name after Winchester, the county seat of Frederick county, Virginia, a number of the early settlers being from that section. The farms of the four proprietors lay at the crossing of two roads, being at the corner of sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, township 4, range 17 east. A cabin had been previously built there by William Stuck, and he had a small blacksmith shop at the corners. After the town was laid out Israel Wise built a small cabin of hewed logs, and Samuel Winter built a cabin, and had a carpenter shop in connection. Soon there was a settlement of eight or ten houses, and Samuel Crow was induced to start a store, and he built a little log store-room, and opened up with a stock of about \$300, but it proved unprofitable and was soon discontinued. Adam Bear built a grist-mill on the Whetstone just north of the village, which at the start he ran by horse-power, and later steam was used. In the early days Peter Wert had charge of the mill, and it was a station on the Underground Railroad being the first point north of the Iberia station. About 1838 another store was started by Judge E. B. Merriman of Bucyrus. He started with a stock of \$1,500, did a good business, and sold out to Henry Clark, who also prospered and at the end of six years sold to Plodner & Timson who eventually disposed of the stock and went into other business. But the little village was the centre of a prosperous community and there followed other stores and shops. John J. Rexroth had a blacksmith shop there in 1838, and Henry Aiker was also one of the early blacksmiths. Abraham Steen had a saw-mill north of the town on the river

which he ran successfully for twenty years. In 1835 John Kaun had a saw-mill on the river west of the town. He disposed of it to other parties, and the business increased to such an extent that steam was introduced, Jacob Cressinger was one of the early carpenters. George Cox opened the first saloon in the village, and it passed into other hands, grocery stores being run in connection, and both liquor and groceries did a good business, but when laws were introduced taxing saloons the tax became too excessive for the custom, and saloons were discontinued. Soon after the village was started the people asked for better postal facilities and their request was granted. Frederick Wise was the first postmaster, in 1836, and was succeeded by John Highly, Dec. 29, 1848; Robert Park, June 1, 1854, and he held the office until it was discontinued on April 24, 1855. It was finally re-established on Nov. 4, 1862 with Charles Hahn as postmaster, when he ran it for another four years and it was again discontinued on Dec. 5, 1866. It was not until after the T. & O. C. road was nearing completion, that the office was again re-established on May 8, 1878, with Josiah Keiter as postmaster. He was followed by E. B. Gleason, Aug. 12, 1889; C. W. G. Ott, May 6, 1890; Josiah Keter, April 25, 1894; C. W. G. Ott, March 12, 1898; William Mason Oct. 29, 1900. On May 15, 1905 it was again discontinued. Being on a railroad, several attempts have been made to have the office again re-established, but all efforts have failed, mail being delivered by rural route from Bucyrus daily, except occasionally in the spring, when the Whetstone overflows its banks to such an extent that the carrier is unable to reach the village until the flood subsides.

About 1830 Barney and David Eberhardt built a saw mill on the Olentangy southwest of where the village of that name was later located. They had a log dam, filled in with mud, stones and brush, and the mill was run by water power, and while very slow, was kept busy by the demands for lumber. Michael Nye and Abraham Holmes also had small saw-mills along the stream. About 1838 Paul I. Hetich and his brother-in-law, George Sweney, prominent business men of Bucyrus, became owners of a saw-mill just above the

Eberhardts mill. They built a dam and a mill race, put in the best of machinery then available and it became one of the largest saw-mills in the county. Several men were employed at the mill and in hauling the lumber to Bucyrus and Galion, the two principal points at which the lumber was sold. There were no facilities at the mill for caring for the teamsters and horses. The man who came to buy lumber had difficulty in finding sleeping quarters or even a place for meals, while the teamster returning during the night had to look up some farm house where he could receive accomodation. At that time there was no building near the mill which could be used to accommodate the workmen and customers, and many slept in the mill, and in summer in their wagons in the open air. One thing the proprietors of the mill did have, and that was lumber; it was cheap so they decided they would erect a tavern near the mill. Having decided upon this action it was not long before they extended their ideas and decided to lay out a town. The location was good; it was on the Bucyrus and Galion Road, half way between the two towns. The road was one of the best traveled in the county, a line of stages going through to Bucyrus three times a week, and besides, this was on the principal road over which eastern merchandise was transported from Mansfield to Bucyrus and farther west. So Sweney and Hetich formed a partnership with William Snyder, a farmer and blacksmith living near the cross roads, and had a town laid out by Thomas C. Sweney, the county surveyor. The new town consisted of 41 lots, 21 on the north side of the road, and 20 on the south side. The plat was filed in the recorder's office at Bucyrus, on Nov. 16, 1840, and the location given was on "the north half of section 26, Whetstone township." The principal street was on the road from Galion to Bucyrus and this was called Main street; the north and south road was named Market street, and east of Market was a street which led from Main south to the mill on the Olentangy, called Mill street. The name of the town came from the stream Olentangy which passed south of the new place. The village started off well. Hetich and Sweney built their tavern on the southwest corner of Main and Market; William Snyder built his house

and blacksmith shop on the northwest corner; Andrew Schreck put up a building on the southeast corner, in which he opened a general store and also had a bar for the sale of liquor; George Seebler had a carpenter and cabinet maker's shop on the northeast corner. A school house was erected the first year the town was laid out, on the lot on which Schreck built his store. The town prospered for a time; later Schreck took charge of the tavern and did a prosperous business, with his hotel, store and liquor, and in winter it was headquarters for many sleighing parties from Bucyrus and Galion, where the belles and beaux had a bounteous supper and danced to a late, or rather early, hour.

Valentine Smith owned a store there in 1852, and Robert Cowden was running it for him, and one morning walked from Galion, to his place of business at Olentangy, five miles, stopping at the old two-story hotel at "the Corners," west of Galion, where he got a box of cigars made by the hotel proprietor, the cigars being needed at the store.

The growth of the town made a postoffice necessary and one was established there. William Snyder being appointed postmaster on March 3, 1840. He ran the office a little over two years when it was discontinued on Dec. 2, 1842. It was re-established on May 11, 1850, with Andrew Schreck as postmaster, but at the end of two years it was again discontinued on May 28, 1852. It remained closed for ten years when it was reopened on Oct. 30, 1862, with Andrew Schreck again as postmaster. It only had another two years' lease of life and was finally discontinued on Dec. 5, 1864.

After the Ohio and Indiana road passed to the north, traffic over the stage road ceased and the town was on the decline. No longer were the many teams passing daily. The local settlers were not sufficient to make a store and tavern profitable and the few business enterprises of the town were suspended. When the war broke out little remained of the town except the school house and saloon. As the years passed, even the saloon discontinued for want of business; the school house had crumbled to decay and in its place had been erected a brick structure a few rods to the west. Nothing is on the four corners today; of the

hotel and the store and the shops, not even the ruins are left; down Mill or Market street may still be seen the old decayed beams where the saw-mill once stood, and in the village itself all that remains is the schoolhouse on one side the road and across old Main street to the north is the handsome modern farm house of Francis Shook, with its spacious outbuildings. And the original owners and business men, like the old village itself, have long since crumbled into dust, and, prominent though some of them were, are only faintly recalled by the older settlers.

When the Ohio and Indiana road was built J. B. Magers, William Brown and William Magee started a steam saw-mill where the railroad crosses the boundary line road between Whetstone and Jefferson townships. John and William Burwell had a blacksmith shop, and a number of other buildings had been erected. J. P. Robinson secured the establishment of a postoffice there in 1854 and it was named North Robinson after himself. He came to the county in 1831, was one of the early County Commissioners, and when the railroad was built had a saw-mill and furnished ties for the road. When he came in 1831, he had with him was his one year old son, William Robinson, now living at Crestline, and the secretary of the Crawford County Pioneer Association. The little village prospered, but the same trouble probably arose as in other places in the county, over the Douglas-Breckenridge fight for the presidency, for in 1860 the postoffice was discontinued, notwithstanding it was a thriving little village and on a railroad. The losing of the postoffice did not suppress the enterprise of Mr. Magers for on March, 1861, he had the county surveyor, Horace Martin, plat a town on his land on which there were already a number of buildings. The town was called North Robinson, and the boundary road was Main street. There was a street north of the railroad called Bucyrus, and two streets south called Mill and Walnut.

After many lots had been sold and residence and business houses had been erected, a cloud on their title was discovered. Thereupon J. P. Robinson laid out a plat of lots on the east side of the original town, in Jefferson township, and the people moved over to them. Later

when the cloud was removed, the people largely returned to their original holdings. The first merchant was Frederick Newman, who did well, and other enterprises followed, including a hotel, dry goods and drug store, blacksmith shops, a cooper shop, a grocery and saloon, and a fine steam saw mill which was owned and operated by Warden & Tracht, and the flourishing steam tile-factory established by Sickman, Fate & Co. of Crestline.

After Magers bought out his partners in the saw mill, he added an addition in which he placed two sets of buhrs and modern machinery for the grinding of grain. The mill was the center of a grain growing and populous region, and did a good business under several owners, but was finally destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. In 1873 Mr. Magers erected a large elevator, which has continued under various owners. In 1862 John L. Caskey and Lewis Holker built a large factory, and went into the carriage business extensively, employing a number of hands, and half a century ago their carriage works were one of the important industries in the county. The first physician in the village was Dr. Frank Duff. On July 26, 1861, the post office was re-established in the Newman store with Frederick Newman as postmaster, and has continued ever since. Mr. Newman being succeeded by A. R. Warden, Oct. 29, 1861; James G. Patterson, Aug. 5, 1872; George Railing, April 21, 1875; George F. Darr, Feb. 10, 1881; J. W. Littler, April 25, 1882; E. G. Smith, June 15, 1889; J. W. Littler, June 27, 1893; Wilmina Warden, Sept. 14, 1897; E. R. Boyer, Sept. 26, 1901; Ida R. Frank, May 15, 1907.

North Robinson has graded schools, their large brick having four rooms. There are two churches, the Lutheran and the United Brethren. North Robinson was the home of Rev. John V. Potts, who wrote several religious works. He was active not only in the U. B. church but also in all religious work, and in some respects was like the ministers of half a century previous;—on horseback or on foot he traveled miles to fill some vacant pulpit.

When the Marion commissioners erected Whetstone township in 1824, Heman Rowse and George Poe were the first justices elected in April, 1825, and their commissions were dated June 18 of that year. The following is

the list of Justices of the Peace of Whetstone township:

Heman Rowse—1825-28.
George Poe—1825.
John Campbell—1827-30-33-36-39-42-45-48.
James Stewart—1832-35-38-41-44-47.
John Highley—1845-48-51.
Peter G. Rice—1850.
Martin Bacon—1851-54.
Nicholas Faylor—1852.
Joseph Meer—1853-56-59-62.
John Gibson—1855.
Josiah Keiter—1857-60-64.
Isaac VanVoorhis—1858-61.
Josiah Koler—1863-66-69.
Charles Myers—1865-68-71.
Benjamin F. Warden—1872-75.
Isaac Snyder—1874.
William L. Ferrall—1877-80-83.
M. T. Mills—1878.
J. R. Stewart—1880.
D. T. Timson—1882-85.
W. B. Cummings—1887-90-93-96-99-02-05-07-10.
M. G. Nungesser—1888-91-94.
George Goldsmith—1897-1900-03-06-09.

The settlement of the northern part of the township necessitated schooling for the children, and the first school was held in the cabin of John Beckwith. The cabin was of logs and consisted of but one room. And at one end of this room, the eating and sleeping side was given up to the school. The other end was the kitchen department where the meals were being prepared. The school teacher is unknown, but the fact is handed down that a definite line existed in the cabin, established by Mrs. Beckwith, over which no child dared pass; so the first school was held in the summer of 1824, with mental refreshments being served at one end of the room while bodily refreshments were being prepared at the other. During that winter no school was held, the larger children going to Bucyrus, and the smaller ones picking up what knowledge they could at home. That winter, however, the settlers, cleared a place and erected a small schoolhouse on the farm of Joseph Young, and the first winter it was taught by Moses Arden of Bucyrus. Two years later a log schoolhouse was built east of this. In these earlier schoolhouses time was not taken to square the logs; they were put in place, round as when they came from the trees, and what furniture they had was made by the settlers themselves.

Proceeding southward, the center of the township began to be fairly settled, and here in 1828, a log schoolhouse was erected on

John Campbell's farm, and it boasted of two windows, and these windows had real glass to admit the light; the first two schoolhouses receiving their light through greased paper. Elizabeth Bair taught school the first summer, having 15 to 20 pupils. During the first session one June day a hurricane passed through that section while school was in session; trees were uprooted, and hurled against the building, some cabins were blown down, but the little schoolhouse was just on the edge of the storm, and although badly shaken, remained intact, and no damage done except the severe fright given the children.*

The winter term in this building was taught by Henry Remson. The attendance increased and so crowded the little schoolhouse that an abandoned cabin was fitted up a mile and a half further south, which was attended by the scholars living in that section. The first Campbell schoolhouse was used about 12 years, when a large frame building was erected east of the first site. This was used not only for school purposes, but for religious services, and on account of its size was the place where all important public meetings were held. When Winchester was laid out a log schoolhouse was erected just north of the village which did duty until 1850, when it was abandoned and a new building erected west of the village; this was succeeded by another, and in 1878 the present brick building with four rooms was erected in the village.

The Olentangy schoolhouse was first erected about 1840 in the eastern part of the village, and after being in use some years gave place to a frame structure near the same site, and thirty years ago the present brick was erected. It was about the time that New Winchester was laid out that the township was divided into school districts, and in 1845 when two miles were added from Marion county it added more school districts, and Whetstone today has fourteen districts. The first build-

ings of course were logs, but some of the later districts started with small frame buildings, until today all are of brick, the buildings at New Winchester and North Robinson both being structures that would be creditable to villages more than double their size. The North Robinson building was erected in 1873; the first schoolhouse was a mile northwest of where the village now is; later a schoolbuilding was erected half a mile south of the present village; then North Robinson was laid out, became a center of business, and its importance demanded that the schoolhouse be in the village. The present building is of brick. Whetstone exceeds all other townships in the number of her school houses, having fourteen.

The early settlers of Whetstone in the northern part could attend religious services at Bucyrus, yet many meetings were held in their cabins, ministers coming out from Bucyrus on Sunday afternoons to hold services. In 1823 Rev. John O. Blowers and his brother William had been licensed as ministers in the M. E. Church and they held frequent services at the cabins of the early settlers, and after the large Campbell schoolhouse was built it was in constant use by Methodists and the ministers of other denominations. At the start the Methodists were attached to the Mansfield Circuit, and Rev. Solomon Myneer was the first traveling missionary. He had six counties in his circuit, and it took him six weeks to make the round, so they could depend on their regular preacher for about eight visits a year. He had nothing to pay for food and lodging, any pioneer whether of his denomination or not being glad to entertain him. Some years he managed to collect as high as \$40, and although this was net, there is no report of his having left any fortune beyond an honorable name to his heirs, and like hundreds of others of these faithful and self sacrificing spiritual teachers in the early days, he was satisfied with the blessings he received in the world below from those to whom he gave cheer and comfort, and consolation and hope, and reaped his reward in the eternity beyond.

As early as 1832 the Methodists built a church in the northern part of the township in the Stewart neighborhood. Here Rev. Robert Reid was a class-leader for a number of years, and was one of the early preachers.

* On May 22, 1903 a similar hurricane swept across Holmes township. The Holmes Centre school house, a brick structure was in the track of the storm. School was in session at the time. Half of the roof was carried several rods, and the other half with the north wall thrown into the school room. The teacher and some children were struck by the debris, and yet nothing more serious occurred than a few slight bruises. All the roof and one wall were blown down, another wall but half remained.

One of the active members in this church was Cornwallis Reese. Years ago this church was abandoned the members uniting with the M. E. Church at Bucyrus. Near this church was the Stewart graveyard, and here was buried James Scott, who died June 29, 1829, and the same year in August was the second burial of John Parcher, one of the five Parcher brothers who came to the county. Samuel and Simeon Parcher and others of that family are buried here. Here also lies Hugh Stewart, the venerable father of the Stewarts, who died July 29, 1854, aged 97 years. Another M. E. Church was built in the western part of the township, and later replaced by the present brick structure on the Winchester road on the farm of John W. Sherer. Another is on the county line a mile southeast of New Winchester, known as the Sixteen M. E.

When New Winchester was laid out the German Reformers had an organization with services at the various cabins, and these continued until the society was strong enough to build a church which they did in 1847 just west of the village; it was a frame structure and cost about \$900. Rev. James Kellar was the first minister, and preached in both English and German. Later the church was repaired. In 1835 the same denomination had a church a mile north of New Winchester, first a log structure, then followed by a frame building, and a few years ago the present brick structure was dedicated. It is known as the St. John's Reformed Church and includes among its membership those who formerly belonged to the church west of New Winchester. A graveyard was started here before the church was built. Near this graveyard on the farm of John Weirick there still is seen a little graveyard, no longer used. It was originally on the farm of Archibald Clark, and in it is today the oldest gravestone in the county, almost illegible; crumbling to decay it still marks the last resting place of his wife, Rachel Clark, who died Sept. 1, 1826. Here too is the place where rests Judge E. B. Merriman, the first

business man in Bucyrus, and with Zalmon Rowse its most influential citizen in its early days. In 1822 he ran the first store in Bucyrus; at one time had a branch store at Annapolis, and in 1838 started one at New Winchester, and died there. Today no mark remains to show where he was buried, but old residents at Winchester stated years ago he was buried in the graveyard north of the village. There were but two, the Reformed graveyard and the private burial ground of his old friend, Archibald Clark; who had been with him in many business transactions.

The German Lutherans organized later, holding meetings in the cabins and later erecting churches. They have two churches in the southeastern part of the township, one a mile south of Olentangy on the bank of the Whetstone, and the other, Holy Trinity Lutheran, a quarter of a mile southwest of this.

The Salem Evangelical church is south of Wagner's Corners. North Robinson has a handsome English Lutheran Church, built in 1875, located on Main street, but on the Jefferson township side of the village.

The United Brethren have two churches in the township, one at New Winchester and the other at North Robinson.

More than half a century ago a church was built on the Galion road, just east of the Battle Monument. It was a little frame built by the Disciples and was generally known as the Campbellite Church. Services were held here for many years, but nearly all the members transferred to the church at Bucyrus, and services were discontinued, and as the building was falling into decay, about 1875 it was purchased by Elias Lavelly, removed to his farm, and used as a farm building. Half a mile to the south of where this church stood is the Campbell graveyard, where the first burial was Samuel, infant son of John Campbell, who died Aug. 16, 1825. Here are buried many of the early settlers of Whetstone township, and here was buried Daniel Bender, who was murdered at Dead Man's Hollow, Sept. 28, 1836.

CHAPTER XXIV

BUCYRUS, THE COUNTY SEAT

Origin of the Name, Bucyrus—Arrival of Samuel Norton and Party, 1819—Cabins Built and Crops Planted—First White Child Born in Bucyrus—Expert Spinners—Abundance of Game and Fish—Shortage of Bread Owing to Distance of Mills—Slow Milling—Arrival of Other Settlers—Col. James Kilbourne—Norton's Agreement with Kilbourne—The Survey and Platting of Bucyrus—Naming of Streets—Sale of Lots—Bucyrus as Described in the Ohio Gazetteer, 1826—Early Stores and Merchants—Prices of Various Products in the Early Twenties—Fever and Ague—Mrs. Lucy Rogers' Experience—Tanneries and Grist Mills—The Carys—Early Industries—The First Tavern—Price of Whiskey—Mrs. Rogers Thrashes an Indian—Liquor Selling to the Indians—Law Against It—How Evaded—Adventure of a Bibulous Citizen—Bucyrus Song.

Then here, my friend, your search may end;
For here's a country to your mind;
And here's a town your hopes may crown,
As those who try it soon shall find.
Here fountains flow, mild zephyrs blow,
While health and pleasure smile each morn
For all around Bucyrus found,
On fair Sandusky's rural bourn.
—Kilbourne's Song of Bucyrus.

Bucyrus is an Egyptian word, the name being derived from Busiris, a city of ancient Egypt, and also a name given the old Egyptian kings. It was named by Col. James Kilbourne, who with Samuel Norton, the first settler, was the founder of the town. The poetical lines relating to Bucyrus are found in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, book first:

“When with fierce winds Orion arm'd,
Hath vexed the red sea coast, whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry.”

When Samuel Norton reached Bucyrus in October, 1819, the party consisted of the following eighteen persons: Samuel Norton and Mary Norton, his wife; three daughters—Louisa, Catharine and Elizabeth; three sons—Rensselaer, Warren and Waldo; Albigenice Bucklin, (a brother of Mrs. Norton) and his wife and six children—Esther, Cynthia, Austin, Elizabeth, Almada and Pitt, and an adopted daughter, Polly. The eighteenth per-

son was Seth Holmes, who had been through this region in 1812, as a teamster in the war of 1812, and who accompanied the Norton party as teamster and guide. On arriving here an old wigwam made of small saplings was found standing in the woods in what is now the court house yard. This the pioneers occupied for three days, while the three men built a log cabin. It was of round logs, unhewed, the cracks chinked with mud, and was built on the banks of the Sandusky, just west of the Sandusky avenue bridge, on the land now occupied by C. H. Shonert. This cabin, the wigwam and the wagons accommodated them. As soon as it was completed, a site was selected for the Bucklin cabin—also on the bluff on the banks of the river. It was built north of Mansfield street, just west of where the T. & O. C. embankment commences on its way across the river. At that time the river bed was at the foot of the bluff, passing just north of the brewery. A cabin similar to the Norton cabin was erected here for Mr. Bucklin and his family and the pioneers were as comfortably situated as possible for their first winter, the Nortons and Bucklins in their cabins, and Seth Holmes in the wigwam. Small sheds were erected for the stock, the pioneers having brought with them several

horses and cattle, a few hogs and some chickens. They were fairly provided with cooking utensils, and the farming implements of those days. Mr. Norton had also brought with him a hand-mill for grinding corn or wheat in case of emergency. These pioneers were ten miles from the nearest settlement, which was at and near where Galion now is.

The first winter was passed in clearing land around their cabins, and the spring of 1820 being a very early one, Norton planted his first crop in February, and in later years stated it was the finest crop he had ever produced. When Norton first settled on the land, it had been surveyed but was not yet entered for sale, and as soon as it was open for purchase, Norton went to Delaware on horseback, after leaving the plains being compelled to pick his way through the woods, to the land office at that place. Here, it is reported, some Quakers endeavored to persuade him that the land he desired to enter was not the land he wanted, but Mr. Norton insisted it was and entered 400 acres, on which the central part of Bucyrus now stands. One of these deeds was for 160 acres, the southwest quarter of section 1, township 3, range 16, of the district of Delaware, and was signed by James Monroe, Oct. 5, 1821. It was one of the earliest deeds for land in the New Purchase as it was recorded in Vol. 1, page 101. Returning home he gave Albigeance Bucklin the 80 acres where he resided, he having promised him that amount of land, if he would accompany him to Ohio, as Mrs. Norton refused to come unless her brother and his family came along.

The first planting of the settlers was principally wheat, corn, potatoes and flax, the latter being a necessary article, from which Mrs. Norton and her daughters made the clothes for the family. On one of his trips to the mills on the Mohican, at Fredericktown in Knox County, over 30 miles away, Mr. Norton stopped at the Quaker village of Friendsborough in what is now Morrow county, and purchased ten pounds of wool, the wool being spun into yarn, the yarn made into cloth, and the cloth into clothing by Mrs. Norton. The Norton cabin had one window which let in some light; this window was a hole cut near the door over which was placed greased paper.

As the cabin was surrounded by woods, little or no rain or wind reached the flimsy window, yet from the first cotton woven, the window was covered with the cloth, which was a step in advance in house-building.

The most important event which occurred the first winter was on Feb. 11, 1820, when in the little cabin on the bank of the Sandusky was born to Mr. and Mrs. Norton, a daughter, Sophronia, the first white child born in Bucyrus. The Nortons had brought from Pennsylvania both a loom and spinning wheels, and the young girls soon became valued assistants of their mother in the manufacture of the goods for clothing. Mrs. A. M. Jones (Elizabeth Norton) while quite young, was the expert spinner of the family, and received so many compliments that she became a very zealous spinner from pride. She was so small that her father cut the legs of one of the spinning-wheels to make it more convenient for her. Each of the girls had a task allotted of so much spinning per day, and Elizabeth soon discovered that her expertness and her skill brought with it troubles, as on her the larger part of the spinning devolved. True, all girls in those days were expert spinners, some of them skilled at weaving; all good cooks, and all of great assistance in the family work. The clothing they wore was made by themselves. Game was abundant—deer and wild turkeys, rabbits and squirrel—and Mr. Norton reports killing five deer in one day, near Bucklin's cabin, about where the T. & O. C. crosses the Sandusky. Here there was in those days a salt lick, where the deer came. The skins were used for clothing and the meat stored away for winter use.

In those early days, while the woods produced an abundance of game and the river yielded fish and an occasional hog was killed, the chief difficulty was the supply of bread, and the Norton daughters report that sometimes for days they were without bread, their diet being game, potatoes and honey, for there were many bee trees, and at one time Mr. Norton had over a barrel of strained honey in his cabin; in one day he found 23 bee trees, and the first hive of bees he had was a swarm of wild ones he secured in the woods. The nearest mill was at Lexington, on the banks of the

Mohican in Richland county. The largest was the Herron mill at Fredericktown on the Vernon river in Knox County. Although over thirty miles away, it was the safest as the pioneer was certain of having his grist ground, the water being sufficient to run the mill at all seasons of the year. An Indian trail led to that settlement, the Indians passing through Bucyrus and Whetstone township, across Morrow County and to Fredericktown and Mt. Vernon, the latter being one of the principal points where they disposed of their skins and cranberries. This trail was well-marked through the forest, and over this long route, Norton or Seth Holmes would take as much grain as the horse could carry, and return about a week later with it ground into meal. Four days was a quick trip. In spring the route was almost impassable, even on horseback, and then it was when the meal was low, that the family were thrown on their own resources, and the hand-mill was pressed into use—a very crude sort of coffee-mill, holding half a pint of grain, which was ground into meal. Then the mill was filled up and still more ground. The slowness of the process prevented a supply being gathered ahead. It was an evening's work at the mill, to secure enough meal for the next day's use. Another device was the punching of holes with a nail through a piece of tin, the bottom of an old bucket; and on the rough edges of the holes, an ear of corn was slowly and industriously rubbed, the meal falling through the holes. This was amusement of a winter evening, sitting beside the large fireplace. In a few hours enough meal could be ground this way to give all at least a taste of bread for breakfast. When the roads were bad in the spring of the year, it can readily be seen why bread was a luxury, and potatoes and game the staple article of food.

A corrected survey of the land showed that the Norton land did not extend to the river, but that his northern line was Perry street, so he built himself another log cabin on the southeast corner of what is now Galen and Spring streets. This was a much larger house, known as a double log cabin. There were neighbors then, and they came to the raising and the new cabin was erected, with two rooms down stairs, two windows in the front, and a spacious loft. The chimney for six feet was actually built

of stone, and above this was the balance of sticks and mud. Norton now had the palatial residence of the county, one that well became the future founder of Bucyrus.

In the spring of 1820 some settlers arrived in a family named Sears, who lived for a time just west of the present site of Oakwood Cemetery and then moved away. Then followed the Beadles—David Beadle and two sons, Michael and David, Jr., and Beadle's son-in-law, John Ensley. Daniel McMichael followed with his family, and Joseph Young and family and others. Michael Beadle built a cabin on West Mansfield street, about where the property of the late Silas A. Bowers now is; south of him his father had 80 acres, his cabin being just north of the junction of Kaler avenue with Charles street.

It was during 1820 that Col. James Kilbourne drifted north from Columbus, making a preliminary survey for a road from Columbus to the Lake. At that time a road extended from Columbus through Delaware, and as far north as Norton in Delaware county, near the Greenville Treaty line. When in 1817 this land, north of the treaty line, was opened to settlement, arrangements were made to extend the road to the Lake. Kilbourne, with a surveyor's instinct, saw at a glance the excellent location of the Norton land as the place for a town on this new road. But Mr. Norton did not favor it. He had come there because he liked the land; he had a good farm, it was fast being cleared, and it was too good a farm to spoil by being laid out into town lots. Kilbourne continued on his way to Sandusky City, drew up his plans for the road, and in 1821 returned to Bucyrus. He had established the town of Claridon in Marion County, about 16 miles north of Delaware, and the Sandusky river sixteen miles further north was excellently situated for his next town, with the site of (Caroline) Attica selected still further north. The neighbors wisely prevailed on Norton to enter into an agreement with Col. Kilbourne and as a result the following contract was drawn up.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Know ye, that James Kilbourne, of Worthington, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, and Samuel Norton, of the county of Crawford, and State aforesaid, have agreed, and do agree as follows, viz.: The said James Kilbourne agrees to lay off a town for said Nor-

ton, on the southwest quarter of the first section of the third township south, and sixteenth range, of the public lands of the United States, the west line of which shall be forty-four rods from the west line of said quarter, and parallel thereto, and shall extend thence east one hundred rods, being bounded north and south by the quarter lines, so as to contain one hundred acres in said town plat of in-lots, out-lots and reserves. In laying off and establishing said town, the said Kilbourne shall do, or cause to be done at his own expense, the following particulars, viz.: He shall make, or cause to be made, the preparatory survey and notes; project and make the plat; survey the town; cause the plat to be recorded; advertise, and attend at the first public sale of lots; draw all the writings for the sale; advertise the applications for such State and county roads as the proprietors shall, within one year from this date, agree to be necessary, leading to and from said town; draw petitions for said roads; circulate them for signers; present them to proper authorities, and attend the commissioners and viewers who may be appointed thereon, to assist in selecting proper routes for said roads; and, when the town shall be surveyed as aforesaid, the said Norton, his heirs or assigns, as principal proprietors, shall first choose and reserve one lot; the said Kilbourne, as projector, surveyor and minor proprietor, his heirs and assigns, shall next choose and reserve one lot; and the remainder of the town shall be the joint property of the said Norton and Kilbourne, their heirs and assigns, forever, in the proportion of three-fourths to the said Norton, and one-fourth to the said Kilbourne; Provided, however, that the said Norton may reserve twelve rods in width of the west side of said town plat, as the same shall be platted, surveyed and recorded as above, to his own proper use and disposal; for which the said Kilbourne shall receive and hold, throughout the other parts of the town plat, in addition to his fourth part thereof, an interest and right equal in quantity to one-fourth part of said twelve-rod reservation; so that the said Kilbourne's interest in the eighty-eight acres east of said twelve-rod reserve shall be as twenty-five is to eighty-eight, or, twenty-five acres in the whole; and the said Samuel Norton doth agree to appropriate the said tract for a town plat, to be laid off by said Kilbourne as above written, and upon the terms aforesaid; and, so soon as the said Kilbourne shall have completed, all and singular, the obligations on his part, so far as that the town is ready for the public sale as aforesaid, the said Norton shall make and deliver to the said Kilbourne, his heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient warrantee deed of the said one-fourth part of the town plat aforesaid, provided he shall so soon receive the patent from the President for the tract of which the said town plat will be a part; and, if the patent should not be so soon received, then and in that case the deed shall be made and delivered as soon as the said patent shall be received as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Crawford county the fourth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

JAMES KILBOURNE (seal),
SAMUEL NORTON (seal).

In presence of

SETH HOLMES, JR.
BIRON KILBOURNE.

The plat of the within described town, now named Bucyrus, is so changed to the west by laying off by mutual agreement as to leave but twenty-four, instead of forty-four, rods between said plat and the sectional line; and the reserve of Samuel Norton is extended on

the plat to twenty-four, instead of twelve rods; there will, of course, remain but seventy-six instead of eighty-eight, rods, or acres, of said plat east of Samuel Norton's reserve, of which seventy rods, containing seventy-six acres, James Kilbourne shall receive his proportion of the town, in amount twenty-five acres, instead of the eighty-eight acres as within contracted. Said Norton shall have to his own use all the mill privileges, with no other consideration than that of the contents of the ground contained therein, toward his part of the out-lots of the plat; and the ground bought of Mr. Holmes, if retained, shall be laid out into lots by said Kilbourne and added to the town, on the same principles and proportions of mutual advantage as the hundred acres contained in the foregoing contract.

December 15, 1821.

SAMUEL NORTON.
JAMES KILBOURNE.

The foregoing contract is this day so changed by mutual consent that the part of the town of Bucyrus which is laid upon the lands of Samuel Norton is confined to such limits as to contain only the numbered in-lots, out-lots and public grounds, with the avenue, streets and alleys, containing fifty acres more or less; and the projector and surveyor of the town, James Kilbourne, his heirs and assigns, shall have and receive the one equal half part thereof, instead of the one-fourth part of the one hundred acres, as previously stipulated in this contract.

Witness our hands and seals at Bucyrus, this 12th day of February, 1822.

SAMUEL NORTON (seal).
JAMES KILBOURNE (seal).

This contract, with the amendments, occupied three pages of foolscap, and it will be observed that the final agreement was reached and the contract signed on Lincoln's birthday, that later distinguished American being at that time ragged and barefooted in his log cabin, probably passing the day without any presents to remind him that it was the thirteenth anniversary of his birth. On the same sheet of foolscap is written the final words:

"The within article of agreement, with the two modifications of the original contract herein contained, being complied with by the parties, is fully canceled and of no further effect.

SAMUEL NORTON.
JAMES KILBOURNE."

Bucyrus, April 22, 1830."

The plat itself that was filed at Delaware, Ohio, in the Recorder's office, was signed Feb. 11, 1822. The corrected survey showed Norton's land only extended as far north as Perry street. East of Sandusky avenue, the land between Perry street and the river was owned by Seth Holmes and Daniel McMichael, and west of the avenue by Abel and Lewis Cary. The sale of lots later shows Seth Holmes' land was bought, and certainly some

agreement was made with the Carys and McMichaels as the town extended to the river. The amended plat as filed in this county shows that described by present boundaries the town started on the east at the Sandusky river, just half a block east of Walnut street, extending south to Middletown street, the line being half way between Walnut and Lane streets, a part of this line having an alley, notably from the Pennsylvania road to Charles street. At Middletown street it ran west two blocks to the alley between Sandusky avenue and Poplar street; then north along the alley until it came to within one lot of Warren street, where it went west to Poplar street, including in the village lot 176 on the southeast corner of Poplar and Warren, now owned by the heirs of D. Picking. It went north on Poplar to Rensselaer street; then went half a block west, then north, along the west line of the present Presbyterian parsonage until within one lot of Mansfield street, when it went west across Spring street, and further west two lots, then north across Mansfield street, so as to include one row of lots on the north side of Mansfield. The line then ran east, at the rear of two lots on Mansfield street west of Spring, and at the rear of four lots between Spring and Poplar. On Poplar it went north to Galen, east to the alley between Poplar and Sandusky, then north to the river. The plat contained 176 lots, and of these lots 90 and 92 were set apart for a Court House, the present site; and lot 88 for the jail, and north of this lot 86 was donated by Norton later for school purposes, the lot adjoining the Pennsylvania road on Walnut street.

The streets were named mostly by Samuel Norton, as they are after members of his family, modestly omitting one after himself. Sandusky avenue was laid out as an avenue, and was 5 rods wide (82½ feet) called after the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, but always popularly known and called "Main street." Mansfield street was called after the road leading to Mansfield. Walnut street was probably named by Col. Kilbourne, on account of a number of Walnut trees at the north end of the street. Poplar street was named from the number of Poplar trees on its northern end. Marv street was named after Mrs. Norton; Rensselaer, Warren and Charles, after the

sons of Norton. All these streets were not named at the start, as Perry street was named after Perry Garton, the eldest grandchild of Samuel and Mary Norton, son of Louisa Norton who married Harris Garton Feb. 15, 1824. Middletown street was also named later, after the road leading from Bucyrus through that village to Mansfield. Galen street was also named later, the early history says, probably after some member of the Norton family but no Galen can be found in the family, and the probabilities are it was named by Dr. McComb, the first disciple of Galen who came in 1822; the street itself was partly through a swamp, at places impassable east and west, and as late as 1851 was in such a condition it was probably a relief to the citizens when the Ohio and Indiana road decided to use it for their track. Spring alley was named from a spring on the banks of the Sandusky, east of the avenue. East and West Alleys were named from being east and west of Sandusky avenue.

The lot sale took place in April, but prior to this parties had bought lots. When the sale took place, a large crowd was present, people coming from the country and from neighboring towns, and Col. Kilbourne was the auctioneer, and during the sale sang for the first time his

SONG OF BUCYRUS

Ye men of spirit, ardent souls,
Whose hearts are firm and hands are strong,
Whom generous enterprise controls,
Attend! and truth shall guide my song.
I'll tell you how Bucyrus, now
Just rising, like the star of morn,
Surrounded stands by fertile lands,
On clear Sandusky's rural bourn.

In these wide regions, known to fame,
Which freedom proudly calls her own;
Where free-born men the heathen tame,
And spurning kings—despise a throne.
No lands more blest in all the west,
Are seen whichever way you turn,
Than those around Bucyrus found
On clear Sandusky's rural bourn.

The river valley, rich and green,
Far as the power of sight extends,
Presents a splendid rural scene,
Which not the distant landscape ends.
The bordering plain spreads like the main,
Where native fruits its sides adorn,
And nearly join the margin line
Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

First Norton and the Beadles came,
With friends, (an enterprising band),
Young and McMichael, men of fame,
Soon joined the others, hand in hand;

By various plans t' improve the lands,
 They early rise with every morn,
 Near where the town Bucyrus stands,
 All on Sandusky's rural bourn.

There, teams of oxen move with pride,
 Obedient to their driver's word;
 There the strong yeomen firmly guide
 The ploughs which cleave and turn the sward;
 The dale around, with herds abound,
 The fields luxuriant are with corn,
 Near where the town Bucyrus stands,
 All on Sandusky's rural bourn.

Rich meadows there, extending far,
 By nature for the scythe prepared,
 And boundless pasture everywhere,
 Is free for all and ev'ry herd.
 The deep'ning mold, some hundred fold,
 Rewards with flax and wheat and corn,
 Those who with toil excite the soil,
 Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

In seasons mild their forests wild,
 Through hills and valleys widely spread,
 The streamlets glide from every side,
 Concent'ring to their common bed;
 Thence, fed by springs which nature brings,
 O'erhung by plum-tree, elm and thorn,
 Winds on the stream with dazzling gleam,
 Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

When gathering vapors dim the sky,
 And clouds condensed their treasures pour;
 When showers descend, and lightnings rend
 The heavens above, and thunders roar;
 When growing rills the valley fills;
 When gentle brooks to rivers turn;
 Then moves with pride the swelling tide
 Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

There, youths and maids along the glades
 Are often seen in walks around,
 Where flowers in prime, in vernal time,
 And where, in autumn, fruits are found,
 With manly face, with dimpling grace,
 Give, and receive kind words in turn—
 In roseate bowers, where fragrant flowers
 O'erspread Sandusky's rural bourn.

Then, here, my friend, your search may end,
 For here's a country to your mind;
 And here's a town your hopes may crown,
 As those who try it soon shall find.
 Here fountains flow, mild zephyrs blow,
 While health and pleasure smile each morn
 For all around Bucyrus found,
 On fair Sandusky's rural bourn.

Many times in after years when Col. Kilbourne visited Bucyrus he sang this song and others to admiring crowds. He was a great favorite among the sturdy pioneer settlers, who esteemed him for his many social qualities, and, when the knowledge that the Colonel was at the village spread throughout the neighborhood, they would assemble at Bucyrus to enjoy the rich season of fun which the old surveyor always planned and directed when he

appeared. He had a few old cronies, who were seldom absent when the Colonel was willing to "make a night" of it with his boon companions. Brandy and egg-nog were Kilbourne's favorite beverages, and these special friends of his never refused to indulge when stray glasses containing liquid of this description were thrust into their hands; consequently, when Kilbourne planned a good social time at the public house with a few friends, these companions were always willing and anxious to assist in disposing of the various liquors furnished by the Colonel's hospitality. In those days when whisky was supposed to be a necessity in every household, nearly all indulged in strong drink and for a man to be under the influence of liquor was not so serious a matter as it is regarded at the present time. Even ministers did not object to an occasional glass; many were regular drinkers. But in the early days of the village, when ordained ministers appeared at irregular intervals, some of the early settlers, learning that Col. Kilbourne had formerly been an Episcopalian rector, requested him to conduct religious services. The Colonel consented in order that Bucyrus would obtain some credit for being a moral and religious village, and arrangements were made for him to preach on a certain Sabbath. The night previous, however, he assembled with his usual companions at the public house, and until after midnight the jolly crowd had a fine time. Many songs were proposed and sung by the Colonel; the bar-tender's till received numerous contributions, and much of his liquid ware had been disposed of; consequently, when they adjourned, many were much the worse for liquor. But the Reverend Colonel appeared next day ready for the religious exercises, and, in consequence of his early experience as rector, he conducted a very satisfactory meeting; the effect of the previous night did not prevent him from preaching an excellent sermon. Not so, however, with some of his companions who took part in the revelries at the public house; one of these misguided men, having learned that Kilbourne was to officiate at another meeting, seemed to consider it a continuation of the "good time" started the night previous, and made haste to assemble with the religious portion of the community. The poor fellow was too fat and gne

to notice the difference in the assembly, but he heard the familiar voice of Kilbourne asking some one to propose a hymn for the occasion, and the erring man not knowing the horrid mistake he was making, arose and startled the congregation with one of the wild drinking songs of the night previous.

The original numbers of Bucyrus on the Delaware plat, and on the Bucyrus plat, commenced at the Sandusky river, the odd numbers on the west side of Sandusky avenue and the even numbers on the east. They ran 1 to 7, Perry street; 9 to 17, Mary street; 19 to 27, Galen street; 29 to 35, Public Square; 37 to 43, Rensselaer street; 45 to 53 Warren street. This was as far as the original plat of the town filed at Delaware, contemplated, and south of this, starting two blocks wide was a triangular park, extending to a point at Sandusky and Charles street. On the east side of Sandusky avenue, commencing at the river are lots 2 to 8, Perry street; 10 to 18, Mary street; 20 to 28, Galen street; 30 to 36, Public Square; 38 to 44, Rensselaer street; 46 to 54, Warren street. On the east side of Walnut the numbers commenced at the river with No. 56 and ran to 95 and 97 on Mansfield street, which were the present Opera Block and the Hall property adjoining; on the west side they ran from 57 to 91 and 93, the Adams property on Mansfield street, now owned by Miss Lizzie Ostermeyer. The plat as filed at Delaware was signed on Feb. 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton, Abel Cary, Daniel McMichael, and Seth Holmes. It was witnessed by Joseph Young and Gibley (Polly) Bucklin, and was sworn to by Joseph Young, as Justice of the Peace. Later the plat was changed but it was never corrected on the Delaware records. On this Delaware plat a site is marked on the river, half a block east of the present Lane street (now out-lot 119) and marked Norton's Mill, showing Norton had in contemplation the building of a mill. On this plat the town stopped at Warren street, which was called Cherry alley. Of the park the plat says, "to be improved for parkage gardening as the corporation of the town shall direct, and until the town shall be incorporated the original proprietors will direct and dispose thereof at discretion." The plat further says: "The marks of the figure 'o' denote the springs which issue

from the high bank within the town." This spring was about half a block east of Sandusky avenue, on the high bank of the river, and a distillery was started there on account of the pure water that could be secured. There was also another spring on the river bank, between the railroad bridge and the Mary street bridge. On April 22, 1830, the contract was canceled as being completed, but this completion was made by Norton and Kilbourne having a division of the lots remaining unsold at that time. The lot sale took place in the spring of 1822, and there were many came from the surrounding country and from a distance, the sale having been well worked up by Col. Kilbourne. The first owners on record of each of the lots of the original plat filed at Delaware, with the prices paid, and date of giving the deed, are as follows:

1—Abel Cary to Lewis Cary, 1825..	\$50.00
2—Admr. Daniel McMichael to Ichabod Rogers, 1829	95.00
3—Abel Cary to Lewis Cary, 1825..	50.00
4—Robert Moore to Ichabod Rogers, 1825	225.00
5—Abel Cary to Lewis Cary, 1825..	50.00
6—William Young to Ichabod Rogers, 1839	200.00
7—Conrad Roth to E. B. Merriman, 1828	600.00
8—Admr. McMichael to Ichabod Rogers, 1829	95.00
9—Samuel Norton to Wm. F. Seiser, 1853	500.00
10—Samuel Norton to Charles Merriman, 1826	50.00
11—Samuel Norton to Jefferson Norton, part, 1855	500.00
12—Samuel Norton to Hugh McCracken & French & Bowers, 1824	40.00
13—Samuel Norton to John Moderswell, 1828	50.00
14—Samuel Norton to Lewis Stephenson, 1823	40.00
15—Samuel Norton to John McClure, Pennsylvania, 1824	40.00
16—Samuel Norton to E. B. Merriman, 1824	30.00
17—Samuel Norton to John Miller, 1824	50.00

18—Samuel Norton to Byron Kilbourne, 1830	nominal	45—Samuel Norton to Joseph McCutchen, 1827	80.00
19—Samuel Norton to J. S. Hughes, 1825	50.00	46—Byron Kilbourne to Samuel Jones, 1837	250.00
20—Samuel Norton to Andrew Failor, 1826	40.00	47—Byron Kilbourne to James Kelly, north half, 1833	80.00
21—Samuel Norton to Henry Miller, 1824	40.00	47—Byron Kilbourne to Wm. Early, south half, 1833	80.00
22—Samuel Norton to Samuel Myers, 1827	60.00	48—Byron Kilbourne to Joseph H. Larwill, half, 1834	50.00
23—Samuel Norton to Joseph McComb, 1829	50.00	48—Byron Kilbourne to Abraham Hahn, half, 1837	150.00
24—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronebaugh, 1830	nominal	49—Byron Kilbourne to Madison Welsh, 1836	225.00
25—Samuel Norton to John Forbes, 1830	80.00	50—Samuel Norton to Josiah Boyce, half, 1833	100.00
26—Samuel Norton to Calvin Squire, 1823	25.00	50—Samuel Norton to Joseph H. Larwill, half, 1834	150.00
27—Samuel Norton to James Houston, 1834	30.00	51—Byron Kilbourne to Zalmon Rowse, 1835	180.00
28—Samuel Norton to James P. Heath, 1823	40.00	52—Samuel Norton to Harris Garton, son-in-law, 1830	1.00
29—Samuel Norton to John Yost, 1828	120.00	53—Samuel Norton to Russell Peck, 1827	25.00
30—Samuel Norton to Johann G. Shultz, 1823	50.00	54—Samuel Norton to John Miller, 1827	40.00
31—Samuel Norton to Samuel W. Smith, 1822	30.00	55—Daniel McMichael to Abel Cary, 1824	30.00
32—Samuel Norton to Ebenezer Dowd, 1822	60.00	56—Daniel McMichael to Abel Cary, 1824	30.00
33—Samuel Norton to Edward Billups, 1823	40.00	57—Daniel McMichael to Valentine Shultz, 1829	29.00
34—Samuel Norton to Horace Pratt, 1826	48.00	58—Daniel McMichael to Abel Cary, 1824	30.00
35—Samuel Norton to Henry St. John, 1826	45.00	59—Daniel McMichael to Valentine Shultz, 1824	10.00
36—Samuel Norton to Lewis Stephenson, 1827	42.00	60—Daniel McMichael to Valentine Shultz, 1824	30.00
37—John Miller to Jacob Culler, 1828	100.00	61—Daniel McMichael to Abel Cary, 1824	30.00
38—Samuel Norton to Abraham Hahn, 1828	100.00	62—Daniel McMichael to Robert Moore, 1825	30.00
39—Norton & Kilbourne to George Swency, 1831	170.00	63—Admr. Daniel McMichael to Andrew Failor, 1826	60.00
40—Samuel Norton to James Marshall, 1829	40.00	64—Samuel Norton to John Miller, 1828	120.00
41—Nicholas Cronebaugh to Martha Hetich, 1833	250.00	65—Samuel Norton to John Miller, 1828	120.00
42—Norton & Kilbourne to Jesse George, 1835	160.00	66—Samuel Norton to John Moderwell, 1827	40.00
43—Samuel Norton to Jacob Drake, 1833	40.00	67—Samuel Norton to Zilisha Bucklin, 1837	100.00
44—Samuel Norton to John McClure, Pennsylvania, 1824	40.00		

68—Samuel Norton to Byron Kilbourne, 1830	nominal
69—Samuel Norton to Harris Garton, son-in-law, 1830	1.00
70—Samuel Norton to Adam Kronenberger, 1851	200.00
71—A. C. Gilmore to John Mills, north half, 1834	115.00
71—Abraham Yost to Edith Smith, south half, 1835	78.00
72—Samuel Norton to George Shaffer, 1829	60.00
73—Samuel Norton to George Shaffer, 1829	60.00
74—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
75—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
76—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
77—Samuel Norton to Frederick Myers, south half, 1835	50.00
77—Stephen Brinkman to Ichabod Rogers, north half, 1836	100.00
78—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
79—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
80—Samuel Norton to Byron Kilbourne, 1830	nominal
81—Samuel Norton to Christopher Brinkman, 1836	125.00
82—Samuel Norton to Trustees Lutheran Church, 1833	50.00
83—Samuel Norton to Trustees Lth. and Ger., Ref., 1830	45.00
84—Samuel Norton to Byron Kilbourne, 1830	nominal
85—Samuel Norton to Barbara Cronbaugh, 1833	50.00
86—Samuel Norton to School Directors, 1834	donated
87—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
88—Samuel Norton to County Commissioners, 1828	donated
89—Lincoln Kilbourne to County Commissioners, 1854	500.00
90—Samuel Norton to Crawford County, 1832	donated
91—Norton & Kilbourne to William Sinclair, 1834	200.00
92—Byron Kilbourne to County Commissioners, 1832	donated
93—Samuel Norton to Rensselaer Norton, son, 1830	1.00
94—Samuel Norton to Elihu Doud, 1826	36.00
95—Samuel Norton to Trustees M. E. Church, 1831	125.00
96—Samuel Norton to Trustees M. E. Church, 1831	125.00
97—Samuel Norton to Byron Kilbourne, 1830	nominal

Of the original lots sold in Bucyrus, No. 36, where the Quinby Block now stands, was sold to Lewis Stephenson for \$42; the land is now on the tax duplicate at \$45,850, and the buildings were about \$30,450 more, giving the total valuation of this \$42 lot at about \$76,300. It is now owned by several different parties. Commencing at the east No. 1 is owned by the Hausleib Brothers; No. 2, by Judge Charles F. Schaber; Nos. 3 and 6, Fred W. Mader; No. 4, the heirs of L. Mantle; No. 5, Charles Lake; Nos. 7 and 8, by Mrs. Millie Geiger and Mrs. Mary Sarles. The lot has a frontage on the Square of 159 feet, with a depth of 66 feet.

Until 1828 nobody wanted the Rowse Block corner; it was too far up town. The first business on the lot was in 1827, when James McLean, a carpenter, erected a one-story building on the lot where he lived and made shingles. It was sold in 1828 to Jacob Culler for \$100. Today the land is on the tax duplicate at \$46,166, and the buildings at \$25,806, making the total \$71,972. It is the largest of the lots on the Square, being 165x67.2. It is now owned by the William Rowse heirs, Second National Bank, H. F. Miller, G. K. Zeigler, and the George Mader heirs.

Lot No. 35, the Bucyrus City Bank corner, was purchased of Norton by Henry St. John for \$45. It has a frontage on the Square of 165 feet, with a depth of 66 feet. The land is now on the tax duplicate at \$46,713, with the buildings valued at \$21,478, making a total of \$68,191. The land is now owned by the Bucyrus City Bank, Judge J. C. Tobias, Fred W. Mader, the Mader heirs and Lewis Mollenkopf.

Lot No. 38, the Deal House corner was sold to Abraham Hahn in 1828 for \$100. It has a frontage on the Square of 159 feet, the same

as the Quinby Block, and with a depth of 67.2 feet. The land is now on the tax duplicate at \$44,846, and the buildings at \$10,931. It is now owned by P. J. Carroll, with the exception of the 22 feet owned by W. F. Barth and occupied by him as a barber shop. The Deal House was originally a two-story brick about 45 feet front on the Square and about the same on Sandusky avenue. In 1858 it was extended on the Square as it is at present, and made three stories, the corner remaining as originally built, a third story being added. The Barth barber shop and the Martinitz bakery are as originally built over 70 years ago, no change except a coat of paint occasionally. When McCoy had the Deal House from 1853 to 1858 he owned the entire frontage on the Square from Sandusky avenue around to Mansfield street. Above the Martinitz bakery up to 1860 was the McCoy Hall which you entered by the same outside steps that are there to this day, the only change being they are now covered. Here the elite of Bucyrus assembled to listen to lectures, and minstrel shows and theatrical troupe which made a one night stop at Bucyrus. The stage was a platform about a foot high in the north part of the hall. In front were two or three rows of chairs, which were occupied by the more wealthy citizens as reserved seats at some select entertainment, when prices ran as high as 25 cents, or what was called a shilling in those days. Behind these chairs were benches without backs. Benches about 12 feet long on each side of the hall, with the aisle down the centre. Here the price was uniform, a sixpence. The other hall in those days was Denslow Hall. This was the third story of the brick, north of the Bucyrus City Bank. It was a very low room, not easy of access, and was not as popular as the McCoy Hall. C. D. Ward owned the building, and the hall was called after his middle name Denslow.

Of the original lot owners not one is in the hands of any of their descendants. In 1828 Abraham Yost bought lot 29 for \$120. John Deardorff had originally bought the lot of Norton and erected a house on it; he died before he had paid for the lot; so the first deed was from Norton to Yost. This lot remained in the possession of the Yosts until 1910, when it was sold to Dobbins and Geiger. The oldest

lot owner in Bucyrus (in the point of time) is C. J. Scroggs, his grandfather, John Scroggs, purchasing lot 104 southeast corner Walnut and Rensselaer, in 1839; from John Scroggs, it descended to his son Jacob, and from him to his only son Charles, who still resides there. The same year 1839, but a month later, John A. Gormly purchased lot 6 in Carothers' addition to Bucyrus southwest corner Poplar and Warren; it passed from John A. Gormly to his son J. B. Gormly, and is still occupied by the latter as a residence.

John E. Kilbourne in his Ohio Gazetteer for 1826, has the following:

"Bucyrus—A lively post town laid out in 1822 on the south bank of Sandusky river, in the eastern part of Crawford county. It is the seat of justice for the county, has two stores and several mechanics."

It is a pleasure to notice that in these early days Bucyrus had a reputation of being a "hustling" town. The fact that the editor's uncle laid out the town, and was financially interested in it, may have made it advisable in the interest of peace at home that the young man give the town a good "send off."

The two stores were those of E. B. Merriman and Samuel Bailey. The Merriman store was on the lot just south of the Electric Light Works, and was probably started in 1822. Mr. Merriman was known as "Judge" Merriman and "Bishop" Merriman. Of this store John Moderwell, who came in 1827, wrote in his pioneer reminiscences published in the Bucyrus Journal in 1868: "Judge E. B. Merriman had the monopoly for some time of exchanging goods with the red and white people for deer skins, furs, beeswax, honey, ginseng, cranberries and other articles." It was not an elaborate establishment, and the business was mostly trade, very little cash. Even his goods were purchased mostly by exchanging the skins and farm products he had for the goods he wanted. James Nail, in his pioneer letter in the Forum of 1874, writes: "I now remember that the first goods I bought in a store at Bucyrus were from Bishop Merriman (1822 or 1823). As I was getting a few articles a Mr. Peter Clinger took his pencil and paper and commenced writing. Merriman asked him what he was doing. He said he was taking an invoice of his goods, and that the amount of his stock was \$37.41. Merriman said he was not far out of the way." The prices current

in those days were wheat, 40 to 50 cents per bushel; oats, 12 to 18 cents; corn, 15 to 25 cents; potatoes, 12 to 25 cents; cranberries, 50 cents per bushel; pork $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents per pound; maple sugar, 5 to 6 cents per pound; butter 5 to 6 cents per pound; eggs, 3 to 4 cents a dozen; honey, 50 cents per gallon. Coffee was 50 cents per pound; salt \$3 for 50 pounds; powder, 50 cents a quarter, lead 50 cents a pound, chewing tobacco, 50 cents a pound, and whiskey 50 cents a gallon.

The other store was that of Samuel Bailey, the east side of Sandusky and the second lot south of Perry street. Bailey sold about 1824 to French & Bowers and they sold to John Nimmons in 1827, and the latter built the frame on the northeast corner of Sandusky and Rensselaer, and moved into it in 1828, the first store south of the Square.

The several mechanics were probably Russell Peck with his blacksmith shop, northwest corner Sandusky and Warren; Lewis Stephenson, hatter, on Quinby Block lot; Joseph Umpstead, cabinet maker, whose shop was in his residence; Aaron Cary, who had a saddlery on his lot just west of the bridge; Adam Bair had a carpenter shop, and John Billups was a shoemaker. Besides this, Cary had a mill, Moore and Rogers each had a hotel and there were two physicians, Drs. McComb and Hobbs.

The following shows the early settlers in Bucyrus:

1819—Samuel Norton; founded the town in 1821; kept a hotel in 1835. Albigece Bucklin; ran a farm and made mill-stones. Seth Holmes, came with Norton; had a log cabin southeast corner Galen and Sandusky, where he died about 1825.

1820—A man named Sears, who settled near Oakwood Cemetery, but left soon afterward. David Beadle entered land west of the Norton tract; built his cabin near the corner of Spring and Charles; his son David lived with him until he married two years later Mishael Beadle son of David, built a cabin on the Bowers lot on West Mansfield. Amos Clark, a farmer, who bought the land south of Norton, and had his residence near the W. H. Miller property 435 South Sandusky.

1821—Abel Cary, who built the first mill a few rods below the Sandusky avenue bridge.

1822—Russell Peck, blacksmith, shop, north-

west corner Sandusky and Warren. Conrad Roth, blacksmith. Lewis Stephenson, hatter; first shop, centre lot, east side Sandusky between Perry and Mary; in 1826 moved to Quinby Block lot. Joseph Umpstead cabinet maker, north Sandusky; E. B. Merriman, merchant; first store was between the present G. K. Zeigler residence and the river; in 1824 moved to southeast corner Sandusky and Perry; with him came his brother Charles as clerk. Zalmon Rowse, who came to Whetstone township the year before; Ichabod Rogers, who started a tavern the next year; Aaron Cary who started a tannery and saddlery shop on the Shonert lot. Conrad Rhodes, who the next year ran a tavern on the Shonert lot. George P. Schultz, who kept a boarding house on north Walnut; Joseph McComb, a physician; Lewis Cary, who ran the first tavern on the Shonert lot; Robert Moore and Joseph Pearce, who later ran the tavern. Harry Burns, a friend of the Nortons, who was a hunter. John Deardorff, who built a cabin, on the southwest corner of Sandusky and Galen and was a farmer; Harris Garton and John Kent were also farmers. Others that year were Samuel Carl, John Kellogg and Samuel Roth.

1823—Adam Bair, carpenter; John Billups, shoemaker; Matthew McMichael, teamster; he came to the county in 1819, and in 1820 helped his father on the farm east of Bucyrus, and then came to Bucyrus. Moses Arden, William Blowers and James Martin taught early schools, the latter was the first auditor of the county in 1826. William Early, the first real estate dealer and an early justice of the peace, and Patrick Height and William Reeves.

1824—Samuel Bailey, merchant; John Funk, tavern keeper; Henry Miller, cabinet maker; John Marshall, surveyor; John T. Hobbs, physician; Thomas Alsop and John Blowers, who taught early schools, and John Huhr and Daniel Seal.

1825—John Bowen and James Marshall, blacksmiths; Hugh McCracken, John Bowman, and Andrew Failor, merchants; Adam Bair, carpenter, John H. Morrison, lawyer; Jonas Scott, teacher; George Hawk, shoemaker; Nicholas Failor, tailor; Daniel Miller, farmer, and James Houston, John Kanzleiter, and Hugh Long.

1826—Edward Billups, carpenter; William

Bratton, hatter; James McLain, miller; Jacob Bowers, John B. French, Henry St. John, Martin Barr and Henry Babcock, merchants; Isaac H. Allen, Michael Flick and Charles Stanberg, lawyers; Abraham Myers, teacher; Henry Minich, tanner; John Caldwell, contractor; Ebenezer Dowd and Samuel Myers, tailors; George Lauck and Capt. John Miller, tavern keepers; Thomas Johnston and James C. Steen, farmers, and Elihu Dowd, Jacob Drake, William Hughey and son William, William Marsh, Jacob Sigler and Joy Sperry.

1827—John Moderwell, cabinet maker; Eli Slagle, miller; Robert W. Musgrave, James Ranney, John Nimmons, merchants; Richard W. Cahill, clerk; Willis Merriman, physician; Horace Pratt, teacher; Emanuel Deardorff, tanner; Jacob G. Gilmore, tavern keeper; and William Farley and William Magers.

1828—Daniel Holm, brickmaker; Adam Moderwell and Isaac Ritter, cabinet makers; James and John McCracken, millwrights; John Yost, gunsmith; Rev. David Shuh; Abraham Hahn, jr., teacher; David and Abraham Holm, tanners; Henry Coutts and John Heinlen, teamsters; William R. Magill, printer; Abraham Hahn, tavern keeper; Peter Klinger, well digger; Lewis Heinlen, farmer, and William F. Ayres, Thomas Barnett, Jacob Forney, Daniel and John Holm, Christopher Noacre.

1829—Matthew Feree, blacksmith; Samuel Jones, cabinet maker; Benjamin Meeker, merchant; Jonathan Reeder, printer; Nicholas Cronelaugh and John Shull, carpenters; Josiah Scott, lawyer, Jacob Bash.

1830—Joseph Albright, brickmaker; John N. Rexroth, blacksmith; Jacob Hinnan, teamster; David McLane, weaver; Eli Cronebaugh, carpenter; John Forbes, saddler; George Sweney, lawyer; Dr. Sinclair; and Dr. Samuel Horton; John and Jacob Staley.

1831—David H. Henthorn, carpenter; John Colerick, merchant; John Moore, shoemaker; William Crosby, printer; Samuel Ludwig, farmer; William Knobs and James Tate.

1832—Israel Jones, saddler; Thomas Shawke, blacksmith; J. H. Douglass, J. H. and Jabez B. Larwill, merchants; John Smith, lawyer; Rev. F. I. Ruth, Samuel Peterman, teamster; Lorenzo Andrews.

1833—George Walter, clerk; Jesse Quaint-

ance, miller; Daniel and Owen Williams, merchants; David R. Lightner, printer.

1834—Thomas Gillespie, registrar land office; Josiah S. Plants, lawyer; William Wise, cabinet maker; Christian Sexauer, shoemaker; Charles P. West, printer; Rufus Benson and Jonathan Timberline.

1835—George McNeal, carpenter; Charles Kelly, miller; Peter and W. W. Miller, merchants; Ludwig Assenheimer, weaver; James W. Armstrong, lawyer; Drs. Andrew and George A. Hetich and Dr. A. M. Jones; Rev. Frederick Maschop; William White, teacher; Samuel Caldwell, farmer.

1836—John A. Gornly, and James P. Bowman, merchants.

1837—Charles and Paul I. Hetich, saw mill; Franklin Adams, lawyer; Rev. John Pettitt.

1838—F. G. Hesche, merchant; Dr. William Geller, and Revs. William Hutchinson, and Seeley Bloomer.

1839—John Scroggs, hatter and Henry Flock, farmer.

Other early business men were John Davis, hatter; Christian Howenstein cabinet maker; Chris Brinkman, millwright; John Anderson, James Quinby, J. W. Bener, S. A. Magers, M. Nigh and J. Coleman, merchants; Frederick Schuler, shoemaker; Peter Howenstein and Lewis Kuhn, tailors; Samuel Picking, tavern keeper; Jesse George, wagon maker; and James Goodel, James Gilson, Jacob Howenstein and John Moody.

In the early part of the summer of 1824, James Nail had finished his grist-mill near Galion, and in his letters in the Forum he says: "At this time went to Bucyrus and engaged mill stones of a Mr. Bucklin, who was making them there out of a kind of nigger-head stones. After he finished them he gave me notice, and I went there for them with a wagon and two yoke of cattle. Remained one night at Bucyrus with Mr. B., and as I could get no enclosure or stable I let the oxen graze on the plains. In the morning when I went for them they had started home, and it was about 10 when I found them and brought them back to town. In the street I met a man, Mr. Henry Smith. He asked me if I had had breakfast that day. I said no. He then said: 'Nearly everybody in this town has the ague; go with

me and take your breakfast.' He further said: 'I am the only man in the town that has any pork. You may fill your stomach with pork, then keep your mouth shut, and breathe through your nose, or you will have a shake of ague before you leave town.' After breakfast my mill-stones were loaded. I hauled them home and had the mill started the same fall. I had been partially acquainted with some men around here before this time, for instance, two families by the name of Cary, Mr. Rogers, I think two families by the name of Merriman, Col. Rowse, Mr. Miller, Dr. McComb and others. East of Bucyrus I knew several families by the name of Kent, Holmes, Bear, Scott, Judge Stewart, the Parchers, and others, then settled along the edge of the Plains. Another settlement had commenced along the Plains near the Whetstone. Among them I knew Messrs. Hancock, Eyeman, King, Armstrong, Van Voorhis, Hamilton, Campbell, Poe, Mears, Clark and others."

Mrs. Lucy Rogers tells of her sad experience with the ague in 1822. She says: "My husband took sick on one occasion and was bed-fast. He could neither eat or drink a part of the time. Meanwhile our scanty store of food was consumed until not a particle was left in the house for our subsistence. The last crust was gone. My prayer to God was that all of us, my young babe, my helpless husband, and my starving self might all die together before the sun should set. That night was one of sleepless agony. Next morning I went through an Indian trail, unfit as I was to go through the tall, wet grass, which was then as high as a man's head, to William Langdon's, near Young's grist mill, and, between sobs, told my pitiful story to him, and begged for some flour to keep my little family from starving to death. He did not know me, and refused; but his wife—God bless her—spoke up and said: 'You shall not starve if it takes all there is in the house.' Her husband relented and weighed me out nineteen pounds of flour, and then, blessing them for their charity, I returned home through the tall grass with the 'bird of hope' again singing in my bosom. How sweet the short cake, without meat, butter or anything else tasted that day. In the afternoon, Aunt Lois Kent, learning of our destitution, brought us a pan of meal, I got

some milk of Mrs. Shultz and then made some mush. Believe me, the tears of joy and sorrow rained down my cheeks when this meal was eaten. I then told Louisa Norton, who afterward married Harris Garton, how terribly we were distressed by want and hunger. She went home and told her father, Samuel Norton, who said: 'This will not do; these folks have come to a new country, and they must be helped; they shall not starve in Bucyrus.' So every evening he sent us new milk, fresh from the cow, and as we needed it a ham of meat. One day he sent Louisa over to us with a dressed pig. I never had a present that did me so much good. In a very few weeks my husband recovered and then we fared better."

There were very few cases like this, and it is to the credit of the pioneers, that in every case, a person really in need, found help and assistance, and Langdon, himself had reason to be suspicious when a woman in need deliberately walked a mile and a half to seek assistance.

When Norton first came he started a little tannery on the banks of the Sandusky to tan enough leather for the family shoes; it was on land which later he discovered belonged to Abel and Lewis Cary, Abel Cary came in 1821, and on the south bank of the river just below Sandusky avenue he built a small dam, and erected a grist-mill in 1822, and the long journey of the pioneers through the forest was a thing of the past. His brother, Lewis Cary, came in 1822. The latter had learned the tanning business in New Jersey, and came west to Jefferson county, where he went into the tanning business. Here he married Rachel Kirk, and in 1822, came to Bucyrus, driving through in a "schooner wagon" with his wife and nine children. Arriving here, they occupied an old log cabin, until a cabin of his own was erected by him and the early settlers on the banks of the Sandusky, where Norton had first resided. This cabin was the first one erected in Bucyrus of hewed logs with a shingle roof and grooved floor. The others were simply the logs as cut from the trees, and puncheon floors or the bare ground. His brother's mill, just west of him was not yet completed, and he was compelled to go through the woods the forty miles to Fredericktown

for flour, and stated later, that sometimes the supply at home was so small that the entire family were put on an allowance. Cary made a real tannery out of Norton's first yard, and for years he conducted the business, in 1839 disposing of it to his son Aaron, who ran it until 1855 when he sold it to Richard Plummer. Chris Shonert had learned the trade of tanner under Aaron Cary, and a year after Plummer bought the yard, it was purchased by Chris Shonert; it later became the firm of Shonert and Haller, and a quarter of a century ago was abandoned. Cary made his vats by sinking large troughs in the ground, and prepared his bark by pounding, having no facilities for grinding. Later regular vats were dug, and the bark was ground.

Lewis Cary only ran his mill a short time, the little dam being a crude affair was washed away at the first freshet, so it was moved to a better site up the river, at the north end of Walnut street, and was run by Eli Slagle. Later it passed into the hands of James Kelly, and a hurricane came and took away the roof; this was replaced and in 1843 it was destroyed by fire. A company was formed and it was rebuilt, a very large frame mill. A strong, serviceable dam was erected by John Gilmore, near the north end of Lane street, with a mill-race running to the mill which furnished the power at all seasons of the year. Kelly and James McLean became the proprietors, and later James McLean, who ran it until it was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, April 9, 1870. It was never rebuilt, and nothing now remains to show where this large mill once stood; even the old mill race has long since been filled up. The Cary mill, west of Sandusky avenue, was the second business enterprise in Bucyrus; the Cary tannery the first. In 1823 Daniel McMichael and Ichabod Rogers started a small distillery on the land now occupied by the Electric Light Works, but after running a year or two it was abandoned.

Henry St. John bought lot 35 northeast corner of the Square, where he erected a two-story frame, and started a store in 1825; this building was also used as a store until in 1890, it was moved away to give place to the present brick building of the Bucyrus City Bank.

In connection with his tannery, Lewis Cary had a work-bench in his house, and made

shoes, of an evening, after working at his tannery all day. The Indians frequently brought skins to him for tanning, which they made into moccasins—or, rather their squaws did. They occasionally had shoes made for them by Cary for they discovered that his shoes "squeaked," and they were always anxious to secure a pair of that kind, insisting with the order that he must make a pair that "talked." And they were also as proud of a shoe that "talked," as boys of a later generation were of red-topped boots.

Cary was a Quaker, and the Indians were great admirers of him, and while they were insatiate thieves, laying their hands on everything lying around loose, they never stole from Cary.

Aaron Cary settled in Bucyrus soon after his brother Lewis. He was a saddler and harness maker, and had his cabin and shop near his brother's tannery. It was a two-story log house and on the upper floor his daughter Sarah taught school.

Lewis Cary died on Jan. 9, 1866, at Defiance, Ohio. Of his nine children, only one remained in Bucyrus, his daughter Isabel marrying Alexander Caldwell, who had their homes for years three miles southwest of Bucyrus, near the Little Sandusky road.

When the Sandusky Pike was built, Abel Cary kept the toll gate a mile north of Bucyrus, and later moved to Indiana.

John Bowen had a brick yard near the southwest corner of East and Middletown streets, in 1825 and here he burned the brick, and erected for himself the first brick building in Bucyrus; it was on the site of the present Blair and Picking Blocks, on Sandusky avenue, and was used as a blacksmith shop by him and later by James Marshall.

The first frame building, was about 15 feet square, and was on Sandusky avenue, about where the Myers harness shop now is. It was later moved to West Mansfield street, and still later to the German M. E. church lot at the junction of Middletown and Galion, then occupied by Hon. A. M. Jackson, and on his property it was used as a woodshed, and torn down when the present M. E. church was built.

In 1825 John Miller came to Bucyrus and worked at his trade of carpenter and cabinet-

maker, which he had learned in his early home in Pennsylvania. He was followed in 1827 by John Moderwell, in the same business, and Miller soon retired from cabinet-making and built a carding-mill, the first erected in Bucyrus, and his mill was a pronounced success, doing a large business for many years. He kept hotel a few years, and through his carding-mill went into the dry goods business. He became prosperous, purchased 80 acres of land of Amos Clark on South Sandusky avenue, and commencing about Narrow street, laid out a part of it, on both sides of Sandusky avenue, in town lots as an addition to Bucyrus. In 1830 he was elected sheriff of the county, serving two years, and singularly enough his successor as sheriff was John Moderwell, the other cabinet-maker of the village.

Besides Miller's carding-mill a similar mill was also built by Jourdan Jones; this was on the present site of the Vollrath Mills, and was run by tramp-wheel power. A man named Kirk also had a carding-mill, and later sold it to Samuel Clapper, who with Dr. A. M. Jones went into the business on a large scale, and their mill later became the Bucyrus Woolen Mills.

Jourdan Jones had a wagon shop, north of Perry street and east of Sandusky avenue, in 1835, after he disposed of his carding-mill.

The earliest tannery was the family affair of Norton, followed by Lewis Cary, but the developing of the country and the plentitude of bark at their doors made the tanning business the industry of Bucyrus. One of the early tanners was Emanuel Deardorff, who came to Bucyrus in 1827 with his brother-in-law, George Myers; they came through in a one-horse wagon from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The farther west they got, the worse became the roads, and at Pittsburg they found the only way to get through with their one horse was to travel light, so they left all their bedding, and whatever they thought they could get along without, and came on to Bucyrus. Here Emanuel Deardorff bought 38 acres of land at \$8 per acre, and started a tan yard on the river bank on the north side of West Mansfield street, present home of H. F. Miller. Getting the business started during the winter and spring, in 1828 he returned to his former home

in Cumberland county to fill an engagement he had probably made prior to leaving for Ohio, for on March 13, 1828, he married Elizabeth Howenstein, and with a team the two started for their new home, at Pittsburg taking on board the bedding and household goods he had previously left there. The bridal trip took fifteen days, and they took up their residence at their new home on West Mansfield street. He ran the tannery until 1852, when he sold to John Engle. It burned down, was rebuilt and later was abandoned. When Mr. Deardorff retired from the tanning business he ran a saw-mill for eight years across the river, where the Sandusky Valley Mills were later, then disposed of it, and took a 200-acre farm in Whetstone, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Bucyrus, retiring from business.

Other early tanners were David Holm, who had a tannery in 1831, just north of Buffalo Run which crossed Sandusky avenue, through the present lot of C. Roehr. Across the street the creek continued its way, bearing north through the lot of Dr. Arthur McCrory. Here Henry Minich had a tannery. The Wieland tannery was on west Galen street, run by Wieland and Michael Walters.

In 1826 William Bratton made hats in a little log cabin on the present site of the Quinby Block.

Lewis Stephenson built the second house in the village on the west side of the Sandusky the centre lot between Perry and Mary, where he ran a hatter shop.

George P. Shultz was the first German in Bucyrus and he built a house on Walnut street north of Perry, where he kept a boarding house for several years; he had an adopted daughter who kept house for him until she married Henry Miller, one of the early cabinet makers of the village.

Dr. J. T. Hobbs came in 1824, and had his office adjoining the hat shop of Lewis Stephenson. Dr. Joseph McComb came in 1822 and had his office near Stephenson's hat shop, and later purchased a lot on the east side of Sandusky between Mary and Galen, the centre lot in the block, and in April 1825 he married Rebecca Kinble; later he neglected his practice and about 1835 died at the Fitzsimmons tavern in Whetstone township.

Harry Smith in 1823 built a cabin on the southwest corner of Perry and Walnut. William Reeves built a cabin between Perry and Mary on the east side of Sandusky in 1823.

Harris Garton came in 1822, and two years later married Louisa Norton, a daughter of Samuel Norton, and about 1827, bought out Albigeance Bucklin, his wife's uncle, and later moved to Chatfield township where he kept a tavern and was postmaster; in 1853 he removed to his farm in Tod township where he died.

Adam Bair came in 1823, and a cousin Adam Bair came in 1825; they were distinguished by calling the first Adam the bad Bear, and the second Adam the good Bear; these two built the first brick school house on Middletown street, two stories with a tower and contained three rooms, built about 1850, and torn down in 1868 to make room for the present central building.

Ebenezer Dowd was the first tailor and purchased the lot where the Schaber-Volk Block now stands, and here he opened his shop. He had a brother and sister who came with him, as in August, 1825 Elihu Dowd married Polly Ketchum, and in December of the same year Eunice Dowd married James Dorland of Liberty township.

Harry Burns came about 1823, a former friend of the Nortons at Elk Hill, Pa., he devoted his time to hunting and after settlers became so numerous that game became scarce he removed to the west.

John Yost came with his wife, "Aunt Chloe" and three sons, Abraham, Jacob and Jerry; he bought the lot on the southwest corner of Galen and Sandusky, when he arrived, for which he paid \$120, and it remained in the family of the Yosts for over 80 years. On this corner he lived in a log house, which had previously been built by John Deardorff, and from his doorway frequently shot the wild ducks that took advantage of the swamp on the northeast corner opposite.

John Moderwell came in 1827, with his wife, Aunt Betsy, and he purchased the lot on the southwest corner of Perry and Walnut for \$40; he was a cabinet maker and millwright; he opened his first shop in a little log house about where the Pickering Block now is on

North Sandusky; later moved to the south side of the Rowse Block lot; here he continued in business until 1833, when he moved to a larger building where the Hotel Royal now stands. He early took an active part in the affairs of the village and county; was sheriff of the county in 1833 and mayor of the village in 1837. To him more than any other man have historians been indebted for the most reliable information as to the early history of Bucyrus. He was a resident of the county for over fifty years, and then went to Genessee, Illinois, to make his home with his son, and died there.

George Lauck came in 1826 and later purchased the lot on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Mary, where he ran a tavern until he was elected county treasurer in 1837 and again in 1839, later serving two more terms as treasurer from 1843 to 1847. When he disposed of his tavern he bought the original Bucklin land of Harris Garton, and the old brick at the crossing of the T. & O. C. and Mansfield street was always known as the Lauck homestead; he owned the land to Middletown street on the south and Whetstone street on the east.

Hugh McCracken and Bailey came in 1825 and in April, 1826, Hugh McCracken became the first sheriff, on the organization of the county.

James and John McCracken, cousins of Hugh, came about 1828 and had a carpenter and wheelwright shop on the square the eastern part of the Quinby Block. This they rented, but they were compelled to move, as John Smith took the site and built a frame building in which he ran a store; this frame was afterward moved to the northeast corner of Mansfield and Lane and used as a residence. The McCrackens bought of Edward Billups the lot where the Mader Block now stands, and here they built another shop. James McCracken had a residence on the same lot. With the McCrackens was their sister, Mrs. Phillips, a widow with two daughters, Samantha and Susan, the latter still living, the widow of E. R. Kearsley; the stage in those days from the east only came as far as Mansfield, so James McCracken had to take two days to go to Mansfield with a horse and wagon and bring

them to Bucyrus. On the same lot was a little old unused log house; this was fitted up and in it Sallie Davis taught school.

Samuel Myers came in 1826 and bought the lot just south of the J. K. Myers corner for which he paid \$60.

Andrew Failor came in 1825, and bought the present J. K. Myers lot on the southeast corner of Sandusky and Mary, for which he paid \$40. Here he started his first store, where he remained a few years when he bought the lot on the corner of East Mansfield street and the Square, and built the frame which is still standing, and here moved his store which he ran for many years with his brother and for a time with George Lauck. Mr. Failor took an active interest in the Ohio & Indiana road, devoted all his time to the securing of the road, his business being a secondary consideration. Bucyrus secured the road, but Mr. Failor, who up to 1850 had been a prosperous merchant, had very little capital left. He started branch stores in many of the smaller towns in the days of his prosperity; he finally sold out and went to Iowa.

Thomas Johnston came in 1826. He had stopped with his brother-in-law, George Walton, in Dallas township, and was a skillful cabinet maker, and after a short visit with the Waltons, came on to Bucyrus with his family. His wife, Martha Johnston, thus gives her description of Bucyrus at that time, it was in the spring of the year 1826: As they neared the Sandusky river they saw a few log cabins surrounded with water up to the very steps. Wild ducks were running at large within the corporation limits, having no fear of the few settlers. They approached a cabin, looking from its situation very much like a river boat as it was surrounded with water. A large log reached across the ditch in front of the building and over this they went into the store which proved to be Bishop Merriman's. They were from the east and made a humorous remark about the limited stock of goods he carried, and Merriman replied: "If you had to wheel all this stock of goods in a wheelbarrow a distance of forty miles, as I did, and sleep on them at night to keep them from being stolen, you wouldn't think it was so limited." Johnston was offered the use of an abandoned cabin

by Amos Clark on what is now South Sandusky. Into this he moved with his family, and from the cabin door could see the deer and prairie chickens wandering where they pleased, and frequently wolves sneaking through the woods and tall grass. He found plenty of wood for his cabinet work, but there was no way he could dry it suitable for fine work and he decided to go to Columbus, but his friends and relatives induced him to remain by making him a present of 80 acres in southern Whetstone.

Babcock & Ranney kept store on the second lot north of Galen street, now occupied by the Vollmer restaurant; Ranney later built a small brick on the northwest corner of Rensselaer and Sandusky, which was torn down when the present brick was erected now occupied by the First National Bank. Musgrave & Merriman occupied the present site of the Johnston Pharmacy Company in 1835.

Daniel & Owen Williams had their store on the corner where the Rowse Block now is.

William Reeves in 1823 built a log house on the east side of Sandusky avenue between Mary and Perry. This is probably where Merriman had his store in 1826, and that year he sold the lot to Dr. Hobbs for \$125, throwing in the house.

The Rowse Corner was originally bought by Henry Miller of Samuel Norton, and in 1828 he sold it to Jacob Culler of Mt. Vernon, who erected a small frame on the corner, and a store was started. This came into the hands of J. W. Bener and later Nigh & Magers became the proprietors. Josiah Scott bought the store and placed his brother-in-law John Moderwell, in charge. Both these gentlemen had married sisters of James McCracken. While running the store Mr. Moderwell lived a few doors south. Scott sold the store to Daniel and Owen Williams.

The first store started in the village was by E. B. Merriman. Other early storekeepers were French & Bowers, John Nimmous, Henry St. John, Colennan & Kerns, Caldwell & McFarlan, D. S. Norton & Co., Martin Barr, Jones & Butler, B. Meeker, O. & D. Williams, James Quinby, Babcock & Ranney, Smith & Moderwell, J. A. Gorniley, Musgrave & Merriman, John Beaver, Nye & Majors, Quinby &

Grant, Phillips & Anderson, Henry Converse, Loring Converse and others.

Beside the brick yard on the school house grounds, an early brick yard was the southwest corner of Sandusky and Warren, about where the Diller property now is, and just south of this was another brick yard; farther south on Sandusky avenue and across the street, just north of Holm's tannery, was another.

After the flour mill was removed to the north end of Walnut street it was run for a time by Elias Slagle, and when he left the milling business he started a pottery near the mill, at the north end of Walnut street on the east side. This ran for years under various proprietors, making only crocks and jugs and the coarser articles of pottery, and was discontinued in the early 60s. Elias Slagle also ran an oil mill, the seed being ground with a large circular tramp-wheel.

In 1826 Ebenezer Dowd had a tailor shop just south of the southwest corner of Sandusky and Galen, the present site of Dobbins & Geiger's meat market.

Jesse Quaintance built a mill on the Sandusky, near where the Buffalo run that passed through Bucyrus empties into the Sandusky, south of the extension of Rensselaer street.

The first tavern in Bucyrus was a two-story log building on the Shonert corner, northwest corner of Sandusky and Perry, and when Abel Cary first located on this land he occupied the cabin built by Samuel Norton until he erected a larger structure for himself and family on the same lot. There was no special road in those days, but the old Indian trail going north to the lake was followed by settlers; it crossed the river at Cary's residence. His being the nearest house to the ford, travelers stopped there. No one was turned away in those days, and Cary's place became known as the tavern, even if many of his guests did sleep on the floor or in their wagons. He increased the size of his log house and eventually it was a tavern. In 1824 Robert Moore built a tavern of logs across the street on the brow of the hill, just north of the G. K. Zeigler residence. This was a regular tavern, and in the office he had a bar the first in Bucyrus. The bar consisted of a shelf on which he kept the liquor and it was sold to customers at three cents a

glass. Prior to this liquor was sold at the stores by the quart or gallon, the price being about 50 cents a gallon. All stores kept a jug at one end of the counter and beside it a tin cup, and customers on entering if they wanted a drink helped themselves. In April, 1825, Hugh McCracken married Martha Moore, a daughter of the landlord. Moore did a good business, until he sold out to Ichabod Rogers. Samuel Roth took charge of the Cary tavern, which had been discontinued when Moore had his tavern completed. He ran it only a short time, but was running it when the first Fourth of July dinner was given in Bucyrus. Ichabod Rogers had bought out Moore and was running the other tavern across the street, and Squire Roth engaged Mrs. Rogers to prepare the Fourth of July meal for a dozen couples, but when the day came there were fifty to sit down to the table. The first Fourth of July oration was delivered by James Martin. He was an Englishman, but his address was patriotic enough to suit the early pioneers, for a year or two later they elected him as the first auditor of the county.

After Roth, Dr. Joseph Pearce took charge. The doctor in January, 1825, had married Mary Cary, and at the same time Charles Merriman married Susan Cary, both licenses being issued on Jan. 10. Licenses had to be procured in Marion, and the early records of that county show the young men about to be married must have made the trip together either on horseback or on foot, as in several instances two licenses were issued for Crawford county couples the same day. Dr. Pearce practiced medicine as well as running the hotel. A part of the practice of all early physicians was the pulling of teeth, but for this no charge was made for many years. When Ichabod Rogers bought out Robert Moore, he enlarged the tavern; later built a large frame on the northeast corner of Main and Perry, and it continued as a tavern for fourteen years, until finally the business drifting south to the Square, and later still farther south the tavern was discontinued and used as a residence.

The Indians received an allowance annually from the Government, which they spent occasionally for absolute necessities, but mostly for liquor. After pay day the money was soon

gone, but in the cranberry season the cranberries were exchanged for necessities and liquor; in the winter racoon and deer skins were the articles of exchange. At one time Mr. Rogers reports fifty bushels of cranberries in the house and hundreds of 'coon and deer skins. The Indian trade was profitable, as at many places they could get no liquor, and naturally, they paid any price asked for it where it could be obtained. Two or three other places later sold to the Indians, as shown by the court records, where they were fined by the Court \$5 and costs "for selling liquor to the Indians," and after paying the fine their tavern licenses were renewed for another year. But Rogers' old tavern was the headquarters for this class of business, and when some of the prominent citizens of the village had occasionally imbibed so freely that the taverns up town declined to furnish them any more, they wandered down to Rogers' tavern, where their wants were supplied *ad lib.* The trip to Rogers' tavern was not an easy matter prior to 1835; it was over very low ground, sometimes under water, and the sidewalk was only a long stretch of logs, massive fellows 18 inches square, and sometimes so wet and slippery that even a sober man had to walk with care. But our pioneer ancestors were careful, for at times when navigation was difficult, partly on account of the sidewalk and partly on account of their condition, they used to send for Jedediah Scot, the well digger of the village. He responded promptly with his large wheelbarrow and the over-jubilant distinguished citizens, loaded up in a double sense and singing their bacchanalian songs, were wheeled down to Rogers', where they received a cordial welcome and all the liquor they wanted. There were other citizens who played jokes in those days even as is done today, and they once put up a job on one of these distinguished citizens. The aforesaid citizen, who had put in an afternoon at the tavern by the riverside, sent for his private wheelbarrow, but the sports had seen the charioteer and arranged with him for a good joke, and on the way up, just in front of where the Vollmer's cafe now is, the accident happened. Jedediah stumbled—quite accidentally, of course—the wheelbarrow tipped and the citizen was instantly floundering in two feet of water. He was not in a

condition to extricate himself; Jedediah was in almost a similar condition, and the jokers were compelled to cross the muddy street and wade into the swamp, and fish out the unfortunate, and thus was rescued one who a few years later became a pillar of the Methodist church.

The first wedding in Bucyrus, of which any report is handed down, doubtless owes its preservation to the incidents connected with it. In the early days notice of a marriage had to be posted for fifteen days in some conspicuous place prior to the marriage. In this wedding the bride was Mary Inman, and it was she herself who tacked the notice to a tree on what is now North Sandusky avenue, and the report further says that some one through jealousy or from meanness tore the notice down, but the day of the wedding came, and with it the justice to perform the ceremony. The bride was there, and Samuel Carl, the groom, and while the Justice was also there, he had tarried too long with boon companions before the hour for the wedding, and could not read the ceremony. This difficulty was obviated by an accommodating school teacher (either Moses Arden or James Martin) who read the ceremony to the Squire, and he with difficulty repeated the words to the couple, who responded properly to the questions, and the ceremony was over.

The people of today should remember that customs change, and it was not so severely criticized in the early days as it is at present if citizens sometimes carried their conviviality to excess. This was not alone in the villages but in the country. Attempts were sometimes made in early days to raise a cabin or barn without the inevitable whiskey, but if it became known that there would be no liquor, the raising was generally a failure for the lack of attenders. Squirrels were a nuisance to the farmers on account of their depredations on the planted grain, and squirrel hunts were organized, all in that region turning out. In one of these reported on the line between Crawford and Marion, it lasted two days and on the afternoon of the second day the scalps were to be counted and the prizes awarded, by a committee. The account states: "This committee, or some other committee, had provided a full supply of whiskey, maple sugar and eggs; whereupon another committee was appointed to

mix, mingle and commingle those three ingredients into a fluid which they called egg-nog. It was a time long to be remembered; and it has often been said that there was but one man who left that place sober, and that was Daniel Parcell, who had never been known to take a dram." This second Daniel was a Marion county man.

George Lauck came in 1826, and soon after he started a tavern on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Mary, which he ran until elected county treasurer in 1837.

Samuel Picking started a tavern north of the Square, which was called the Spread Eagle, in front being a tall pole on top of which was the signboard with an eagle painted with wings outspread, and it was popularly dubbed "The Buzzard." This was a resort of the prominent local citizens, and with Lauck's were the taverns of the village. Neither would sell liquor to the Indians, running strictly law abiding places, the Indian custom going to the Rogers tavern.

In 1828 Abraham Hahn came to Bucyrus, and he bought the lot on which the Deal House now stands for \$100; on this he erected a brick hotel of two stories with a gable front. The building was about 40 feet on the Square and nearly the same frontage on Sandusky avenue. It was completed in 1831, and the expense of its building must have been beyond his means as he adorned it with a mortgage of \$1,000, which he borrowed of Samuel Ludwig. The hotel was called the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms, and on the corner was the post on top of which was the sign on which was painted the coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania. A few years later Samuel Picking took charge of the hotel and changed the name to the National, paying \$750 as rent from 1847 to 1850, \$250 per year. When McCoy took charge in 1854 it became the McCoy House; two years later the Johnson House. Under Mr. Johnson it was enlarged to three stories and the addition built on the east. Since first transformed from vacant ground into a building, this corner has always been a hotel.

The next proprietor was John J. Boeman, who had a son-in-law who had always been a great admirer of the ladies and parted both his hair and his name in the middle. Mr.

Boeman was a very slow and methodical man, very neat, and the last man in the world to get excited over anything. He made his son-in-law manager of the hotel, and he was as successful a failure at that, as he had been at everything else, so Mr. Boeman quietly sold the hotel to John Sims without consulting his son-in-law. When the young man learned of the sale, he rushed across the street to his father-in-law's bakery and inquired if it was correct that he had sold the hotel. "Yes," said Mr. Boeman, "Mr. Sims offered me a good price, and I thought it best to let it go." The young man reached back in his hip-pocket, and drawing a revolver, heroically remarked, "Well, I guess there's nothing left for me to do now except blow out my brains." Mr. Boeman looked calmly at his son-in-law, and slowly drawled out: "All right, Pierce, but don't do it here; go out in the barn; I don't want my clean store all littered up," and he turned coolly around and went on dusting off the shelves. Mr. Sims ran the hotel for several years, calling it the Sims House; for a while it was Sapp's Exchange, and finally it was bought by Horace M. Deal and L. W. Hull, and became the Deal House, a name it has since retained under several proprietors.

About 1829 Abraham Holm built the brick house still standing on the northeast corner of Sandusky and Charles. The brick were made in the Holm brick yard which was across the street, the next lot to the Wingert property. It was run as a hotel called the Oregon House; later passed into the hands of George Mader, and although the words "Oregon House" were seen painted on the building for half a century it became known as Mader's tavern, and under him was gradually discontinued as a hotel.

In 1822 Samuel Norton sold to Russell Peck the lot on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Warren for \$25, and here the owner had a little blacksmith shop, and also his residence. In 1828 the property was bought by Zalmon Rowse for \$300. He lived there a short time and then concluded to build. The log house was removed to his land, the old Wm. Monnett farm on the south side of the Galion road; later this house was hauled to town, placed on the northeast corner of Rensselaer and East street, where the logs were covered with

weather-boarding, and it was used as a residence until it was torn down to make room for the present home of Frank P. Donnenwirth.

On the west side of Sandusky, across Warren street, was a brick yard in which Mr. Rowse had an interest and here the brick were made for the new building. While it was building Miss Emily Rowse taught school in the room which afterward became the hotel office. In 1836, Mr. Rowse sold the building and the lot north to Messrs. Stone & Osborn for \$2,500, but in 1838 it came into the possession of James Anderson, who named it the American House. He was a strong abolitionist, and in 1839 when the Rev. Mr. Streeter, a Protestant Methodist minister, was delivering an anti-slavery address, a shower of stones came through the window, and the rougher element rushed in, broke up the meeting, and in the confusion the minister made his escape. In 1842 Jacob Poundstone went into partnership with Anderson, and under them the hotel reached its highest prosperity. It was the stopping place for the stages from Columbus to Sandusky and also the line that ran from Wooster to Bucyrus. Anderson built a small shop just north of the hotel and in this he ran a tin shop, and here one night about a dozen of the Abolitionists gathered to listen to a runaway slave give an account of his experiences in his flight for freedom. The meeting was unmolested. Anderson sold the hotel to Thacker and went into the stock business, but later met with reverses, and rebought the hotel which he ran until he sold it to Jacob Poundstone and moved to Illinois.

In 1847 Poundstone leased the hotel to Abram Seitz of Seneca county, and started a boarding house in the building which stood where the Journal-Telegraph block now stands, which was so well patronized he used as an annex the frame building still standing on the north. He built a stable at the rear of the lot and ran a livery. The Mexican War was then in progress and the house was called the Vera Cruz, after the battle of that name. Among his boarders was a young law student in Josiah Scott's office. He wrote a poem about the house, one stanza reading:

He who in comfort here would snooze,
Within the walls of Vera Cruz,

Or dine at Jake's luxurious table,
Or have a horse in his new stable,
Must with the early dawn arise,
And sweep the cob-webs from his eyes.

The young law student was N. C. McFarlan; and later he went to Kansas, and in spite of his "poem" became Commissioner of the Land Office of the United States.

Seitz sold the American to Henry Warner of Marion, and as that gentleman had three daughters it became a strong rival of the Vera Cruz for parties and dances, and in 1853 Isaac Russell leased it, and he was followed by Major Diller, who ran it awhile and in 1855 Poundstone sold it to John Sims for \$3,000 and in 1856 he sold the hotel part of the lot to J. C. and H. Anthony for \$1,000. When the Anthonys took control they built an addition at the rear in which they started a brewery, which they ran until it was destroyed by fire June 17, 1857. Mr. Sims rebought the hotel in 1860, ran it for a year as the Sims House, and then sold to L. D. Johnson and it became the Johnson House; it went through various hands, was reduced to a tenement house, and in 1875 under sheriff's sale it went to Benjamin Sears for \$3,002. It was refitted and William R. Shaw took possession and ran a hotel restoring the old name of American. But its days as a hotel were over; N. Steen and Thomas Jones tried it, and under the latter it was discontinued. Old age and previous neglect had done its work and it again became a tenement house not worth repair, and on the night of April 13, 1883, the casings of the stone arch over the front door fell in. There was danger of the old building falling, and Mr. Sears ordered it torn down, and at that time its principal tenant was Sing Lee with a Chinese laundry. So passed away the last of the old stage taverns in Bucyrus, which in its palmy days had its old fashioned sign post on top of which its creaking sign swayed slowly in the breeze; its covered porch in front, where in chairs, tilted back, idly discussing the politics of the Nation, the village loungers would sit for hours, chewing tobacco and drowsily passing away the long summer days with nothing in sight but the deserted and dusty road, with its grass-grown borders and sidewalks made of hewn logs; the lifelessness of the street only disturbed by the

cackling of the busy bustling hens or the hogs wandering lazily to their favorite spot where they could grunt their complaints of the heat in some comfortable mud hole, of which there was no lack; and the cows quietly chewing the cud under the shade of some neighboring tree. And when the cool of evening came, and the tavern loungers were brightened up by the dropping in of the Squire and the school master and the prominent men of the village, they could see far down the road a cloud of dust, and heads looked out from doors and windows along the street; the landlord appears, as the stage dashes up the street at topmost speed, and the skillful driver throws the horses back on their haunches, and stops the coach immediately in front of the hotel entrance to the admiration of all. If the old American House could have left its written history behind, what a tale it could tell of the political conclaves within its walls, of anxious citizens waiting for the latest news of an important election, when day succeeded day and week followed week, before down the silent street comes a dashing rider, and as his horse goes by at full gallop, shouting the news that "Harrison is elected," and continues on in his wild race announcing the result of a presidential election.

Three-score years have worked wonders in the town. The lot that Russell Peck once bought for \$25 is worth today more than ten times over what Samuel Norton paid for the entire city. Grass-grown graves in many states now cover nearly all of those who knew the house in its youth and in its pride, and when it was torn down its tenant was a native of that race to whom a hundred years are as nothing; a race of which probably neither the builder of the block nor any inhabitant of the village had ever seen one of its members, and whose country with its four hundred millions of people was to them a fabled land.

John Moderwell built for himself a shop and residence on the west side of the Square in 1833, the Hotel Royal corner, which he sold to Benjamin Meeker. In 1835 it was bought by Peter Miller and his son William W. Miller and they ran a general store and a hotel called the Western House which was burned down in 1848. Later it was rebuilt by Jonathan Kissinger, and Frederick Feiring ran a hotel there called the Western House; a large two story

porch occupied the front; the hotel passed into several hands and under the Alcorns became the Alcorn House; finally it became the property of John Stoll, who built the present brick addition and the name was changed to the Stoll House and later to the Hotel Royal. In 1840 William W. Miller dug the sulphur pump, in front of the building.

The pike road was completed about 1834, but stage coaches had been running for several years previous between Columbus and Sandusky. Samuel Norton had built a large frame residence on West Perry street and Kilbourne suggested that he go into the hotel business. So Mr. Norton built a two story brick in 1834, the building still standing, and now a part of the Main street mills. This was opened with a house-warming, Col. Kilbourne being present to assist his old friend at the opening. It was called the Union Hotel. Here Franklin Adams stopped when he first came to the town in 1837; here also Gen. William Henry Harrison stopped when he spent the night when he was a candidate for President in 1840; here also was Col. Kilbourne's headquarters when he was in the city. When it was first started it was the headquarters for the Columbus and Sandusky Stage line, but they were later taken to the American. The latter hotel was the Whig headquarters while the National Hotel on the Square was the Democratic headquarters. After a few years Mr. Norton tired of the hotel business and discontinued it. About 1838 one of his guests one night was Nicholas Longworth, the then wealthy Cincinnati merchant who was going through northern Ohio on a collecting tour. He and Mr. Norton were standing on the front steps of the hotel, where on the left could be seen the pretty river (for it was pretty in those days), and on the right the little street, and Mr. Longworth complimentarily said, "What a pretty site for a town." "Yes," said Mr. Norton, and he looked up the street with a sigh, and said slowly, "Yes, but it spoiled a good farm."

In the early days many of the pioneers brewed a mild beer which they kept for their own use. Besides this, cider was barreled annually for winter use. The first establishment for the manufacture of liquor in Bucyrus was a small distillery, started by McMichael and Rogers on the land of the former, where the Electric Light Works are now located. This

only ran a year or two when it was discontinued.

About 1850 a brewery was started on the Annapolis road by John Marcks, just west of where Lane street enters that road. Henry Anthony also had a small brewery at the rear of his hotel, the American, on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Warren. About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 28, 1857, the brewery on the Annapolis road, owned by John Marcks, caught fire, and all efforts to save it were useless. The building and contents were consumed. The fire started from a defect in the furnace. A part of the loss was \$2,000 in grain. The loss to the owner was too heavy, and the demand for beer too light in those days to make it profitable to rebuild. It was a bad year for breweries for on the night of Wednesday evening, June 24 of the same year, the Anthony brewery at the rear of the American House caught fire, and the building was destroyed with a loss of \$1,500. This brewery was owned by the Anthony Brothers. After the fire one of the brothers saw no profit in the business, and declined to invest further in breweries. But Henry Anthony determined to continue, and bought of the Norton heirs the lot where the present brewery now stands. Here he erected a small building. He understood the brewing business, but he lacked capital. He had with him as clerk at the American, a young man, George Donnenwirth, who had come from New Washington and was his chief assistant at the hotel and brewery. Anthony suggested they go into partnership, and the offer was accepted, Anthony to put in his experience and Donnenwirth the money, which consisted of \$180 which he had saved. The two young men went to work, sleeping at the brewery and putting in about 20 hours a day to make experience and \$180 run a brewery. Mr. Anthony made the beer and Mr. Donnenwirth sold it, delivered it, and made the collections, was the purchasing agent, and paid the bills, sometimes in cash but when possible with notes and promises.

With their limited capital, bills could not be met, on the small output, and it was necessary to increase the plant or close down. In this emergency Anthony sold his half interest to George Donnenwirth, the father of his partner, for \$500, and the firm became George

Donnenwirth & Son. One fault with Anthony was his extravagance, and making no provision for the future, buying freely on time. The new firm were careful and provident, and kept within their means, extending the plant as their increased business justified it, and they soon had it on a paying basis. In 1882 the senior partner sold out to his son Frank P. Donnenwirth and the plant became G. Donnenwirth & Brother. The new partner had had three years' experience in a St. Louis brewery, and took entire charge of the brewing. The firm continued to prosper and in 1894 they sold out to Frank Dick. The new proprietor further increased the plant, added an ice plant, and in 1906 sold to the Dostal Brothers for \$120,000.

The two-story brick, very low, still stands as originally built by the George Donnenwirth & Son, covered with vines from top to bottom, while around it and added to it are many large buildings and offices, made necessary by the increasing business each year.

About 1830 Cornelius Gilmore built the brick on the northeast corner of Sandusky and Warren, which he used as a residence, and for years he had the handsomest home in the village. Later this building was used by Thomas Gillespie who was the registrar of the land office. Mr. Gillespie lived at the northwest corner of Sandusky and Charles in a two story frame built by him; he was the father of Mrs. Willis Merriman, and when the house was built the Jones and the Yost brothers assisted at the raising. Gillespie bought the land of Abraham Myers, the father of Gen. Samuel Myers, who lived in a small frame which he had erected on the lot. The little brick, now occupied by the Miller bakery, was built by Mrs. Martha Hetich in 1838. She was the mother of Charles and Paul I. Hetich, and Mrs. George Sweney.

Thomas Shawke built the brick, the old Trimble house, in 1838, on the southeast corner of Mansfield and Walnut, where the Vollrath Opera House now stands. He had his blacksmith shop on the same lot; later the shop was moved across the street, a few doors east of East alley, and in this shop did the blacksmithing for the Ohio and Indiana road. When Mr. Shawke built his brick in 1838, Hugh McCracken lived on the corner where the Library now is and there were but three

buildings east of him on Mansfield street; the Methodist church nearly opposite; George Lauck's residence near where the T. & O. C. crosses the street, and Samuel Ludwig's residence east of Whetstone street. South of him on Walnut street were two houses, one the northeast corner of Charles street, occupied by Thomas Hagerman, and the other the house and blacksmith shop of John Rexroth, near Middletown street, where Mrs. L. C. Dolf now lives. The old Merriman corner, now owned by the Eagles, was built by R. T. Johnston in 1840 for Dr. Willis Merriman. The brick now occupied by Berk & Hales was built as a residence by J. P. Bowman in the early '40s. It was two stories and remained as the Bowman residence for many years when it became the property of the First National Bank and was converted into business rooms, and recently came into the possession of P. J. Carroll, who remodeled it, and built the third story.

The south end of the Deal House was originally a two story brick built about 1850 by Jerry Yost and used as a harness shop. Under John Sims it became a part of the Deal House and was made three stories. The present Rowse Block was built in 1858. Ten years previous a severe fire had swept away the buildings in this section, and the lot had remained vacant until the present building was erected. Not only were the brick made in Bucyrus but the iron pillars and cornices were made at the Kelly & Widgeon foundry, now the American Clay Company.

The five eastern rooms of the Quinby Block were built in 1858 by George Quinby and the three western rooms in 1859, and at the time of its completion was one of the finest business blocks in northern Ohio. The iron cornices and pillars were made at the Wingert foundry which was at the northeast corner of Poplar and Charles streets. When the block was completed its first occupants were, No. 1, the Exchange Bank; No. 2, Hall & Juilliard, dry goods; No. 3, Graham & Trauger, dry goods; No. 4, Fulton & Clark, drugs; No. 5, Zwisler & Howbert, dry goods; No. 6, Jones & Co., stoves and tinware; No. 7, Cuykendall & Weber, groceries; No. 8, Potter & Craig, hardware. No. 1 was the west room, and No. 8 the east.

The little three-story brick north of the Bucyrus City Bank was built by C. D. Ward about 1848; in the low third story was the entertainment hall, where traveling troops gave entertainment to not over-critical citizens. The other hall was on the southwest corner of the Square, called the McCoy Hall; here the entrance was on the outside stairway, the same as it is today, and here as many as a hundred people could be accommodated. When the Rowse Block was completed the entire third story was Concert Hall, where all the principal entertainments were held until the building of the Vollrath Opera House, when Rowse Hall was given over to secret societies. In the centre of the Quinby Block was a large hall which was used for festivals and meeting purposes, religious, social and political.

Sometime in the '30s the first public library was started in Bucyrus. The library was in the tailor shop of Peter Worst, which was in a little frame where the Schaber Block now stands. This library was a joint stock institution and was known as the Washington Library. It was started by books donated by the members. On Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, 1869, a meeting was held at the Lutheran Church and a Y. M. C. A. organized, with William M. Reid as president. They met in the Birk frame, southeast corner of Sandusky and Rensselaer, until they secured permanent headquarters in the west room, second floor of the Quinby Block, now occupied by Leuthold, McCarren and Leuthold law office. A library was started and eventually reached a thousand volumes, mostly donated by the members. Daily papers and magazines were kept, and such mild games as chess, checkers, and dominoes allowed. Later the reading room and library were moved to the second story of the Birk Block and after three years was disbanded.

A permanent Y. M. C. A. was established when Mrs. E. R. Kearsley gave the building which had been known as the Deal residence. Subscriptions were liberally donated, and the building fitted up. In 1810, \$17,000 was raised by the citizens and an addition made extending to the alley; the building now has a fine gymnasium, sleeping and bath rooms, and is on a scale equal to many larger cities.

The ladies of Bucyrus started a movement

for a public library, and several thousand dollars were secured by them. The matter was brought to Mr. Carnegie's attention and he donated \$15,000 for the building. The city donated the lot, and the present structure was erected.

As the village grew the necessity of better fire protection was apparent. In case of fire people all responded, every available bucket was secured and a line formed to the nearest well where pumpers filled the buckets and they were passed along the line and thrown on the fire, another line returning the empty buckets to the well. The citizens deemed it best that there should be an organized company, so they held a meeting at which J. H. Hutchinson presided, with Jacob Scroggs as secretary, and they selected J. E. Jewett, an attorney, as captain of the company; so on Aug. 11, 1848, the first fire department in Bucyrus was organized. The people breathed easier, and as for the new company they were pining for a fire. It came on the night of October 26, 1848, when the cabinet shop of Howenstein & Sheckler at the southeast corner of Sandusky and Galen was discovered to be in flames. The people turned out, and under the leadership of Capt. Jewett the people were shown what an organized company could do. Unfortunately before the fire was extinguished several other buildings were destroyed. More would probably have gone but there were no others within reach. However, the People's Forum, the only paper then in the village, demonstrated its loyalty to the town, and to the new fire company, by giving an account of the fire, and closing with the highly complimentary remark: "Much credit is due the firemen and other citizens for their exertions to stop the progress of the flames." This read very nicely, but the citizens privately must have been aware that some better protection than "exertions" was needed, so a hand engine was bought, which was called "Rescue No. 1." In case of a fire, lines were still formed and the water poured into the little engine and then a crank was turned and the water forced through the hose on the fire. This was much better protection, and the little engine gave fairly good service, but something better was needed and in March, 1858, the town council purchased the Water Cloud for \$1,282.50, and built a large cistern on the

Square, and several others in the most important parts of the town. The officers of the Water Cloud Company were F. W. Butterfield, foreman; G. M. Lindsay, assistant foreman; M. Buchman, secretary, and J. G. Birk, treasurer. The Water Cloud had long handles on each side; in case of fire the engine was stationed at one of the cisterns; a long heavy hose extended from the rear of the engine into the water; the hose was attached in front, and with a dozen strong men pumping on the handles on each side the water could be thrown to the top of the largest buildings. On July 4, 1860, the engine threw water a distance of 199½ feet. With the addition of this machine the Rescue No. 1 was turned over to the young men, with Gaius C. Worst as the foreman; it was rechristened the "Let 'er Rip," as once filled with water, you let 'er rip. A hose cart and hook and ladder were added and it now became necessary to have a chief of the fire department, and E. R. Kearsley was the first man selected for that position.

The Buckeye Hook and Ladder company was organized with A. E. Walker as foreman. At first the Rescue No. 1 was kept in a small building, at the rear of the Hotel Royal lot. In 1854 the County Commissioners bought the rear lot of the present court house yard, and in connection with the city, built a house for the fire department on this lot. In 1859 the City Council decided to build an engine house, and the present city building on East Rensselaer street was erected, and dedicated on April 30, 1860. On the evening of the dedication, Water Cloud No. 2 and Mazzeppa Hose No. 1 turned out in uniform with torches, 71 strong, and paraded the principal streets of the village, and finally drew up at the engine house, where S. R. Harris presided, and Jacob Scroggs as mayor presented the new company the keys of the city, the response being made by F. W. Butterfield, the foreman. Every citizen who could talk made a speech, but the success of the evening was an original song, written and sung by Matthias Buchman, the secretary of the company; one of the verses was as follows:

Please gif me your attention,
I'll sing a leedle song;
It ees about our engine,
And vont be very long.

Vait for the engine,
 The Vassar Cloud our engine;
 Vait for the engine
 Vich throws the vasser high.

There were six other verses, and the song was the success of the evening, which was bad, as Mr. Buchman later wrote other poems on the Water Cloud, and sang them.

A fireman's festival was also held at the Concert Hall and everybody was present and everybody made more speeches, and Miss Mary Ellen Moderwell on behalf of the ladies presented the company with a handsome flag, and the festival netted \$100 for the Water Cloud.

In 1869 the present steam fire engine was purchased for \$5,100 and hose and other paraphernalia secured amounting to \$1,000 more. Prior to the purchase of the steamer there was a craze swept over the country for firemen's tournaments, and the city was behind the times that failed to give a tournament. Bucyrus gave several and vast crowds assembled to witness the competitions. Later these contests centered on the hook and ladder races, and the Buckeyes of Bucyrus gained a state-wide reputation. In 1871 they tied their sporting truck to a wagon and drove across the country to Findlay where the Northwestern Ohio Volunteer Firemen's Association held the annual meeting. The Buckeyes took first prize and the news was flashed home by wire and when the company returned a number of the factories and business houses were closed, and fully 500 people met the company at the edge of the town and escorted them to the public square where congratulatory speeches were made by Gen. Finley and others. In the years that followed the Buckeyes took part in twenty-two tournaments winning thirteen first prizes, four seconds and one third, besides three sweepstakes, their total winnings amounting to \$2,480 in cash besides appropriate prizes. The race consisted of a run of 40 rods and placing a man on the top of a thirty-foot ladder. Their best time was at Crestline in 1883 when they did it in $34\frac{1}{4}$ seconds, a record which was never beaten. About this time the volunteer fire department was abandoned and a paid department took its place. For a time this was under the control of Frank Haman, but later the city again took charge of it and the present quarters erected on West Mans-

field street, and singularly enough the department now occupies the site to which Christian Howenstein moved with his cabinet shop, after the fire which caused the purchase of the first fire engine by the village.

When the water works were built, in 1883, nearly ten miles of pipe were laid and the engine was only used as a reserve, hydrants having been erected all over the city, to which the hose is attached in case of fire, and now several streams can be brought into play at the same time on any fire in the central part of the city. The department has a fire alarm system with seventeen signal boxes. There have been one or two humorous incidents in connection with the fire department, but with a serious ending.

One very severe winter the thermometer had registered below zero for several days and some expressed a fear that the fire hydrants might be frozen up. One of the men in authority, who knew little about the laws of natural philosophy, but did not forget the duties devolving upon him, took a wrench, and with the thermometer below zero faithfully went over the city and opened the hydrants to see if the water was running, and to his great delight found the water came out in a copious stream, not one being frozen up; unfortunately that night a severe fire broke out, hose was attached to hydrant after hydrant in the neighborhood and all were frozen up. The engine was hurried to the scene and finally succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

At another time the city advertised for several hundred feet of new hose. There were a number of samples sent, the Council finally made their selection and took the hose to the Frey-Shekler shops where they were attached to the engine and pressure applied. One section burst, when the pressure reached 420 pounds. The council promptly wired the firm: "Hose refused; one section busted at 420 pounds pressure. What shall we do with the hose?" The answer came back promptly: "Keep it; we only guaranteed 350 pounds."

During the fall of 1859 a company was formed to organize a gas company, with Horace Rowse, president, S. R. Harris, secretary, and George Quinby, treasurer. The works were built in 1860, by B. B. McDonald on their present site on North Sandusky avenue,

and the streets were lighted with gas for the first time on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, 1860. The buildings were 32 by 68 feet in size, slate-roofed. The gasometer contained 9,000 cubic feet. There were two benches of retorts capable of generating 20,000 cubic feet of gas per day, with extra benches to provide against accident. The company started with 100 metres. When electricity came into use for street lighting, a company was organized here, in connection with the gas works, and the city was lit by electricity there being today a light on every other corner. The discovery of natural gas practically put an end to the gas works, and the entire plant is now known as the Electric Light works, the Logan Natural Gas Company furnishing the illumination for the residences, although very many houses and nearly all business stores have introduced electricity.

In October, 1819, Samuel Norton and his party reached Bucyrus, and it is reported the first religious services to be held were as early as 1821, when a Rev. Mr. Bacon made occasional visits, preaching to the settlers in the cabins of Mr. Norton and others. It is known that in the fall of 1821, the Rev. Jacob Hooper was preaching occasionally in Bucyrus, and he stated that he delivered the first sermon ever preached in the village, and that the services were held under a large oak tree that stood where the Pennsylvania station now stands. He was appointed by the Methodist Conference to take charge of the Bucyrus station, which was attached to the Scioto circuit. His circuit was seven hundred miles, and he managed to get around about once in eight weeks. Of course other missionaries came around, and the people being notified turned out to the grove, or to a cabin, or any large building, and it is probable there were services as often as every two weeks. After 1826, the little brick schoolhouse was used by all denominations, and after 1832, the court house was at the disposal of the people. About 1830 a large revival occurred under the Methodists, the services being held in the unfinished hotel under process of erection by Abraham Hahn. In summer camp meetings were held, the large barn of Martin Shaffner being used, situated on what is now the new Fair Ground. In 1822, Rev. Thomas McCleary had charge of this circuit and the increasing population reduced the

circuit in size, so the only territory the new minister had to cover was Delaware to Mansfield, to Plymouth, to Bucyrus, to Marion, then back to Delaware, where if he had a family he could make them a ten minutes' visit and start on his round again.

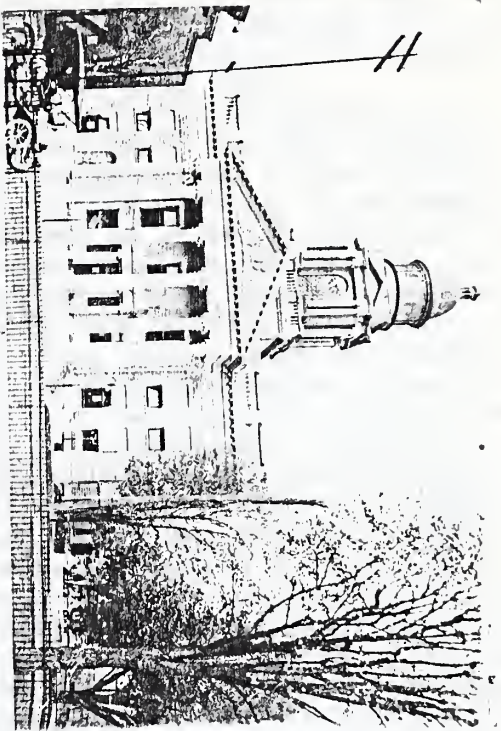
His route was mostly through an unbroken forest, following Indian trails, with an occasional crude road made by the settlers for their convenience. He traveled on horseback, and forded all streams, as there were practically no bridges. Each night found him a welcome guest at some cabin, and the neighbors were hurriedly summoned, and when a few were gathered together, services were held so the early minister had no idle time on his hands, and plenty of exercise. Among the earliest ministers of whom any account is given was a Presbyterian named Matthews. A pioneer states that "he stopped at Daniel Cooper's to stay all night, and proposed to preach to the people of that place that night if they could get together. Mr. Cooper immediately sent out word and by early candle-light had gathered in some fifteen or twenty men, women and children to hear the glad tidings from the man of God, as he was the first of the kind that had ever been through on that errand. The old minister made an appointment for four weeks later, and agreed to preach once a month during the year for \$15. Even this small pittance he took out in dressed deer skins, which he said his good lady could use to 'face the boys' pantaloons,' as seems to have been a common custom in those days in the backwoods."

Goldsmith very beautifully describes in his deserted village the country clergyman and his home:

Near yonder copse where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year.

The faithful Matthews had four stations, in such an unsettled wild region that he could only visit them once a month, and for this he received, if they paid, \$60 a year, one-fifth the amount of his English brother, and no poetry to beautifully record his zeal and devotion to the Master's work.

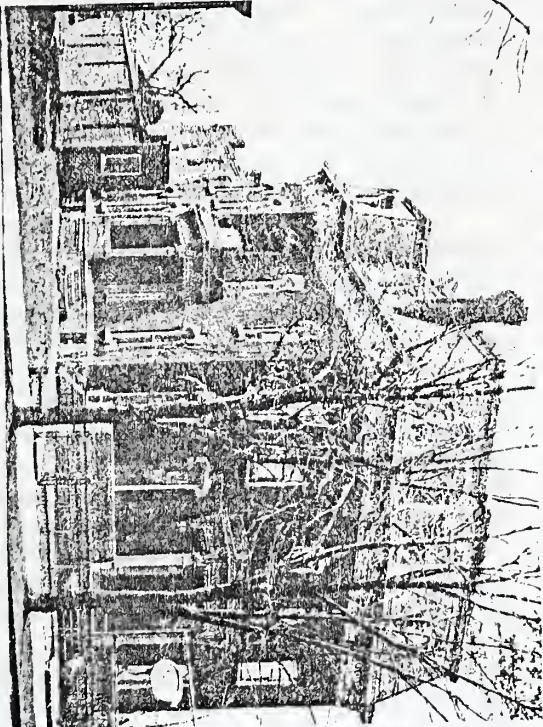
In those days, the hymns were found in the



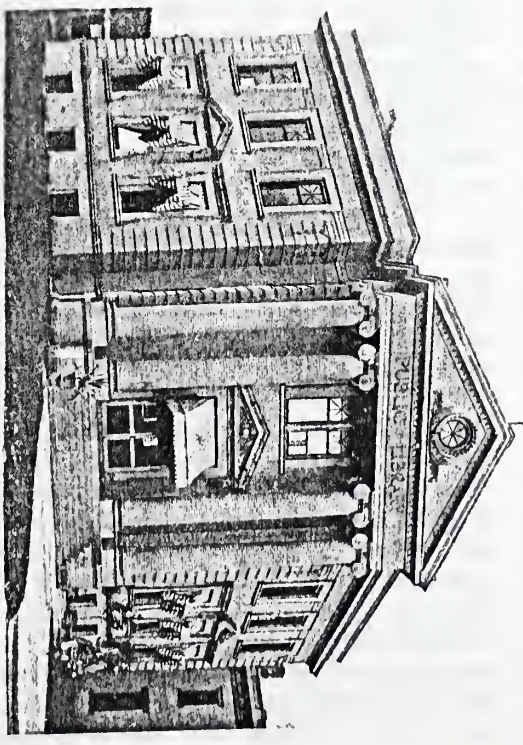
COURT HOUSE, BUCYRUS, O.



CITY WATER WORKS, BUCYRUS, O.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, BUCYRUS, O.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, BUCYRUS, O.

old "Missouri Harmony," and among them the favorites were "Rock of Ages," "God Moves in a Mysterious Way," "Jesus I My Cross Have Taken," "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing," "On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand," "Jesus My All to Heaven Has Gone." Unfortunately at that time "The Lord Will Provide," had not been written. It would have been most appropriate.

People today little appreciate the hardships and privations, the faithfulness and self-sacrifice of these servants of God who dared all and suffered all that a great nation might be kept true to the Christian faith.

Revs. John O. and William Blowers were two early ministers in the Methodist church, they were brothers, the former coming to the county in 1821, and the latter a year later, and were soon licensed to preach, being the first persons in the county licensed.

Another early preacher was John Davis; he was a hatter, and his hat shop was first on the J. K. Myers corner, and in 1833 he removed to the present Shonert lot. He was of the United Brethren persuasion, and once he was delivering a sermon at the court house, and was vividly picturing the punishment that was certain to be meted out to the wicked. When he reached his peroration he drew himself up, and solemnly thundered forth: "Yes, sinners, you must all repent or you will all go to hell just as sure as I made that hat" (pointing to his well-worn beaver) "and I have plenty more at my shop which I will sell at two dollars apiece."

In 1831 Samuel Norton sold to the trustees of the M. E. Church for \$125, lot No. 96, Here a small brick church was erected, which was used by them until 1851, when on the same site the present building, was erected, now occupied by the News-Forum. This church was dedicated on Oct. 29, 1851, Elder Poe, a son of the great Indian fighter, preaching the dedicatory sermon; in the first building a Sunday School was started in 1834. In 1822 Bucyrus belonged to the Delaware Circuit, and in 1832 to the Marion Circuit, but in 1840 it became a circuit of its own, and the parsonage was built in 1841. The residence adjoined the church a story and a half brick on the lot now occupied by the post office, this and the church site being the original lot 96. The church of 1851 was

used until the present handsome church was dedicated in 1890, the first year of its use being marked by the holding of the Methodist conference within its walls.

Prior to 1825 the Presbyterians held services at the homes of the various members of that denomination, Rev. William Matthews frequently addressing them. A congregation was formed, but the services continued to be held in the grove where now stands the Pennsylvania station; in the little brick schoolhouse, where the Park House now stands, and later in the court house. Among the ministers, were Rev. Shab Jenks, and Rev. Robert Lee, the father of Robert Lee, probate judge of the county half a century later. The elder Lee is reported as being the first stated minister assigned to Bucyrus. Services were irregular, and the Presbyterians increasing a congregation was again organized in 1833 and the Columbus Presbytery enrolled Bucyrus on its list of established churches, the request having been made by thirty-three petitioners. Their first building was a little frame erected in 1839, on the present site of the church, lot No. 170, which was deeded to the trustees by Samuel Norton in 1843, this lot and the court house being the only lots in Bucyrus, transferred from the first owner, and never used for any other purpose than that for which it was donated or purchased. In the first church Rev. Wm. Hutchinson was pastor from 1839 to 1848. In 1860 a new church of brick was built at a cost of \$8,000 to \$10,000, and April 7, 1907, this gave way to the present handsome structure. The Presbyterians started a Sunday School in 1835, and nearly half a century ago William M. Reid became its superintendent filling the position for a quarter of a century. Among the ministers was John H. Sherrard, who occupied the pulpit from 1867 to 1878. He was a grandson of John Sherrard, who was on the ill-fated expedition of Col. Crawford through this county in 1782.

In 1829, the Evangelical Lutherans met at the little brick schoolhouse and organized a congregation with the Rev. David Shuh as pastor. They, too, had previously held services occasionally at the houses of those of that faith and in other places in the village as opportunity offered. For two years he acted as their pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. John

Stough, and he retired on account of his age and was succeeded by the Rev. F. I. Ruth of Ashland, who for three years filled the pulpit while his home was in that village, but in 1835 he removed to Bucyrus. The congregation continued to hold services in the schoolhouse and later in the court house, until in 1835 they bought the lot on Walnut and Mansfield streets, known as the Adams residence, and now the property of Miss Lizzie Ostermeier. Abraham Myers had purchased the lot in 1830 of Samuel Norton for \$275. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Aug. 20, 1836, but it was not completed until more than a year later. Both the German and English Lutherans occupied the church, being one congregation, and services being held in both languages. In 1842 the German members sold their interest in the church to their English brethren, but both continued to occupy the building until 1857, when the German portion bought the lot on Poplar street, and erected a church of their own, which is still standing, and best known as the armory. It was dedicated Sunday, June 20, 1858. For over forty years this building was used, and the Lutherans built their present large structure, Good Hope Lutheran, with the highest spire in the city, at the corner of Poplar and Charles, which was dedicated Oct. 29, 1893, and all the work of the building was done in Bucyrus. During the erection of their building in 1857, the Germans held their services at the Baptist church, the lot now occupied by Frank T. Johnston on Walnut street. At the same time the Germans were building the English portion of the congregation also secured a new home. Their new structure was erected at the corner of Walnut and Rensselaer, the corner stone being laid July 2, 1857, and the church dedicated May 16, 1858. This served as a place of worship for fifty years, when the present structure was dedicated in September, 1903.

The Lutheran Sunday School was organized April 5, 1828, and after the separation both churches kept up their schools, the German Lutherans being the first church in Bucyrus to have a Christmas tree for their scholars, and fifty years ago there was never a Christmas eve when the church was not crowded with the members of all denominations to see the pretty sparkling tree, and sometimes two trees. All

schools now make the glad holiday season a time of entertainment for the children.

The German Reformed congregation was organized about 1829, and for some years was a part of the Lutheran Church, being members of that denomination, and in 1835 they were with the Lutherans in the purchase of the church site opposite the court house. But that same year they secured the services of Rev. Gottlieb Maschop, a minister of the Reformed church, and held services in the little brick schoolhouse. In 1840 he was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Miller, and during his pastorate of three years the court house was used. The pulpit was vacant until 1845, when Rev. Wasnich came for three years, resigning in 1848 to be succeeded by Rev. Abraham Keller, and during his pastorate they erected their first church, a one-story frame on the northeast corner of Rensselaer and Lane, the first church to be erected on land that was not a part of the original Bucyrus. On the resignation of Mr. Wasnich in 1848 he was succeeded by Rev. Abraham Keller, who died in the parsonage adjoining the church in the fall of 1852, from cholera, that scourge taking away two of the Keller family and a number of others before its ravages were stopped. During his ministry a Sunday School was organized, although the proposition was bitterly opposed by some of the more conservative members of the congregation. It was a year before the congregation secured another pastor in the person of Rev. Max Stern, who served until the spring of 1856 when he resigned and was succeeded April 13, 1856, by Rev. Eli Keller. Twenty years ago the congregation had so increased as to necessitate larger quarters and the present brick structure, St. John's Reformed, was built and dedicated Oct. 12, 1890. The Keller's have had a number of Reformed Ministers all over the county, and the present pastor, Rev. F. H. Keller, is of the same family.

The first meeting to organize a Baptist church was held at the home of William Kelly on Feb. 1, 1838, and later meetings were held once a month at the homes of William Kelly and William White and on July 29, 1838, the first sermon was preached to the new congregation by Elder William Stevens, and at its conclusion all repaired to the Sandusky river, where the ordinance of baptism was admin-

istered to William Magers and his wife, Margaret Magers, and Sovena Norton. The church was not strong in numbers, but meetings were held once a month at the court house, schoolhouse or some private residence, and the organization was kept up. In August, 1839, an attempt was made to secure a regular pastor, Rev. Thomas Stevens being the choice of the congregation, but as only \$54.50 could be raised, it was not sufficient to pay his expenses for coming once a month. But services continued with occasional volunteer ministers, and in the spring of 1842, the church purchased lot No. 107, on Walnut street, of David Arthur for \$100, now owned by Col. C. W. Fisher, and during the years 1840 and 1841 the church was served by Revs. Newton and Samuel Wadsworth, and in 1849, one of the members added to the church was Sophronia Norton, the first white child born in Bucyrus. The first regular pastor was Rev. Jacob Thorp, who received a call on Oct. 2, 1841, which he accepted. A one-story frame was built on the church lot, and the Baptists now had a home of their own. On Dec. 2, 1843, Rev. Edwin Eaton was called as pastor, and the church became one of the strongest in Bucyrus, but July 5, 1845, he resigned and went to Illinois, where he became one of the prominent churchmen of the west. Under Eaton, on April 6, 1844, a Sunday school was started, and a library purchased. Unfortunately for the church, James Quinby died, but in his death he released the church of debt due him amounting to \$250, but he had been a tower of strength to the struggling congregation. Many of the members were from the country, notably from Whetstone township, and when Elder J. G. Tunison became pastor in September, 1845, differences arose, and on Dec. 6, the pastor retired and organized the Olentangy Baptist Church, near Parcher's Corners, of which he was pastor for several years. Many members withdrew and united with the Whetstone church. For ten years only occasional services were held, an occasional minister visiting the place, but the few remaining members were always striving to hold the church together. Finally, in 1858, the weekly prayer meetings were revived, services held at irregular intervals and on Feb. 5, 1859, eight members met and decided to reorganize their church. And

while they failed at that time, the work was kept up and on June 4, 1864, regular services were resumed at Quinby Hall, with Rev. S. D. Bowker as pastor. The Sabbath school was again started. During the three years' pastorate of Mr. Bowker the church was again built up to nearly 100 members, baptisms being had in the Sandusky and also in the old Buffalo run back of the residence of George Quinby, the latter having been one of the leaders of the church since the death of his brother, 35 years previous. Mr. Bowker was succeeded by Rev. Jay Huntington, and under this pastorate the Baptists bought the old Congregational church for \$2,750, and removed to their present location. The new building was fitted up with a font for immersion, and the ordinance of baptism was administered within the church. The dedicatory service was held Sept. 27, 1868, conducted by Rev. J. R. Stone, of Springfield. In this church Dr. L. G. Leonard was one of the later pastors, and Rev. T. J. Sheppard, known throughout the nation as the "Andersonville Chaplain," having preached while a prisoner for nine months in that prison pen. Several years ago the present handsome stone structure was dedicated July, 1906.

The first German Methodist minister to visit Bucyrus was Dr. William Nast. In 1837 he was appointed to the first circuit laid out in this section of Ohio, a circuit so large that it took him five weeks to cover it. He would preach at Columbus, then start on horseback and hold services at Basil, and on to Thornville, where services were held on the second Sunday; then to Newark and Mt. Vernon, reaching Danville for the third Sunday; then to Loudonville, Mansfield and Galion, and to Bucyrus for the fourth Sunday; then to Marion and a German settlement near Delaware for the fifth Sunday, then to Worthington and Columbus, where he held Sunday services, and started again on his long round. In Bucyrus the services were held in the English Methodist church. This first minister was a man of high education, a zealous worker and of great force, and he was selected to take charge of the German Methodist paper in Cincinnati. In after years his biographer wrote of him: "Dr. William Nast is looked upon as the great head and leader of the German Methodists in the United States; he has frequently surprised the

country with his erudition, his ripe scholarship, and the vast extent of his knowledge."

After Dr. Nast left Bucyrus, services were held every four weeks, in the M. E. Church, until 1850, the church constantly increasing in membership, and in 1854 the lot was purchased on Warren street, where the American Clay Works now are, and a frame building erected, which served for nearly 50 years when they removed to their present site, at the junction of Middletown and Galion streets, erecting a large brick structure, with the parsonage adjoining. The first church was dedicated on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1855, Dr. Warner of Columbus delivering the dedicatory sermon in English, and in the afternoon, Dr. Nast, who had preached the first sermon in Bucyrus to the congregation, delivering an address in German. The first parsonage was built on the church lot in 1863.

About 1837, the first Roman Catholic services were held in Bucyrus, when Rev. F. X. Tschenhous celebrated mass at the residence of Dr. Joseph Boehler, at the southwest corner of Plymouth and Lane streets. Services were continued every month or two for several years at the Doctor's residence, until about 1842 the Doctor removed to Tiffin. This discontinued services until about 1849, when Catholic families became more numerous, and the church found it necessary to make Bucyrus one of their missions, and for ten years services were held at irregular intervals at the homes of various members of the church, priests from adjoining churches conducting the services, the most convenient points being Norwalk, New Riegel and Mansfield. In 1860, the old frame Presbyterian church was purchased from the Presbyterians and the building removed to the present lot on Mary street, which was purchased for \$350. The building was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe on May 26, 1861, and the Rev. Uerhart Kleck celebrated the first mass and preached the first sermon in the new church. The church was not regularly supplied with a minister and was attached to the Upper Sandusky mission, but monthly service and sometimes semi-monthly were held until 1869.

Among the ministers supplying the church was Rev. Joseph Reinhard, who was stationed at Upper Sandusky. On Sunday, Feb.

2, 1868, he was riding on a freight train between here and Upper Sandusky and just west of Nevada, he was later found lying dead beside the track, and all particulars as to his death have ever remained a mystery.

In 1869 differences arose between the German and Irish members of the Congregation, and it resulted in services being temporarily discontinued. Matters were finally adjusted, and on May 5, 1871, Rev. D. Zinsmayer was appointed to the Bucyrus church, the first resident pastor. The church, with a resident priest of its own, grew rapidly, and a parsonage was built on the lot adjoining the church on the east. In 1877, Rev. Zinsmayer resigned to take charge of the church at Shelby, and he was succeeded by Rev. H. Best, and one of his first acts in May, 1878, was to purchase nearly two acres of land on Tiffin street, for \$200, to be used as a cemetery. The first interment was that of Mrs. Martha Doersler, who died Aug. 17, 1878. The cemetery was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmore on Oct. 19, 1880. When the present large brick church was erected, Rev. J. H. Kleckamp was the priest in charge; it was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmore, May 28, 1888, and at its completion was the largest church in Bucyrus. In 1866, Rev. A. Spierings started a parochial school, but it was discontinued. The attempt was again made under Rev. Mr. Zinsmayer, but the expense was too heavy for the church to undertake at that time. When the present building was erected, the old frame was moved back and transformed into a schoolhouse. The church was now strong and prosperous, and a parochial school was started, which has continued ever since. As years passed the attendance became too large for the little frame and in 1910 lot No. 70, on Walnut street, was purchased and the present structure was erected, the only school building of stone in the city, and the only school building erected on land which was a part of the original plat of Bucyrus. The corner stone was laid July 17, 1910, and that date was the "Ruby Jubilee" of the pastor, Rev. Charles Braschler, and it was also the 25th anniversary of the Catholic Benevolent Society. The school was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Schrambs of Toledo, Nov. 14, 1911.

In December, 1875, eight persons met at

the home of Jeremiah C. Correll and decided to organize a Disciple church. The lot was purchased at the southeast corner of Warren and Lane, and by November, 1876, the basement was completed and services in the new church commenced. The second story was completed the following year, and the building dedicated Sept. 2, 1877, Elder Isaac Errett having charge of the services. Elder George T. Smith was the first pastor. A Sunday school was organized immediately, and like the church has prospered. The cost of the building was \$11,000, and the entire amount was paid before the church was dedicated.

The United Brethren Church was organized in Bucyrus in 1892, by Rev. C. E. Hill with eleven members. They bought the lot at the corner of Middletown and East streets. This county has a large number of U. B. Churches, and many coming to the city from the country were of that faith, and the eleven members were rapidly added to. The frame church was bought when the Reformed Church built their new brick and it was moved to their lot, and regular services held, a Sunday school organized, and in 1901 the old frame was replaced by the present brick building, the frame being moved out Middletown street where it is still in use as a warehouse at the Smith & Fitzer coal yards. A few years later the parsonage was bought east of the church.

In the past dozen years a number of citizens have removed to Bucyrus from the country, and among them many from Whetstone township, who were prominent in the Evangelical churches in that section. Some united with other churches while waiting a church of their own. In March, 1902, a number of the Evangelical faith met at the G. A. R. Post Room, and organized. The old German Lutheran church building on Poplar street was rented, and here services were held by Rev. W. H. Munk. The first Quarterly Conference was held June 1, 1902, Rev. W. H. Bucks was the presiding elder, now editor of the Evangelical Messenger. A Sunday school was started. The church increased rapidly in membership, and in September, 1903, Rev. B. E. Reams became pastor of the congregation. He remained four years, and under his pastorate the present church was built on Galion street. It was dedicated in April, 1906.

The First Church of Christ Scientists was organized in 1900. The first public lecture was given at the Opera House in March, 1901. In the fall of that year they opened their rooms on the second floor of the First National Bank building, where they hold regular meetings every Sunday.

As early as 1874, an attempt was made to start an Episcopal Church at Bucyrus. Rev. J. M. Hillyar of Mansfield, who was the rector at Galion, coming over on alternate Sundays, and holding services at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. An organization was effected, but the membership was not strong enough to support a church, and the movement was dropped. Still the organization kept together, and services were occasionally held, later developing into services every two weeks. Church property was bought on South Lane street, and a building fund started. No regular services are at present held, but the Church—St. John's Episcopal—still keeps up its organization, and services are frequently held in the Y. M. C. A. assembly room, and eventually a church will be erected.

The present site of the Baptist church was once occupied by a two-story brick, which was built by the Congregationalists in 1855. For the previous 15 years Rev. John Pettitt had been holding services, and finally organized a congregation. The new church was dedicated on Sept. 28, 1855, and services continued under various pastors until 1864, when services became very irregular, and two years later the building was sold to the Board of Education, who used it for school purposes while the new school building was being erected. After the completion of the new school building it was sold to the Baptist church. In 1859 the Congregationalists installed the first pipe organ ever brought to Bucyrus. When the church was discontinued the organ was removed to the Methodist church. Rev. John Pettitt, the founder of the church, became a resident of Bucyrus about 1840, and filled many of the Bucyrus pulpits. He went to Benzie county, northern Michigan, in 1866, and in this sparsely settled region had several appointments which he filled winter and summer. On Sunday, May 11, 1879, he went on horseback to fill one of these appointments, and on his return was taken suddenly ill, and in half an

hour had gone to his reward, dying in the harness in the 80th year of his age, after half a century of faithful service.

About 1830, Rev. Seeley Bloomer visited Bucyrus and delivered a sermon to the Protestant Methodists. He made several visits and was followed by other ministers of that denomination. In 1845 under Rev. Mr. Dalby, a meeting was held at the residence of John Morfoot on South Walnut street, the house now occupied by Mrs. L. C. Doll, now 412 South Walnut. A church was organized, the lot on the northwest corner of Walnut and Rensselaer was purchased and a church building erected, a small frame. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Bamford, who held services every two weeks, filling stations at the same time at Wingert's Corners, Bear Marsh and Grass Run. Other pastors followed, the last, Rev. I. C. Thrapp, in 1856, and when he left services were discontinued. Later the building was removed to the present site of the American Clay Co., where it was a part of the machine shops of Frey & Sheckler, and was destroyed by fire on the night of Aug. 19, 1867, when the entire plant was burned, with a loss of \$13,000.

On Oct. 31, 1869, Rev. Alexander M. Cowan, a minister of the Southern Presbyterian church preached a sermon in the Court House, and organized a church of that denomination, the membership being composed almost exclusively of members of the Presbyterian church. The Quinby Hall was secured and services were held for several months, but interest in the new church became less and less and it was finally abandoned, the members again uniting with the Presbyterian church.

About 1873 a number of the members of the Methodist church started what was known as the Christian Holiness movement, the doctrine being that once experiencing holiness, the convert could do no wrong, the minister himself being an advocate of the new doctrine. The next Conference quietly replaced him, and sent to Bucyrus, Dr. A. Nelson, one of their ablest men, and although the first meetings of the holiness believers were held in the basement of the church, later the church was denied them. They were still Methodists, and Dr. Leonard with Christian patience faithfully attended many of their meetings, endeavoring to give

them counsel and advice and lead them to more rational views. On his departure, they became more zealous in their belief than ever, were generally known as "Sanctificationists," and with difficulty secured rooms for their meetings. They held tent meetings, on East Rensselaer street and really developed into martyrs for their belief, as the unruly element in the community disgraced the town by disturbing their meetings and eventually stopped the services by cutting down the tent. This left them no place to meet but at the homes of the members, and although they bought ground for the erection of a church, the members were poor in everything except religion, and the project was abandoned, and most of them gradually drifted into other churches, principally the United Brethren.

The Salvation Army has established a headquarters here on several different occasions, their principal one being in 1894, when they used the basement of the vacant M. E. Church on East Mansfield street. This was during the time when the financial depression left hundreds of unemployed in every community, to be cared for by the citizens. They frequently met in winter at that time with little or no fire to warm the building, and although their food allowance was meagre, it is to their credit that they shared the little they had with any wandering tramp who applied to them for relief.

It was in October, 1819 that the Nortons came, and in the spring of the following year came the Beadles, and in December, 1821 the town of Bucyrus was laid out. On September 1, 1822, the first death occurred, and the four-year-old son of Mishael Beadle was taken away. There was, as yet, no graveyard in the village, so a site was selected on the extreme south line of Mr. Norton's land at the junction of Walnut and Middletown streets and here the little boy was buried. Three months later, on Dec. 30, 1822, as the old year was passing away, another little life was ended, and Jacob, the five-year-old son of John Kellogg was laid beneath the second mound in the graveyard. The next year John Deardorff, the first adult to pass away, was laid beside his little son, and the same year his daughter Margaret was buried there, and the next year her brother William. In 1824, a daughter of Rachel Kellogg died, and the year following John Kellogg

himself passed away. There are many others, as years after, the remains of many of these early burials were discovered here as improvements were made in the town, and all were transferred to the city graveyard on Tiffin street.

Lewis Cary came to Bucyrus in 1822, and two years later his wife Rachel, died. The graveyard south of the town was on the edge of the plains, covered with wild grass, and was bare of trees, and anything but a site that would be selected by the pioneers for the burial of their loved ones, and it was probably only taken when the emergency arose, making some burial spot necessary. When Mrs. Cary died her husband selected a pretty site on his land north of the river on the brow of the hill overlooking the Sandusky, and surrounded by trees. It was just south of the present Holy Trinity cemetery, and here Mrs. Cary was laid to rest. It had been partly cleared away, and in the little clearing Johnny Appleseed had planted a few of his apple trees. The same year Mrs. Elizabeth Bucklin died, the mother of Mrs. Samuel Norton and Albigeance Bucklin who had joined her children in the west in 1822. She was buried on this burial site. In 1825 the burials were Daniel McMichael, who came in 1820, built a mill up the river, and disposing of it had his home in a log cabin on the lot where the Finley residence now stands; Seth Holmes, who came with the Nortons in 1819. Other burials there were the father and mother of Seth Holmes, Timothy Kirk and wife, and a colored servant of Lewis Cary. Not many years ago, some of the stones were still standing in what was known as the Henry orchard, marking the site of the last resting place of these early pioneers.

In 1828 Amos Clark donated about an acre of ground north of the city to be used for burial purposes. It was across the road and a little north of the Cary graveyard. It was a pretty location, on high ground, overlooking the river. The graveyard was still in existence, owned and cared for by the city, and many of the tombstones can still be read that mark the last resting place of many of the first pioneers. Here Samuel Yost, a little boy of four and a half years was the first burial in May, 1827.

In this graveyard is buried the founder of the city, Samuel Norton, who died April 18,

1856, and from an obituary notice in the Bucyrus Journal the following is taken:

"The death of Mr. Norton has left a vacancy among our citizens as well as in his family, which cannot be filled. Being the first settler, he was justly entitled to the name of the "Father of Bucyrus." In the autumn of 1819, when the country around was in a state of nature, and the dark glens of the forest echoed the hoarse howlings of the wild beasts and the dread war-whoop of the Indians, this hardy pioneer left his quiet home in Pennsylvania to seek his fortune in the West. Attracted by the beauty of the surrounding country, he erected a tent of poles in which he spent the winter. His life for many years afterward was but a series of severe toil and exposure, which none but the most hardy and persevering could endure. For fifty years he was an exemplary member of the Baptist church, and through all the vicissitudes of his pioneer life, his spirits were kept buoyant by the hope of a future reward in the mansions of eternal glory. A large concourse of citizens attended his funeral and all expressed their regret for their much esteemed citizen, and sympathy for their afflicted relatives." Mary Norton, his wife, died April 29, '59, and was laid beside her companion of 52 years of wedded life.

There resides today in Bucyrus, Mrs. Mary Jones Lemert, a granddaughter of the founder of the city; her mother was Elizabeth Norton Jones, daughter of Samuel Norton, who came to Bucyrus with her father in 1819. Alonzo M. Jones, great-grandson of the pioneer, son of Lorenzo Jones, and grandson of Mrs. Elizabeth Norton Jones. Fernando J. Norton, a grandson of Samuel Norton; his father was Jefferson Norton, who was born in Bucyrus. These descendants all live on land that was purchased of the Government by their ancestor in 1819.

In 1830 the Southern graveyard was laid out at the southwest corner of what is now Rensselaer and Spring streets, but then outside the village limits. This later became known as the Lutheran graveyard, and for thirty years the graveyard on the Tiffin road and the Southern graveyard were the burial sites of the city, but thirty years had crowded these silent cities of the dead, and a larger burial

ground was needed. A private corporation was formed composed of twenty citizens on Aug. 30, 1858, and it was called the Oakwood Cemetery Association. Grounds along the river, southwest of the city were purchased of William Rowse, nearly 44 acres at \$74 per acre, and the association organized with the following as their first trustees: John A. Gormly, president; S. R. Harris, secretary; C. W. Fisher, treasurer; A. M. Jones, J. H. Keller, George Quinby, R. T. Johnston, Hiram Femer. Later additions were purchased, so that Oakwood Cemetery now comprises 65 acres, although all this land is not used for burial purposes, but will be added as necessity demands. The services of B. F. Hathaway, a landscape gardener, were secured and the grounds artistically laid out with the paths and drives, winding their way among the trees. The grounds were purchased in September, 1858, but before they were laid out, the first burial took place, a little grave was dug, and on Sunday, Nov. 21, 1858, a funeral procession made the first solemn march to the new cemetery, and Lillie Annie Craig, in all the innocence of childhood, consecrated the hallowed ground.

The grounds were dedicated on Tuesday, June 19, 1859, with appropriate exercises. On March 6, 1882, the original owners of the cemetery incorporated the association, and gave the entire cemetery in charge of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, there being but two considerations, one that the graves of the original members should always be kept in repair, and the second was \$3,000 in cash, the money however to be expended in building a receiving vault, and the following year the vault was finished. During the time the association was a private company, all moneys received were devoted to the improving of the grounds, and the payment of the sums advanced for the purchase of the land, and when this was paid, without any interest, Oakwood Cemetery was donated to the public for their use, and it is now an association in which all moneys received must be used exclusively for running expenses and improvements.

In 1888 the Lutheran graveyard was abandoned; and the remains of over three hundred who had been buried there were taken up and transferred to Oakwood Cemetery.

Bucyrus was organized as a village in 1833 and James McCracken was the first mayor. He was followed by John Moderwell in 1837. Peter Worst in 1840. Nicholas Failor, 1841. David R. Lightner 1842. James Marshall 1844. James McCracken 1846. James H. Hutchinson 1847. William M. Scroggs 1850. Stephen R. Harris 1852. George P. Seal 1853. Jacob Scroggs 1855. S. J. Elliott 1858. Jacob Scroggs 1858, Elliott having resigned to become probate judge. Henry C. Rowse 1860. S. R. Harris 1861. Wm. M. Scroggs 1862. E. B. Finley 1863. C. D. Ward 1865. Wilson Stewart 1866. George Donnenwirth 1868. In 1870 at the April election the count showed the election of William M. Reid as mayor by 23 majority. Several days later a second count was held and this showed the election of George Donnenwirth by a small majority and he was sworn into office. The matter was carried to the Supreme Court, and that body, in March of 1872 rendered their decision, that when the votes had once been counted and the result declared, and the ballot box remained unguarded in the hands of the clerk for several days, a second count was not to be relied upon, and gave the certificate of election to Mr. Reid and he served as mayor for about two weeks. At the time of the election the opinion was so general that the second count was fraudulent that Gen. Samuel Myers, C. G. Malic and William Rowland, three members of the council elected on the same ticket with Mr. Donnenwirth, denounced the entire transaction as unjust and declined to serve as councilmen. After Mr. Reid had served his two weeks the spring election of 1872 came on and James M. Van Voorhis was elected mayor. He was followed by C. D. Ward in 1876. Allen Campbell in 1880, C. D. Ward in 1884, M. H. Fulton, 1886; C. D. Ward, 1888; Charles Donnenwirth, 1894; David E. Fisher, 1896; C. F. Birk, 1898; H. E. Valentine, 1902; and E. J. Songer, 1907.

In 1886 Bucyrus became a city, and was divided into wards. When Bucyrus was laid out as a village in 1822, it was receiving its mail at Delaware. Any responsible citizen having business there went to the postoffice and brought up the mail for people living within a radius of eight or ten miles of Bucyrus. Occasionally, one of the

settler's lent his horse to one of his neighbors to make the trip to Delaware and bring the mail. After the town was laid out the saddler's shop of Lewis Carey was the recognized headquarters for the mail. After several small shops had located in Bucyrus a petition was sent to the postmaster general requesting the establishment of a postoffice at Bucyrus, with Lewis Carey as postmaster. He was appointed on Feb. 2, 1824, and served for over five years, and during those five years the name of the office appears on the records at Washington as "Bucyrus" alias "Busiris". On March 4, 1828, Andrew Jackson became president and commenced his wholesale removal of public officials, giving as his only reason "to the victor belongs the spoils," and this principle laid down by Andrew Jackson has been followed ever since with Bucyrus postoffice appointments. During Mr. Cary's term of service the postoffice was in his building on what is now the Shonert property, adjoining the bridge on North Sandusky avenue. He was succeeded on July 20, 1829 by Henry St. John, who kept the office in his store, a two-story frame erected by him in 1825, on the northwest corner of the Public Square, which was torn down to make room for the present Bucyrus City Bank building.

Henry St. John held the office for eight years, and on the election of Martin VanBuren John Forbes was appointed on June 26, 1837. Mr. Forbes was a harness maker and of the same political faith as Mr. St. John, but the latter was disposing of his store and removed to Tiffin. His harness shop was in a little frame on the west side of Sandusky avenue, the second lot north of the railroad. When the first postoffice was established in 1824, mail was brought by carrier on horseback once a week, and in the winter when the ground was not sufficiently frozen to bear a horse it was delivered on foot. In 1827 the line of stages began between Columbus and Sandusky, and mail was delivered three times a week. In 1834 a stage route was commenced from Bucyrus to Mansfield. The following was the mail facilities under Postmaster Forbes. The Tiffin mail left every Friday morning at 7 o'clock and arrived Saturday at 5 p. m. The Mt. Vernon mail left every Friday morning at 6:00 and arrived on Saturday evening at 7:00. The Fredericktown mail arrived every

Wednesday evening at 6:00 and left every Thursday morning at 5:00. The Perrysburg mail left every Monday morning at 5:00 and arrived on Tuesday evenings at 6:00. The Kenton mail arrived every Wednesday noon and left the same day at 1:00 P. M. The New Haven mail arrived every Tuesday at noon and left at 1:00 P. M. the same day. The eastern mail from Pittsburg, through Mansfield, arrived every other evening at 6:00 and left the following morning at 4:00 o'clock. The northern mail arrived every other day between 1:00 and 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon and departed in twenty minutes for Columbus. The great southern mail arrived every other day (the same day as the northern) between 9 and 12 P. M. and departed in about 30 minutes for Sandusky City. It will be seen the last mail to arrive was about midnight and the first mail to leave was at four in the morning, so it must not have been the duty of the postmaster to keep as close a scrutiny of the mail as is done at the present day. He probably closed the sack and either hung it on the outside of the building, or the mail carrier had a key by which he could enter the office and get his own mail, while the postmaster was soundly sleeping, and dreaming of the emoluments of his office. The salary of Forbes in 1840, was \$293.47. Up to this date Bucyrus was still the office of delivery for a large part of the county. The only postoffices in the county at that time being at Brokensword, Poplar, and one in Sandusky township. There were offices at Galion, Leesville, and Tiro in the Richland county part, and two or three in what is now Wyandot county.

There was a change of parties by the election of William Henry Harrison in 1840 and on July 13, 1841 James McCracken, a Whig, was appointed postmaster, and his office was in his shop where the Mader Block now stands. The Democrats again came into power at the next election and Alexander P. Widman was appointed postmaster in May 6, 1845, and continued the office at the same place, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. T. Johnston, Dec. 8, 1847, and the office was in his drug store where the Majestic picture show is now located. When Zachary Taylor was elected president the Whigs again secured the postoffice, and Henry Converse was appointed, April 4, 1849. The

fire of 1848 had destroyed nearly all the buildings on the southwest corner of the square, and on the lot west of the Rowse block Henry Converse had erected a frame building where with his brother he ran a drygoods store. In 1852, there was another change of administration and there were several Democrats aspired for the office, so an election was held on Feb. 26, 1853, and A. A. Ruhl received 160 votes, John Picking 100, and Geo. P. Seal 50. Mr. Ruhl was appointed to the office on July 14, 1853, and the office was on the present site of the Picking Block, and later removed to a small frame building on the square west of the Bucyrus City Bank. Under Mr. Ruhl the post-office had a room of its own and from that time on it was not run in connection with the postmaster's business. Mr. Ruhl was succeeded on Sept. 1, 1857, by C. D. Ward, and under him the office was in the same building on the northwest side of the square.

Another change of administration came in 1860, and with it came the appointment of James G. Robinson as postmaster on March 12, 1861, the quickest appointment after a change of administration ever made in Bucyrus. Lincoln became president, March 4. Mr. Robinson was editor of the Journal at the time, and his printing office was in the second story of the Rowse building, and Mr. Robinson removed the office to the rear room of the block on the first floor. He was succeeded by Isaac Z. Bryant on October 5, 1866, who held the office only six months, and on March 19, 1867 W. C. Lemert was appointed. He held the office only two months and on July 19, 1867 James P. Rader became postmaster, and the office was removed to the Swigart building, opposite the Court House, the room now occupied by Mader and Crawford. On July 12, 1870, John Hopley editor of the Journal, was appointed and held the office over eight years, being succeeded on Jan. 14, 1879 by C. W. Fisher. Mr. Fisher died in the spring of 1882, and until his successor was appointed the office was in charge of one of his bondsmen, Martin Deal. M. H. Fulton was appointed on March 29, 1882, and served four years, when another change of administration in the election of President Cleveland occurred and Shannon Clements was appointed on May 28, 1886, and the office was removed to the east room of

the Vollrath Block. Mr. Clements served four years when the policy of the administration again changed and John Hopley was appointed on July 9, 1890, and the office was removed to the south room of the Vollrath Block on Walnut street. President Cleveland came in for his second term in 1893, and on July 9, 1894, A. M. Ensminger was appointed postmaster, and served four years, when the administration again changed, and on August 8, 1898 Joseph E. Hall was appointed postmaster, and the office was removed to its present location, the building being erected by Chas. Roehr expressly for the purpose. On Jan. 23, 1911, James R. Hopley, manager of the Telegraph and Journal was appointed to the office.

In the early days the postage on letters was 25 cents but was gradually reduced. On July 1, 1850 the law went into effect making a rate of three cents on all letters not over one-half ounce, if paid in advance, and five cents when marked collect. Weekly newspapers were free in every county; within a radius of 50 miles the postage was 20 cents per year; 300 miles 40 cents per year; and 1,000 miles 60 cents per year.

In August 1865, under Postmaster Robinson, Bucyrus was made a money order office.

In 1893 under Postmaster John Hopley free delivery was secured, with three carriers, Joseph Fisher, W. C. Lybarger and Walter Sheckler, the latter still being one of the carriers.

On Oct. 1, 1903, under Postmaster Hall rural routes were established from Bucyrus.

On April 11, 1851, the Bucyrus Journal contained the following item, it was at a time when the Ohio and Pennsylvania road was being built west toward Crestline: "Bucyrus has a daily mail. On Tuesday, April 8th, the first four-horse coach made its appearance in our streets with a daily mail from the east. The intention of the stage company is to keep up a daily line of coaches from this place to Wooster, if it can be sustained. Heretofore persons coming to this place have been obliged to lay over one or two days before they could get away by any public conveyance. This difficulty is now remedied, and travelers can take a coach from Bucyrus to the railroad every morning."

The following item, published Nov. 3, 1853, shows the introduction of the telegraph:

"Our town has been wheeled into instantaneous communication with the balance of the world and the rest of mankind. Bucyrus is now hitched onto the telegraph and ready at any moment to receive the latest streak. The establishment of a telegraph office here will prove of great importance to our town and we trust its advantages will be duly appreciated by our citizens. The office is in charge of Mr. Eckert."

Nearly thirty years later, in November, 1881, George T. Ristine, of Galion, established the telephone in Bucyrus and today the Bucyrus Telephone Company has nearly 2,000 phones.

On Sept. 22, 1845, six men met in the second story of the old frame which stood on the corner where the Bucyrus City Bank now is. They had leased the room for \$44 a year, and they organized La Salle Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F. The men present were John Clark, George P. Seal, James R. Knapp, James M. Albert, Oren Siser, of Bucyrus, and District Deputy Grand Master Joseph Whitmore, who gave them their charter; the first officers were John Clark, Noble Grand; George P. Seal, Vice Grand; James R. Knapp, secretary; James M. Albert, treasurer. The officers were immediately installed and the following members initiated: J. B. Lawill, Franklin Adams, Hiram Fenner, Alec Howenstein and Frederick Bickle.

On Sept. 5, 1854 the lodge surrendered their charter, but on Feb. 26, 1856 it was restored on the petition of Franklin Adams, W. R. S. Clark, William M. Scroggs, Benjamin Failor, C. W. Butterfield, Hiram Fenner, and J. E. Zook. They elected officers, installed them, and initiated E. Smith, W. Bair, W. A. Chambers and Pinkney Lewis, the latter being the only man still living of the above names, his home being now in Mansfield. On the reorganization they met in the Anderson building on South Sandusky avenue, and in July 1860 they removed to the west end of the third story of the Quinby Block, where they remained until April, 1886 when they removed to the Vollrath Block.

In August, 1848, the Lodge moved to the third floor of the Anderson building, the room being occupied in the day time as the high school room, Israel Booth being the teacher, and later the first superintendent of the Bucy-

rus Union Schools. They paid \$40 a year rent.

In connection with La Salle Lodge is Kearsley Encampment No. 234, and Bucyrus Lodge No. 139 Daughters of Rebecca, both of which meet in the Odd Fellow's room in the Opera Block.

The first society funeral in Bucyrus was conducted by the Odd Fellows. On the night of organization, Sept. 22, 1845, Frederick Bickle was initiated into the order. He was a saddler and harness maker, and lived at the southwest corner of Walnut and Warren, in the story and a half frame now being torn down to make room for the brick residence of Dr. W. A. Koch. He died on Feb. 2, 1848, and on the evening of that day the Odd Fellows met and passed resolutions of respect to his memory, and the next day attended the funeral, which was conducted by that Order, Hiram Fenner being then Noble Grand. Both the Masons and the Sons of Temperance attended the funeral officially, and he was buried in the Lutheran graveyard.

On Oct. 20, 1846 a charter was granted to Bucyrus Lodge No. 139 F. and A. M., the charter members being Col. Zalmon Rowse, Rev. Hibbard P. Ward, Joseph E. Jewett, Benjamin Warner, Madison W. Welsh, Amos L. Westover, John Caldwell and Jonas Stough. The first officers were Joseph E. Jewett, W. M.; Amos L. Westover, S. W.; Benjamin Warner, J. W. On May 4, 1870 the Masons organized Crawford Lodge No. 443, giving Bucyrus two Masonic lodges. At the start Bucyrus Lodge met in the Anderson room, and in 1860 joined with the Odd Fellows in fitting up the hall in the Quinby Block. Later the Masons selected quarters of their own meeting in the Blair Hall, the Picking Hall and the Miller Hall, until in 1886 they removed to the third floor of the Opera House Block, where they were located when their charter was arrested, in 1889. Of Bucyrus lodge, Lewis Streimmel was secretary for twenty-one years. Ivanhoe Chapter No. 117, R. A. M. was instituted Jan. 13, 1860, and Bucyrus Council, No. 57, R. & S. M., on Feb. 10, 1870. On Feb. 3, 1887 Bucyrus Chapter No. 3, order of the Eastern Star was instituted, and the next

year it was one of the five Chapters in the State that organized the Grand Chapter.

After the charters were arrested there were no Masonic organizations in Bucyrus. On Oct. 19, 1892, a charter was granted to Trinity Lodge No. 556 on petition of 18 members and a new lodge was organized which has continued ever since, holding its first meetings on the third floor of the First National Bank building, and later removing to their present quarters in the Blair Hall. Bucyrus Chapter No. 160 received its charter Sept. 23, 1893, and Gwynn Council No. 83 R. & S. M. on Sept. 17, 1898. These bodies together with the Eastern Star meet in the same rooms in the Blair Hall. During the three years the Masonic fraternity were without a home the Stars kept up their organization by meeting at private residences of the members.

The next lodge to form an organization in Bucyrus was the Knights of Pythias, who organized Demas Lodge No. 108 being instituted Sept. 11, 1877, with 24 charter members. On March 6, 1878, Section No. 119 Endowment Rank was instituted with 16 charter members.

Feb. 19, 1890 Bucyrus Lodge No. 156 B. P. O. E. was instituted with thirty-three charter members, but after a year it was discontinued but was reorganized in 1892, and met in the third story of the Rowse Block, later it moved to the third story of the Hausleib Block, when they fitted up the second and third floors of the Sens Block, which is their present home, where they have the finest club rooms in the city.

Bucyrus Aerie of Eagles No. 501 was organized Oct. 3, 1903 with 75 charter members. In 1905 they purchased the Merriman corner for \$11,000, the lot that in 1827 was sold for \$80. The growth of the order has been so rapid that their lot is paid for and they are now arranging to build, and one of the youngest orders will be the first to own their own home. Their present meeting place is the third floor of the Hausleib Block.

The last society to organize was the Bucyrus Nest No. 1211, Order of Owls, which was instituted on Aug. 20, 1909, with 112 charter members. Their rooms are in the third floor of the Fisher Block.

Of other fraternal organizations the first to organize was Howard Lodge No. 109 of the Knights of Honor on May 3, 1875, with 16

members. Their first meeting was in the Birk Block, then for two years in the third floor of the Bowman Block, and in May, 1877, they removed across the street to the Fisher Block, their present quarters.

Following them came Crawford Council No. 15 Royal Arcanum instituted Sept. 12, 1877, with 22 charter members. Their meeting place has always been the third floor of the Fisher Block.

Bucyrus Tent No. 135 Knights of the Macabees and Gold Leaf Hive, L. O. T. M., meet in the Picking Block.

Court Bucyrus Lodge No. 1010 Foresters of America, and Court Concord No. 107 Companion Foresters meet in the Opera House Block.

Bucyrus Council No. 184 Jr. O. U. A. M. and Bucyrus Council No. 113 D. of A. have their rooms in the Fisher Block.

The Royal Home Lodge is in the Opera Block.

The Royal Templars Lodge is in the Opera Block.

The Home Guards of America meet in the Fisher Block.

Crawford Lodge No. 101 Ancient Order United Workingmen meet in the Rowse Block.

Bucyrus Council No. 27, National Union meet in the Opera House Block.

Crawford County Lodge No. 175 Threshers National Protective Association, Rowse Block.

Knights of Equity Lodge No. 153, Rowse Block.

Modern Woodmen of America No. 3664 Opera House Block.

American Insurance Union No. 193, Fisher Block.

Bucyrus Circle No. 391 of the Protective Home Circle Fisher Block.

Order of the Red Cross, Rowse Block.

Patrons of Husbandry No. 705, Rowse Block.

Bucyrus Lodge No. 1178 National Protective Legion, Rowse Block.

Bucyrus Council No. 27 National Union, Rowse Block.

Knights of Columbus, City Bank Building.

United Commercial Travelers.

The Deutsche Gessellschaft, was organized March 23, 1874, with 120 members, and has

been in existence ever since; their rooms are the third story of the Mader Block.

Keller Post No. 128 G. A. R., and Keller Women's Relief Corps meet at the G. A. R. Hall on South Poplar street.

Thoman Camp No. 69 Spanish American War Veterans have their headquarters at No. 120½ North Sandusky avenue.

Bucyrus being a central point on the T. & O. C. railroad, the engineers and conductors, firemen and brakemen, all have organizations with a large membership, and there are unions covering nearly every trade and occupation.

The first secret society ever organized in Bucyrus was in 1823. All that is known of it is the following document:

"We, whose names are undersigned, having conferred together on the objects proposed and designed by the True American Society, and believing the same to be of great importance, and worthy the aid and support of every true American citizen, we have resolved, and do resolve, ourselves into a branch of said society, to meet monthly, in the town of Bucyrus, on the Saturday next before every full moon in the year, and have therefore hereunto subscribed our names, in the presence of each other. First signed at Bucyrus, July 31, 1823."

This was a political organization, and the probability is its object was opposition to the naturalization of citizens. In the '50s a similar organization existed in Bucyrus, known as the Know Nothings, their object being to preclude foreigners from voting. In 1862 an order of the Knights of the Golden Circle met in the Ritz Block in Bucyrus. In 1876 there was an organization in Bucyrus to oppose the election of any Catholic to office. Its meeting place was in the Bowman Block. No one cared to have his name associated with any of these orders, and they died natural deaths for want of followers.

Another Lodge which was founded in 1859, was the Sons of Malta. One of the fundamental principles of the order was that every initiation ceremony should be different, and as the order rapidly gained in membership it took the combined ability of the brightest members to devise more humorous and sensational features in the ceremonies. They had a benevolent feature also, and frequently made a midnight parade, the members being masked and clothed in various disguises, they marched through the streets, leaving provisions at the homes of needy and worthy families. The

breaking out of the war left no heart in any one for levity, and the order ceased to exist. Their meeting place was in the Quinby Block.

Thirty years later a similar organization was started with sport as the foundation of the order, but it disbanded on account of the accidental injury of one of the candidates during the ceremony of initiation.

The first school taught in Bucyrus was in the winter of 1822, a little log cabin which stood on the bank of the river, near the east end of the railroad bridge. It was taught by William Blowers who later became a minister in the M. E. Church. Among those known to have attended this school, were Elizabeth Norton, who later married Dr. A. M. Jones, and Horace Rowse, one of the builders of the Rowse Block. The charges of Mr. Blowers were \$1.50 per pupil for a term of three months and he boarded round. In the summer of 1823, Miss Alta Kent taught a school east of Bucyrus. Before a school building was erected expressly for educational purposes, the location of the school was not so important as was the question as to where the teacher could secure a building. Hence both these early schools were outside of the village as originally laid out by Norton, but inside the present corporation. Moses Arden and Joseph Newell later taught in the log school east of Bucyrus, Miss Alta Kent, the first teacher in that log cabin, marrying Asa Hosford of Gallion in 1825.

The first school in the original village of Bucyrus was taught by Sarah Cary in 1824. Aaron Cary removed to Bucyrus in 1822, and built a two-story log cabin near the tannery of his brother Lewis. Here he had his saddlery and harness shop, and in the second story his daughter Sarah had a number of pupils, and taught a small school.

In 1824 the law was passed which enabled public schools to be established, and allowing a certain amount to be appropriated for their support, tuition to be free. Under this law the residents of Bucyrus had a schoolhouse constructed. It was of logs, and 20 feet square, and the site selected was in a grove of oak and walnut trees owned by Samuel Norton. It was along the Indian trail which passed through Bucyrus a few rods north of the river, between

the Norton and Bucklin log cabins. It was about where the Shunk Plow Works now are.

It was built in 1824, and the first teacher was Zalmon Rowse, at \$15 per month. There was not sufficient money in the school fund to run the school more than a few months, but some of the citizens subscribed money so that the school term could be extended and one summer the neighbors did his farm work while he taught the school, but generally in summer it was used for the smaller children only, people paying a small tuition. In summer the larger children were needed to work and could only be spared to attend school in winter. The growth of the town soon left the little schoolhouse far too small to accommodate the pupils; added to this was the fact that the country was being settled up rapidly near Bucyrus, and in winter many scholars walked in three and four miles to attend, there being no schools in their neighborhood, so it was determined to build a larger schoolhouse. A one-story brick building was erected 18x36 feet in size near the southeast corner of Walnut and Galen. The brick were made by Albigenice Bucklin, his brickyard being at the rear of his lot where the T. & O. C. railroad crosses Mausfield street. This building was not only used for a schoolhouse but later for the court house and public meetings, and there was hardly a Sunday but what some denomination held services in the building. Only the common branches were taught, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, but occasionally some of the teachers gave instructions in grammar. Among the teachers in this early building were Horace Pratt, Sallie Davis, Dr. Samuel Horton, William White, Mrs. Espy and her two daughters, Maggie and Elmira.

In 1832, Bucyrus was selected as the county seat, and the citizens decided that the village ought to own their own schoolhouse. Mr. Norton donated the lot, southwest corner of Galen and Walnut for school purposes. The following is the record of the start of the present Bucyrus schools:

"Agreeably to public notice given by the school directors of the school district in Bucyrus township a meeting of the house holders was held at the school house in said district on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1833, and John Smith was called to the chair, and the object of the meeting made known by Z. Rowse.

"When on motion of Henry St. John, it was resolved

unanimously that the school directors be and are hereby empowered to purchase the school house from the owners at any price not exceeding two hundred dollars.

"Resolved, 2d, That a tax levy for the aforesaid purpose be levied and collected within one year from and after that date.

"Attest JOHN CALDWELL, District Clerk."

The building must have been purchased as on Oct. 15, 1833, the minutes show:

"Agreeably to public notice, the householders met at the schoolhouse in said district on Tuesday, Oct. 15, and elected George Sweney, James Marshall and Nicholas Faylor, directors; Lewis Cary, treasurer; and James McCracken, clerk of said district.

"Attest JOHN CALDWELL, District Clerk."

Bucyrus now had a schoolhouse, owned by the village. But it was soon too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. From the time of building the first log schoolhouse in 1824 and previous to that, schools had been held in several buildings, teachers making a canvass of the village and securing as many pupils as possible at so much per term. Besides the school of Sarah Cary over her father's harness store, there was a vacant log house on the McCracken property, now the Mader Block, and here in 1829 or 1830 Sallie Davis taught a school. The old log building built by Samuel Myers, south of the J. K. Myers corner was used for school purposes, and in an abandoned frame building on the northeast corner of Walnut and Perry a private school was taught. In the old log building built as a district schoolhouse, on the corner of Warren and Spring schools were held. When the American House was building Miss Emily Rowse taught school in what was later the hotel office.

In 1838 the four square miles in the northeastern part of Bucyrus township was the Bucyrus school district. This was divided in four districts, No. 1 being the southwest district; No. 6 the northwest, No. 7 the northeast, and No. 8 the southeast. The school children at that time, with the directors were as follows.

District	Directors	Boys	Girls	Total
1—Abraham Myers, Samuel A. Magers, John Anderson....		41	41	82
6—Samuel Norton, James C. Steen, James McCracken...		32	19	51
7—David Saylor, Peter Worst Nicholas Faylor.....		51	56	107
8—John Davis, John A Gormily George Simu.....		37	38	75
Total pupils.....		161	154	315

At that time the total number of school children in Bucyrus township was 529, which left 214 in the township outside of Bucyrus. Of these 108 were boys and 106 were girls.

In 1839 a larger schoolhouse was built; it was a frame building, and on the lot donated by Mr. Norton; it was 30 by 50 feet, two stories high, with a tower. The building is still in use, being the front of the present Park House. In front it had five windows on the second floor with four on the first floor with the door in the centre. There were two rooms on each floor, a hall running east and west on both floors separating the rooms. The furniture was made by the workmen of the village, and was mostly of walnut, and for that day the interior as well as the building itself was one of the finest village schoolhouses in the State. At the rear and on the north were oak and walnut trees. The house was painted white, with green shutters. In the belfry a bell was placed, the first schoolhouse bell in Bucyrus. The first school was opened in October, 1840. There were five teachers. In these days boys and girls were in separate rooms. S. Fry taught the more advanced boys, and J. B. Squier, afterwards one of the leading physicians of the county at Sulphur Springs, taught the smaller boys. Miss Marshall taught the more advanced girls, and the smaller girls were taught by Miss Cary and Miss Espy. Owing to boys being needed at home, there were many more girls than boys in attendance, and two teachers were needed for the younger girls, both being in the same room.

Only the common branches were taught, the highest instruction reached being grammar and natural philosophy. During the winter of 1847, Joseph R. Whitum taught the higher branches in a private school. He was a graduate of Jefferson College, Pa. The session of his school commenced on Nov. 15, and was to continue for five months, his prices for the term being \$6 for the lower English branches, including geography, arithmetic and the lower English branches; \$8 for natural philosophy, chemistry, history, &c.; and \$10 for the Latin and Greek languages, including algebra, geometry and surveying. E. G. Chambers the next year had a private school for the higher branches.

In 1849 the Legislature passed a law for the

better regulation of schools in cities, towns and villages which permitted the organization of graded or union schools. Prior to this among the early teachers were William Blowers, 1822, James Martin, Moses Arden, John Blowers, Zalmon Rowse, Jonas Scott, Dr. Samuel Horton, Joseph Newell, John Davis, William Y. McGill, Horace Rowse, Abraham Myers, jr., Abraham Holm, jr., William White, S. Fry, J. B. Squier, John D. Sears, J. S. Plant, Joseph R. Whitum, E. G. Chambers, Jacob Hoffman, and Messrs. Camp, Everson, Kiskaden, Lee, McFullen, Needham, Wallace and Yost, date of teaching unknown. The lady teachers were Alta Kent, 1823; Sarah Cary and her sister, Sallie Davis and her sister, Emily Rowse, Margaretta Williams, Mrs. Espy and her two daughters Maggie and Elmira, Miss Marshall, Ann McCracken, and Hannah J. Dunn.

Bucyrus determined to take advantage of this new system, and the question was submitted to the voters of the village in April, 1849, and it was voted down. Jacob Scroggs in a history of the schools written by him in 1876, says the friends of the new system were Josiah Scott, Lawrence W. Hall, Dr. Willis Merriman, Aaron Cary, Dr. Jacob Augustein, Rev. John Pettitt, J. B. Larwill, John Anderson, John Moderwell, M. P. Bean, editor of the Forum, (the only paper in the village,) Col. Zalmon Rowse, and others. Mr. Scroggs, speaking of the opposition says: "The most serious and obstinate opposition came from a few men of wealth, who had no children to educate, or who cared little for any education beyond what was necessary to compute interest at 12 per cent." The friends of the system had a special election called on July of 1849, three months after its defeat, and this time they succeeded in carrying it. The citizens shortly after assembled and elected the first board of education in Bucyrus; Rev. John Pettitt, John Anderson, Aaron Cary, Dr. Jacob Augustein, Dr. Willis Merriman, and John Moderwell, all active and zealous friends of the new school system. The first board organized by electing Dr. Willis Merriman, president; Aaron Cary, secretary; Dr. Jacob Augustein, treasurer. The first school opened on the first Monday in May, 1850, with Israel Booth as superintendent at

a salary of \$600 per year; Miss Diana Taylor of Syracuse, N. Y., was the first high school teacher, her salary being \$25 a month; T. C. Bowles of Ashland taught the senior grammar at \$25 per month; N. P. Tarr taught the junior grammar at \$20 per month, but before the term expired he was compelled to resign on account of ill health and Jacob Scroggs succeeded him. Miss Ann McCracken and Miss Myra Fitzsimmons had charge of the secondary and primary departments at \$13 per month. The board levied a special tax, which in addition to the sum allowed by the State under the new law, would be sufficient to maintain the schools. The board adopted rules to govern the schools, eight to guide the superintendent, nine for the teachers, and six special and twenty-five general rules for the pupils.

Here are some of the rules:

"School week five and one-half days; five days one week, six days the next."

"Use of tobacco prohibited in the schools."

"Teachers will be admonished, reproved, or expelled for drinking intoxicating liquors or using profane language."

"A chapter from the Bible must be read once a day."

"Teachers will be sustained in opening school with prayer, and with a reasonable time devoted to devotional exercises."

"Teachers must be at their room at the ringing of the first bell. In winter they must see that their rooms are heated and swept before the pupils arrive."

The text books were McGuffey's readers and spelling book; Ray's arithmetic with Colburn's mental; Mitchell's geography, Pineo's grammar, and such others as the board selects.

The frame schoolhouse could not contain all the departments, so the high school, taught by Mr. Booth, was in the third story of the Anderson building, opposite the present office of the Journal and Telegraph.

Before the schools started the people saw the benefits of the new system, as on March 15, 1850, an election was held to levy a tax of \$4,000 for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse. The proposition carried by a vote of 146 to 71. This building was erected on the west half of the lots now occupied by the central building, and was a two-story brick with a cupola, and when completed the entire

second floor was occupied by the high school, with two small rooms at the rear for the school library and for recitation rooms. The two rooms on the lower floor were the grammar departments, the old frame being used for the intermediate and primary departments. Prof. Booth remained as superintendent for two years, and was devoted to his work, and as the first superintendent did much to place the schools on a substantial basis. He was probably like many literary men a trifle absent minded. He was married while teaching at Bucyrus. The lady of his choice lived at Norwalk and a day being set by her for the wedding he obtained permission of the board to dismiss the high school on the day of the wedding. The permission was readily granted, but at noon on the day set for the wedding, one of the school board met the Professor and expressed his astonishment at seeing him. The Professor failed to see why there need be any astonishment at his attending to his duties. "No reason at all," said the man, "but I thought it was today we had given you a day off to go to Norwalk and get married." The Professor turned pale. He had a date to get married at two o'clock, and his bride was at Norwalk over thirty miles away. There was no railroad to Norwalk, and no telegraph in those days. Mr. Booth never waited to tell his pupils there would be no school that afternoon; he hurried to the livery stable, secured the best team available and started on his long journey across the country; a rain came up, and through the wet and mud he urged the team, and at midnight reached Norwalk. In the meantime, while he was driving frantically across the country the friends had assembled at the bride's residence, the time passed, and the bride dressed for the ceremony waited in her room for her expected husband, at first patiently and then impatiently; the people waited in the room below and the minister waited, and still the time wore on, until satisfied it was useless to wait any longer, about six o'clock the people left. The evening passed away and still no word from the groom, and the bride and her family were justly indignant that no message had been sent by him explaining the delay, and all retired. About midnight there was a terrific pounding at the door and the girl's father responded and found at the doorway his

prospective son-in-law covered with mud from head to foot. The interview did not start harmoniously, but Mr. Booth finally succeeded in explaining how he had forgotten the day, which made the old man madder than ever, but later he listened to the earnest protestations of the young man, began to see the humor of the situation, and agreed to let him make his explanations to his daughter, if she would consent to see him. Then came another hitch; she wouldn't. Finally, she consented, and Mr. Booth again explained the matter, but the young lady filled with the disappointment of her postponed ceremony, expressed her opinion in a way not very complimentary to her unfortunate lover. He explained and entreated, and finally as Tennyson puts it,

"Like torrents from a mountain source
They rushed into each other's arms."

The next morning the minister was sent for; there was a quiet, private wedding, and Mr. Booth brought his bride to Bucyrus. When Mr. Booth left here he went to Sullivan, Ind., where he died in the fall of 1860.

Succeeding Mr. Booth as superintendent, was H. S. Martin in the spring of 1852, with a salary of \$500, but he remained but one term and was succeeded by M. Hill on Nov. 8, 1852, the salary being \$600. The new school building was now completed, the last term of the high school having been held in the Methodist church. In the fall of 1853 David Kerr was superintendent and remained two years at \$600 a year. In the fall of 1855 J. K. Mason became superintendent at the same salary, but only remained six months, and on Monday April 14, John Hopley became superintendent with a salary of \$700. The schools now had seven teachers. In December of 1856, the Bucyrus Journal published an account of a spelling school written by Dr. W. R. S. Clark in which 50 pupils took part, divided into two sides, and spelling and defining the words in McGuffey's Fourth Reader. The article says: "After three hours, twelve of the two contending parties retained their position on the floor, having neither spelled nor defined a single word incorrectly, although 600 had been given to them. The finale was exceedingly spirited. One young lady maintained her position against an opposition of ten, spelling down in succe-

sion nine of them, when the exercises were closed from the simple fact that the book had been exhausted." The young lady who spelled down the nine was Miss Virginia Swingly, still living, the wife of James B. Gormly. The tenth who retained the floor for the other side, was her sister Miss Marcella Swingly, later superintendent of the schools, and afterward marrying Major E. C. Moderwell.

The next December another spelling school was held with a crowded house, and the report of this gives the names of those who spelled through a book of a thousand words without an error several of whom are still living: "In the High School, Misses Mary E. Moderwell, Georgianna Merriman, Elizabeth Moderwell, Amanda Kimmel, Jane Sims, Melinda Lightner, Ophelia Didie, Elizabeth Rexroth, Sarah Rexroth, and Master Hiram Moderwell; in the Senior Grammar School, Misses Helen Van Tyne, Fidelity Howenstein, Mary Gormly, Lydia Rexroth, Elizabeth Rowse, Margaret Fulton, Anna T. Fulton, Elizabeth Bradley, Masters Albert Van Tyne, David Hall, John Moderwell, Eugene Sims, Daniel Kanzleiter, Rufus Kuhn and Leroy Henthorn. Miss Emma Shaw from the junior grammar school, retained her place on the floor during the pronunciation of over 900 words, Miss Mary Howenstein, from the same department, kept up until after 800 words had been spelled and defined." Of those mentioned two are still living in Bucyrus, Miss Sarah Rexroth, the widow of Rev. T. J. Monnett, and Eugene Sims. Of the others, nearly all have descendants whose homes are in and around Bucyrus.

Mr. Hopley remained for two years, and under him the schools were developed into system, and graded schools were for the first time really started, and have continued ever since. He was succeeded in the spring of 1858 by Alexander Miller, who had charge for three years at a salary of \$800. The pupils increased in such numbers that additional room was needed, and at different times the M. E. Church, the old Baptist Church on Walnut street, and the Congregational Church had to be used for school purposes. In September, 1861, B. B. McVey became superintendent at a salary of \$800, and remained three years, and in September, 1864 was succeeded by S. J. Kirkwood, the salary being increased to \$1,-

ooo. He only remained one year and in September, 1865, J. C. Harper became superintendent and remained five years, his salary being several times increased until his last year it was \$1,600. Under Mr. Harper the grading was still further systematized, the new schoolhouse was built and the first class was graduated.

The crowded condition of the schools was such that in 1863 the board took the first steps toward securing better accommodations. On May 18, 1863, three propositions were submitted to the people:

1—For the sale of the old schoolhouse. This resulted, Yes 83; No 1. 2—For the purchase of the Gormly grove; Yes 84; No 0. 3—For a tax to improve said lot, Yes 84, No 0. Everybody appeared to favor the proposition so a light vote was cast. The Gormly grove a little over two acres adjoining the school building on the east was purchased for \$1,600. In June they voted unanimously, but only 27 votes were cast, to build an addition to the brick schoolhouse, and to levy a tax of \$9,000 for that purpose. Nothing was done about building the addition, and two years later the Congregational Church was bought for \$3,000, and fitted up into school rooms; the old frame schoolhouse on West Warren was now a part of the Bucyrus School district, and here the senior grammar had quarters. There was a wave throughout the state for large school buildings, and on Feb. 24, 1866, a proposition was submitted to the people to levy a tax of \$40,000 to build a handsome new structure. The vote was yes 160, no 275, a majority of 106 against a large building. More room was absolutely necessary and the board submitted another proposition on April 13, 1867, asking for \$10,000 or \$20,000 for a new building. The vote resulted, For a \$20,000 levy, 102; for a \$10,000 levy, 7; against any levy 44. The \$20,000 proposition carried, and with this as a starter the board commenced the present building. A. Koehler of Cleveland was the architect who drew the designs, and when he presented them to the board, they were all so pleased that they later let the contract to the Bucyrus Machine Works to construct the building for \$46,900. In the fall of 1867 the work commenced, and in April 1868, the old building was torn down, and the corner stone

of the new one laid by the Masonic fraternity on July 30, 1868, in the presence of 5,000 people. Rev. Joshua Crouse and John R. Clymer, editor of the Forum, delivering addresses in English, and Rev. Jacob Graessle, in German. The foundation was completed and the walls were up, when money ran short, and an additional \$20,000 was asked for. Many were indignant at the manner in which so large a structure had been contracted for against their wishes, yet the people had such a pride in the handsome structure, that the levy was authorized, the vote standing for the tax 195; against 144.

From April 1, 1868, until Jan. 1, 1869, schools were discontinued to save money to complete the building. It was useless to ask for more money; the Congregational Church was sold to the Baptists for \$2,750 and everything salable was turned into cash, and by Feb. 1, 1869, the building was under roof. On Jan. 1, 1869 the schools had started, the high school in the Blair Hall, the senior grammar in the District schoolhouse on Warren street, and the Intermediate and Primaries in the old frame. On Sept. 18, 1869 the building was dedicated, Chapel Hall being crowded, and many unable to gain admittance. A dedicatory poem written by William Hubbard was read by John R. Clymer; addresses were delivered by State School Commissioner D. W. Hinkle, Rev. A. S. Millholland, C. W. Butterfield Prof. J. C. Hartzler of the Galion schools, Miss Sarah Franz and others, and the affair closed with a dance. The board was heavily in debt, and \$12,000 was asked for. An accounting was demanded. The board made a complete statement, showing the two levies voted had brought in \$40,000; from the sale of old buildings, &c., they had raised \$5,000. The amount paid the Bucyrus Machine Company on their contract was \$50,415.69; the furniture, heating outbuildings and other necessary expenses amounted to \$25,000 more. With receipts from the regular school levies and the bond sales the board had spent \$120,000 in the past four years in running the schools and on the building. The report showed that while there were some expenses that might have been avoided, there was nothing dishonest and nothing to reflect on the business integrity of any member of the board. Yet the people were

indignant at the manner in which an expensive building had been forced upon them against their wishes, several times expressed by their vote, and the money was refused, the vote standing, Yes 151; No, 292. The debts had to be paid and a friendly Legislature was appealed to and they authorized the Board of Education to make the levy, and it was done. The people, however, at the first election voted out of office every member of the board when he came up for reelection. Yet inside of ten years all took such a just and natural pride in what was then the largest and handsomest school building of any town in the state, that opinion changed, and they gave credit to the men who, exercising their own judgment against the wishes of the people, had seen fit to build the handsome structure believing that the people would later recognize they were acting for the best interests of Bucyrus and its school children, and while not one of the members of that board is alive today, every one lived long enough to see his act approved by the large majority of his fellow citizens. The board who built the present schoolhouse was made up as follows: Dr. C. Fulton, president; John R. Clymer, secretary; John Franz, treasurer; Judge James Clements, George Donnenwirth, and Samuel Hoyt.

In the summer of 1870, Miss Marcella Swingly became superintendent of the schools with a salary of \$1,100; she was succeeded three years later by F. M. Hamilton, who served the longest term of any superintendent. He commenced in 1873, his salary being \$1,700. After 22 years he was succeeded in 1895, by J. J. Bliss, who remained 12 years, and in September, 1907, W. N. Beetham became the superintendent.

When the new building was first used as a schoolhouse in 1870, the enrollment was 785; of these 38 were in the High School, 182 in the four grammar schools, 266 in the five intermediate, and 299 in the four primary. In 1887 the enrollment had increased to 1,065, and across the river, were several hundred people, and more school accommodations being necessary, the North Side schoolhouse was built; and as the occasion demanded other school buildings were erected, the West Side building in 1895, when the enrollment showed 1,325, and the East Side building in 1903, and the

South Side building in 1912, and arrangements are being made for the building of a Central High School building. The High School, which in 1870 had an enrollment of 38 and occupied one room in the new building today has an enrollment of 295, and occupies the entire third floor and a part of the second of the large Central building. The one teacher then has increased to a principal with nine instructors of the various branches. The total school force is now 41, the superintendent, 38 teachers, and two special instructors.

The veteran teachers of the past were Mrs. Caroline P. Wiley, widow of George Wiley, who was the second probate judge of the county, elected in 1854, and died in August, 1855. In 1857 Mrs. Wiley commenced teaching in the public schools, and resigned in 1892, after a service of 35 years, filling her position in the primary grade under seven superintendents. The other veteran teacher was Miss Sarah Sheckler, who commenced in 1865, and taught in various departments until 1897, a period of 32 years. Of the present teachers, Miss Emily Sheckler began in 1873 and Miss Lizzie Stauffer in 1874.

The first class was graduated in 1870, and numbered six, all young ladies, Sarah Franz, Mary Howenstein, Anna Sears, Sallie Sims, Emma Summers and Kate Swingley. The next class had but three and the class of '72 had nine, when the first young men were graduated, Thomas P. Hopley and Charles Picking, the former being the first president of the Alumni Association, which was organized in 1878. The youngest graduate was Charles J. Scroggs, who completed the school course before he had reached his fourteenth birthday. He was a member of the class of '77.

In 1860 the Ohio State Normal School was organized at Bucyrus with Martain Deal as president, the first term started on Aug. 13 of that year; the rooms were in the third story of the Quinby Block and over each window in large letters was painted the name of the institution. There were 24 windows in the building, and the singularity was the name allowed a letter over each window with a window intervening between each word. Isaac F. Bangs was the principal of the school, with Miss Harriet M. Angel as assistant. The first term had an enrollment of 54. This was in-

creased the next year to 70, but war times came on, limiting the attendance, and on Feb. 13, 1863 the school was discontinued.

The first teachers' institute was held in 1850, commencing on March 18, and continuing one week, and there was an attendance of 30. A second was held in October of the same year with 35 present, and the third in April, 1861.

In the early days nearly all business was done by exchange of commodities, what one man had he exchanged with his neighbor for what he might want that the neighbor had. And even merchants purchased their supplies more with an exchange of commodities than with cash. The farmer brought in his 12 dozen eggs or more, and exchanged them for a yard of calico or less. If any man accumulated too much money, he secreted it about the house, or buried it in his yard. That is, if it was real money, gold or silver. For the money in those early days was mostly paper issued by banks in the larger cities. If he had these, he promptly paid them out for more land or something tangible, as they were of such fluctuating value that their purchasing power varied from nothing up to few cents below par. No man was so wise, but he frequently found his stock disposed of for currency which had little or no value. Leading merchants had a bank detector which they received weekly which gave the value of all notes issued by the different banks in the United States, so they might know the value of all currency, and also keep posted on the counterfeit notes in circulation, for the money was cheaply printed and easily imitated.

Business men kept their own money, and in 1848 Dr. R. T. Johnston had a drug store, and one night was aroused by the cry of "fire," and hurried to the scene and found that his own store was in danger. He knew that in his desk was a wallet containing a large sum of money. The building was filled with smoke, but he found his way to his desk which he unlocked, took out the wallet and made his exit by the back door, and here half suffocated, he staggered into purer air and falling, dropped the pocket book among the debris in the backyard. There was no time for further search and he was compelled to abandon the wallet. The next morning after a two hours' search he found the wallet in the ruins at the back of the

building with several hundred dollars safe inside.

The town was increasing in business, and in 1849 William W. Miller and Paul I. Hetich started a broker's office in the Hetich Block, now 119 South Sandusky. Mr. Miller came to Bucyrus with his father Peter Miller in 1835, and their first work was to haul dirt from over the river to fill up the Public Square, which was under water about half the year. With his father, in December of that year, they purchased the Moderwell building where the Hotel Royal now stands for \$850 and started a store. The firm was Peter Miller & Son until the father died in 1839, when Mr. Miller conducted the business alone, until the building was destroyed by the fire in 1848, which burned a dozen buildings on the southwest corner of the Square. Mr. Miller had prospered. Paul I. Hetich came from Pennsylvania in 1837, was interested in a saw mill at Olentangy, and he too had prospered. So they started the first bank in Bucyrus.

They put out a sign with only the words "Hetich & Miller, Exchange Brokers." Their business was the exchanging of the notes of different States; a merchant going east, went to the office, and exchanged what western bank notes he had for notes on eastern banks, as western notes were only taken in the east at a very heavy discount. Similarly people coming from the east, had their money exchanged for western notes, a per cent being charged for the exchange. Another line was the buying of "uncurrent funds,"—the notes of broken or badly demoralized banks. Still another was the lending of the money, the interest being only limited by the emergency of the borrower and what he would stand. In the thirties, E. B. Merriman had need of money as he had a bargain in some cattle to take east. Money was not to be had in Bucyrus, so he rode across the country to Norwalk and secured of John Gardiner who ran a bank there, \$1,000, bought his cattle, took them east and sold them. After the sale he discovered a bargain in a large line of mercantile goods and he purchased the entire lot which he brought to Bucyrus, and when pay day came he had plenty of merchandise, but no money; Gardiner wrote, and Merriman explained the situation and stated that when the goods were sold, he would

meet the note; time passed until three years rolled by, when Mr. Merriman wrote that at the next payment of the Indians' of their annuities allowed by the Government he would have the money ready. Gardiner drove across with his wagon; the Government paid the Indians in silver, and as fast as they were paid off they paid the accounts they owed Mr. Merriman, and when Mr. Gardiner returned he took with him over \$2,700 in silver, the interest having been 40 per cent compounded annually. The Gardiner Bank is still running, and is now the Norwalk National, with John Gardiner as president, over 90 years of age, and at the office nearly every day. Hetich & Miller were probably more modest in their interest charges, but still their only limit was what the customer would stand.

The exchange office was so successful, that one of the proprietors was known as the "rich Miller." On April 18, they started the Bucyrus Bank, with a capital stock of \$20,000. It was located in the old Ward building, then the Miller Block, where the Flohr shoe store now is. The owners of the bank were Paul I. Hetich, William W. Miller, George Quinby, Franklin Adams of Bucyrus; David Anderson of DeKalb, R. W. Musgrave of Sulphur Springs, Abraham Monnett of Crawford County, John Sherman, James Purdy and William S. Granger of Mansfield. Paul I. Hetich was president and David Anderson, jr., cashier. In 1856 the bank reorganized, Hetich, Miller, Adams and Musgrave becoming the proprietors. Paul I. Hetich was president, with George Quinby as cashier, succeeded by Gerard Reynolds and later in 1856 by Frank Patterson who held the position until January 1, 1861, when he was succeeded by David L. Fullerton, and on July 1, 1861, the bank discontinued business.

On Monday, April 21, 1856, the Exchange Bank commenced business in a frame building at the west end of the Quinby Block, with George Quinby as president and Gerard Reynolds as cashier. James B. Gormly had just completed a business course at the Cincinnati Commercial College, and entered the bank as teller. Mr. Quinby was at that time treasurer of the Ohio and Indiana road and the bank was a depository for the railroad funds. The stock of the road was very low, and the bank fre-

quently bought up the road's certificates at 5 cents on the dollar. The bank once bought of James McLean \$2,000 of stock for \$100. Later that same year the road was consolidated with the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and stock went up rapidly. The bank removed to No. 2 Quinby Block until Mr. Quinby could erect the three western rooms of his building and when these were completed the bank returned to the old corner. The bank discontinued business in the spring of 1861, Mr. Quinby went into other business and Mr. Reynolds entered the army, became major in the cavalry service and was killed while leading a charge at the battle of Roanoke, on June 25, 1864.

The Peoples Deposit Bank commenced business on Aug. 1, 1859, and has been in business ever since, the oldest bank in Bucyrus. It was organized by John A. Gormly and his son James B. Their room was the west room of the Rowse Block. John A. Gormly was president and James B. Gormly, cashier. One important affair occurred in this room. One day in cashing up they found the funds an even one thousand dollars short. There was no way to account for the loss except from an overpayment; there was but one transaction in which they believed the error could possibly have occurred; the man was seen, but he assured them there was no overpayment in the transaction. There was no proof and the bank fathered the loss. The father and son were both satisfied as to who had the money, but like the bankers they were, the soul of honor and integrity, they never hinted the name to any one, and the identity of the guilty person is known to but one man, the present president of the bank, who has carried the secret for over 50 years. In 1860 James P. Bowman built his block at the corner of Sandusky and Rensselaer; the north room was fitted up expressly for the bank, and here it was moved to its new quarters in August, 1861. In August, 1862, the bank had \$20,000 in gold, and the war had sent gold to a premium. Starting at a small per cent it had gone up to 6 and 8, and was constantly advancing. Finally the president wrote to a personal friend, the president of the Nassau Bank, in New York, asking advice, and he said they had better sell as "he did not see how it could possibly go any higher." In August of that year it had reached 14 per cent

premium, and Mr. John A. Gormly went east to personally look over the situation, and while there sold at 15 per cent, premium, clearing \$3,000. (Later gold reached \$3.85.)

On May 28, 1864, the bank was reorganized as the First National Bank with a capital stock of \$100,000, its number being 443. There were a thousand shares of \$100 each, and there were 34 stockholders, and of these but two are still living, James B. Gormly and Benjamin Sears. They met on April 18, 1864, to organize, and a committee of three consisting of John A. Gormly, James P. Bowman, and William M. Reid were appointed to report the names of seven directors. When the committee retired, Mr. Gormly regretted being on the committee as he expected to be one of the new directors; Mr. Bowman expressed a similar view, Mr. Reid said they certainly ought to be on, and wrote the names of the seven directors, naming everyone himself; they were reported to the stockholders and promptly elected. These first directors were John A. Gormly, James P. Bowman, James S. Kerr, John Kaler, Horace Rowse, Benjamin Sears and John Monnett, Mr. Sears being the only one still living. The directors organized by electing John A. Gormly president, and James B. Gormly cashier. By Jan. 2, 1865, there was another accumulation of gold, amounting to \$1,500, and this was sold at \$2.25 amounting to \$3,375. In June, 1864, George C. Gormly entered the bank as assistant cashier. On May 8, 1868, John A. Gormly died and James B. Gormly became president with George C. Gormly as cashier. The charter was renewed in 1884 and again in 1904. In 1893, the bank was officered by the Gormlys, James B. Gormly being president; his brother George C., vice-president; John Clark Gormly, son of the vice-president, cashier, and James B., jr., son of the president, assistant cashier. Clark Gormly went into business at Cleveland, and was succeeded as cashier by James B. Gormly, jr., and on his death H. E. Valentine was cashier with Edwin G. Beal as assistant cashier. On the retiring of Mr. Valentine, Edwin G. Beal was elected cashier. While Mr. James B. Gormly is president the active duties of the office are cared for by his son-in-law, W. H. Picking, one of the vice-presidents.

In 1867, John Scott, J. N. Biddle and R. W.

Musgrave, organized the banking house of Scott Biddle & Co., their bank being what is now the south room of the Deal House, the present office of the Bucyrus and Marion electric. May 18, 1868, on the death of Mr. Musgrave, his interest was transferred to Franklin Adams as trustee. In 1873 the bank was reorganized as the Scott & Adams Bank and so continued until Jan. 1, 1879, when the bank was discontinued, Mr. Scott going to Cleveland.

On Dec. 12, 1881, the Monnett Bank was organized, with a capital stock of \$50,000, the following being the organizers: E. B., J. T., A. E., M. H., and M. W. Monnett, J. H. Malcolm, J. C. Tobias, L. H. Ross, and George Donnenwirth, every one being a son or son-in-law of Abraham Monnett, excepting Mr. Donnenwirth. The bank was opened in the Miller Block, now the Flohr shoe store, and its first officers were E. B. Monnett, president; George Donnenwirth vice-president; M. W. Monnett cashier, W. A. Blicke assistant cashier. In 1892 it was reorganized as the Bucyrus City Bank with a capital stock of \$60,000. By degrees the Monnetts all disposed of their stock with the exception of J. C. Tobias, and George Donnenwirth became president, J. H. Robinson, cashier, and W. A. Blicke as assistant cashier. In 1897 they bought the corner they now occupy and built the three-story brick. Mr. Donnenwirth has remained as president ever since his first election. Mr. Robinson became vice-president and W. A. Blicke, cashier. It is the only private bank in the city, and has resources of over a million dollars.

On Jan. 1, 1878, the Crawford County bank commenced business in the old Boeman Block, which stood where the present Second National Bank building is located. It was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Abraham Monnett, George W. Hull, L. W. Hull, E. Blair, and Lovell B. Harris of Upper Sandusky. Abraham Monnett was president; G. W. Hull, vice-president; L. W. Hull, cashier, and M. W. Monnett, assistant cashier. On March 19, 1881, Abraham Monnett died, and George W. Hull became president. On Jan. 1, 1885 it was reorganized as the Second National Bank, with G. W. Hull as president, M. J. Monnett, vice-president; J. C. F. Hull as cashier; W. P. Rowland, assistant cashier; J. H. Robinson, teller.

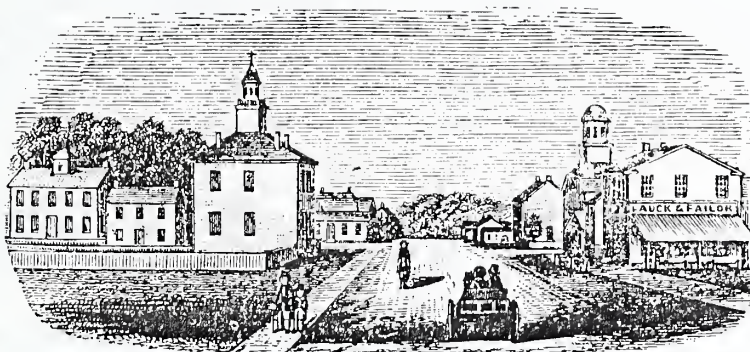
On the death of G. W. Hull in 1890, M. J. Monnett became president, filling the position until he went west when E. Blair became president, a position he held until his death in June of this year, when G. K. Zeigler was elected. J. C. F. Hull continued as cashier until he joined his brother-in-law M. J. Monnett, in the west, in 1907, when A. G. Stoltz became cashier.

The Farmers and Citizens Banking and Savings Company was organized as a State bank on Oct. 5, 1907. The first board of directors was C. R. Rowe, R. O. Perrott, F. C. Heinlen, Fred Schiefer, D. B. Eichelberger, Henry H.

Heiser, Samuel Fouser, James Decker, Jacob Bach, W. H. Angene, A. S. Leuthold.

The directors organized by electing G. W. Miller, president; Amos Keller and T. M. Kennedy, vice-presidents; H. E. Kiess, cashier. They opened in the Lake room in the Quinby Block on Jan. 6, 1908, and removed to their present room on May 9 of the same year.

Bucyrus has also two flourishing Building and Loan Associations which have been in existence twenty years. The Bucyrus Building and Loan Association, with James W. Miller as secretary, and the People's Savings, Loan and Building Company, A. J. Richards, secretary.



CENTRAL PART OF BUCYRUS, 1846

CHAPTER XXV

CITY OF GALION.

First House in Galion—Pioneers of Galion—Arrival of Asa Hosford—His Enterprise—The Part Played by Col. Kilbourne in Locating Site of Galion—Various Names of the Early Settlement—Agreement Between Samuel Brown and John Ruhl—The Two Galions—First Business Industry—Post Office Established—Postmasters—Coming of the Railroad and Subsequent Prosperity—Visit of Kossuth—The Part Played by German Settlers in Galion's Upbuilding—John Kraft—Population—Incorporation as a City—Public Buildings—Opera House—First Theatrical Entertainment—Religious Development—Schools—Societies—Graveyards and Cemeteries—Fire Department—Lighting System—Street and Sewer Improvements—Banks—Building and Loan Associations—Hotels—Public Library—Police Department—Telephone Service—Honor to Galion's Founders.

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?

—ANONYMOUS.

The first known house erected on the present site of Galion was on the south bank of the Whetstone on Union street. It was of poles and bark and was built by the Indians, they having a village on that stream, and a few of their houses and wigwams were there when the first pioneers arrived. The first settlers came in 1817, and were Benjamin Leveridge and his two sons, Nathaniel and James. At that time there were a number of springs southwest of where the large central school building is, and here Benjamin Leveridge and his sons cut down the trees and built a small log cabin, with one window and no floor, and as soon as it was under cover, another was built for James a short distance south, on what is now Grove avenue. The third was built for Nathaniel on what is now the public square, and he dug the first well. He had selected the high ground, and was compelled to carry his water at the start from the springs near his father's place; water was easily obtainable at a very little depth so he put in a well of his own.

The next year saw several more arrivals, David Gill and his brother-in-law, George Wood, John Sturgis, John Williamson, Nathaniel and Nehemiah Story, and John Kitteridge. In erecting a cabin for John Williamson, southeast of the square, while raising one of the logs into position, John Leveridge was killed, an unmarried son of Benjamin Leveridge. He was buried on the northeast corner of his father's land, where Boston street joins Main, and the first graveyard was started. Gill and Wood entered land north of the Whetstone, where they built their cabins. Sturgis built a small log cabin west of the Whetstone and north of the Galion road. When young Leveridge was killed, Williamson left his cabin unfinished, returned to the Williamson settlement east of Galion, and later came back and built a new cabin. The Storys and John Kitteridge arrived late in the year, and took possession of the abandoned Williamson cabin, which they completed and here they spent the winter, the next spring building a cabin, on the east bank of the Whetstone where the Galion road now crosses the river; Benjamin Sharrock came the same year, built a cabin near the Storys, where his family made their home until he could build on his

land further down the river, and when his log cabin was completed moved there with his family.

Benjamin Leveridge was the headquarters of the little settlement. The year 1820 saw the arrival of William Hosford, and his two sons, Asa and Horace; also, John Atwood, John Bashford, James Dickerson, Samuel Brown, Samuel Doney, John Dunmeier. Of these Brown, Dunmeier and Doney entered land outside of what is now Galion.

Settlers at a distance were now speaking of the settlement as Leveridge's, although it was only half a dozen log houses scattered over three or four square miles. Of these first settlers the Storys and Kitteridge devoted their time to hunting and trapping; George Wood was a carpenter and David Gill was a man of good education, but as there was as yet no use to which he could put his knowledge, he assisted his brother-in-law at carpentering.

James Kilbourne had surveyed a road from Columbus to Lake Erie known as the Columbus and Portland road, and when the survey reached what is now Galion he made overtures to the Leveridges to run the road over their land and lay out a town, but Leveridge did not take kindly to the giving of half the receipts for the sale of the lots to Kilbourne, and besides he objected to cutting up his good farm land. Kilbourne stopped with Benjamin Leveridge for several days while surveying the road, and there was a dispute over the prices charged, so when the road was finally laid out it passed west of Benjamin Leveridge's land, along the east bank of the Whetstone, where the ground was low, and overflowed in the spring.

It was the idea of Col. Kilbourne to lay out a town half way between Columbus and the Lakes, and the ideal spot he found was on the high ground on the Leveridge land. Being unable to make any arrangement with Leveridge, he continued north with his survey and he met Asa and Horace Hosford, who had come from the east and were looking for a location. He told them of an excellent site for a town, where the land was good, and if a part of the Leveridge land could be secured the town would be laid out there; if not the road would be changed so as to pass just west of that land. Asa Hosford was at that time

a young man of 20, and already showed signs of that strong force of character and shrewd business ability which were his predominating characteristics later in life. He and his brother went to the Leveridge settlement to look over the location. It was on Saturday, Sept. 19, 1819, that Asa Hosford and his brother Horace walked into what is now Galion, and went direct to the cabin of Benjamin Leveridge. Here they spent Sunday, and while Leveridge urged the young men to settle in that locality, he absolutely refused to give up any of his own land, but showed them other available sites. The Hosfords returned to Norwalk and spent the winter writing their father of the location they had selected, and in the spring of 1820 William Hosford, with his family, joined his two sons at Norwalk and they settled on the half section west of Leveridge, where later the Portland road was located, as stated it would be by Col. Kilbourne. What is now Main street, Galion was a half section line, and where this line crosses the Portland road it was originally an old Indian trail that led to the Indian village at Upper Sandusky. This trail was developing into a road by being used by settlers going west to the new lands. At the junction of the Portland road and this pioneer road the Hosfords settled. William Hosford erected a double log cabin on the south side of the road a few rods east of the crossing, which he used for a dwelling and also for the entertainment of travelers.

Horace, one of the sons of William, erected a blacksmith shop on the southeast corner of the crossing just east of his father's, where he followed his trade. George Wood established a wagon and cabinet-maker's shop on the northeast corner; John Kitteridge a shoe shop and tannery on the northwest corner, and a little later William Hosford started a general store on the southwest corner. When William Hosford sold his double log cabin to his son Asa, he built another log cabin on the east side of the Portland road, just south of the crossing, and in this he lived until he built his store at the crossing, which was known by the various names of "Moccasin," "Horseshoe," "Hard Scrabble," "Spang Town," "Hosfords" and "Goshen." It was called "The Corners" from its location at the

crossing of the two roads; "Hosford's Settlement," as there were three Hosfords there in business. These names were the popular names among the residents in that section. "Moccasin" and "Horseshoe" were names given it by the Indians, and referred to John Kitteridge's shoe shop and Horace Hosford's blacksmith shop, both largely patronized by the Indians. Spang Town and Hard Scrabble were names bestowed upon it by the residents of the settlement, or those who had land near the Leveridges, half a mile east, and were jealous of the town. The Leveridge settlement referred to it as a place where it was hard scrabbling to make a living, while those proud of the little cluster of houses spoke of it as a spang town in which to live. The name Goshen was given it by William Hosford in honor of his native village, which was Goshen, Litchfield county, Conn.

As the adjoining lands were entered and settled upon by the early pioneers, and the surrounding country became more thickly inhabited, the necessity of a post office became more and more apparent. Accordingly a petition was signed by the citizens in 1824, and forwarded to the Post Office Department at Washington requesting that a post office be established at the "Corners," and that it be named Goshen, and that Horace Hosford be appointed postmaster.

John McLean of Cincinnati was postmaster general, and when he took that office in 1823 the department was in a very disordered and inefficient condition, and under him it was reduced to some system. In the early days post offices were always established near some section where there were a number of settlers, and long before a town or village was started, and the post office was given the name of the township in which it was located. In this county, the offices of Auburn, Chatfield, Lykens, and Whetstone were started for the convenience of settlers living in the neighborhood, and were named after the township in which they were located. At the time the request was made for the name of Goshen, there were already six townships of that name in the state, and a post office of the same name in Clermont county. So the postmaster general wrote them it would only add to the confusion existing by establishing another

Goshen and suggested the name of Galion. And on June 24, 1825, the Galion post office was established with Horace Hosford as postmaster. Just as the settlement was known by several names, so was the post office given several spellings, and in the files of the papers the records of the court house, and even the gazeteers prior to 1840, it is spelled sometimes with an "e" and sometimes with a double "l," but these spellings were all erroneous, as the post office department states the name has always been carried on their records as Galion, the same spelling as today. Where the Postmaster General found the name, it is impossible to say; he objected to Goshen, on the ground of duplication, and now nearly a century has passed since he gave it its name, and nowhere in the United States is there a town of the same name; the nearest approach to it is a place called Galleon, about twenty miles from Paris, France. Even in the early days it was impossible to find a reason for the name. John Kilbourne, who published the first gazeteers in the State, and tried to give the origin of all names, in his *Gazeteer of 1831*, published the following: "Galion—the name of a post office in Richland county, supposed to be that in Sandusky township. It is one of that numerous class of worse than useless and insignificant names, which confound the nomenclature of towns and post offices in the western country."

The permanent arrival of Asa Hosford with his father and brother, in 1820 was the commencement of Galion, and for more than sixty years practically every interest and every improvement in that city found as its warmest supporter, and its recognized head, Asa Hosford. In times of emergency, and in times of depression all looked to him, and he responded with all his vigor and his genius, and practically all that Galion is today it owes to Asa Hosford. And when the time comes, as come it will, that the city he builded lays out some park, it would be only a just and fitting tribute to the memory of Galion's most progressive citizens that it should be called Hosford.

In the next few years there was quite a settlement in that section; John Cracroft and Jacob Miller came in 1821; Rev. James Dnnlap, William Murray, John Eysman, John

Hauck, John Jeffrey, Wm. Murray, Alexander McGrew and Rev. John Rhinehart in 1822; Owen Tuttle in 1823; James Auten and Nathan Merriman in 1824; William Neal, George Row, James Reeves, and John Schawber in 1825; John Ashcroft, Jonathan Ayres, Thomas Harding, Phares Jackson, and John Sedous in 1826; Francis Clymer and Rev. John Smith in 1828 and Samuel Gerbrecht in 1829. Many of these settled at the corners; others in the Leveridge part, and still others on farms near the two settlements.

When Asa Hosford, at the suggestion of Col. Kilbourne, endeavored to secure a part of the Leveridge land, a friendship was formed between the two which existed through life. Hosford had confidence the section was a site for a thriving town, but like Kilbourne he was satisfied the place was on the higher ground. But Hosford had no money, and Col. Kilbourne had surveyed a new road from Columbus to Sandusky, eleven miles further west, and had laid out the town of Bucyrus. Hosford in the meantime assisted his brother in the blacksmith shop, and helped Wood at the carpentering business, and turned his attention to whatever odd jobs he could secure. His father's double log cabin at the Corners was the largest building, and here travelers were given meals and lodging, but William Hosford had no desire to run a tavern, only caring for travelers as an accommodation, and in 1824, Asa Hosford took charge of the tavern, and his father built and opened a store. Asa Hosford ran a regular tavern, and being single his sister assisted him as the landlady. In 1825 he secured a permanent landlady by marrying Miss Alta Kent of Bucyrus, and he ran the tavern for several years. In the meantime he had saved \$100, and with this he bought 43 acres on the higher ground to the east, on the advice of Col. Kilbourne, as both agreed this was the proper place for the town. He built a frame barn at the Corners, and later the first frame house in Galion, on the northeast corner of the Square. He did fairly well with his hotel, and in 1829 entered into negotiations with Samuel Brown to join with him and lay out a town.

In 1830 John Ruhl arrived with his family, a wife and five sons, Michael, Jacob, Levy, Henry and Peter, and a daughter Rebecca,

who later married Isaac Criley. When they arrived the Ruhls made their home at the Corners in a log cabin without a floor. John Ruhl came from York county, Pa., where he had prospered, and for those days was wealthy. He was a man of good judgment and the strictest business integrity. He had the means, and purchased much of the land where the city of Galion now stands. The centre of section 31 is two blocks west of the Square, at the junction of Boston and Main street. The northeast quarter of this section he sold to his son Jacob, and the southeast quarter of the same section he sold to his son Michael. This land extended from Boston street east to South street. Near this land was the 43 acres owned by Asa Hosford. The northeast quarter was bought from Samuel Brown, and the contract between Ruhl and Brown for this quarter section is interesting:

"Article of Agreement, made and entered into this first day of August, A. D. 1831, between Samuel Brown, of Sandusky Township, Richland County, Ohio, yeoman, of the one part, and John Ruhl, of Sandusky Township, and Crawford County and State aforesaid, yeoman, of the other part:

"*Witnesseth*, That the said Samuel Brown, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said John Ruhl, a certain tract of land, with all thereunto belonging (excepting one acre in the southeast* corner of it, which being sold for a churchyard), situated in Sandusky Township, Richland County, aforesaid, being the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 20, Range 20, and containing—acres, and adjoining the public road leading from Mansfield to Bucyrus, Frederick Dickson and others, for which the said John Ruhl is to pay unto the said Samuel Brown, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in the manner following, viz: Eight hundred dollars in hand on the first day of September next, and seven hundred dollars on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-three. The said John Ruhl is to have six geese, six hens and one rooster, to be delivered up to the said Ruhl when said Brown gives full possession, and the said Ruhl is to have

*This should be southwest. The graveyard was in the southwest corner of section 31.

liberty to cut timber, dig, etc., on said land from the date hereof, and the said Brown is to give the said Ruhl a good right and title for said tract of land when he pays the land money. But the said Brown is to have the crops now on the ground, and have privilege to live on the said land until the first day of April next; then he is to deliver up all onto the said John Ruhl, excepting the house now on the State road (now occupied as a school-house), which, in case said Brown would not move on the first day of April next, he is to have the privilege of living in two months after, and Sarah Brown is to have stuff for a new frock when she signs the writing.* The said Brown is to have the privilege of sugar camp next to the house, and all the pasture on the farm, excepting the six-acre meadow. But Ruhl is to have privilege to plow the fields. For the true performance of the above agreement, both parties bind themselves, their heirs, executors or administrators, one to each other, in the sum of thirty hundred dollars. In witness whereof, both have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and the year first above written.

"Witnesses SAMUEL BROWN. (seal)

"JOHN RUHL. (seal)

"ASA HOSFORD,

"BENJ. GROVE.

This sale of land by Brown to John Ruhl was an astonishment to Mr. Hosford, when he was called upon to witness the agreement, as it prevented the carrying out of his expectations of laying out a town in partnership with Mr. Brown. It appears the Ruhls also had an idea that the high ground was the proper place for the town, and Jacob and Michael Ruhl who now owned the east half of section thirty-one, went to Hosford and asked what price he would take for his land. Mr. Hosford saw that it was useless to attempt to lay out a town in competition with the Ruhls, and to have at least some compensation for his disappointment he asked what was then quite a high price, which the Ruhls paid cheerfully and without demur. In fact, it can be said of the Ruhls, father and sons, that while they were shrewd business men they

paid the very highest price for any land they wanted.

Having now secured the land they sent for the surveyor of Richland county, the land being then in Sandusky township of that county, and on September 10, 1831, the present town of Galion was laid out by Michael and Jacob Ruhl. The original plat commenced at the alley, half way between Liberty and Columbus streets, and extended west to the alley, half way between Union and Boston streets. The only east and west street was Main, the north and south streets were Columbus, Market and Union. There were but thirty-five lots, and every one fronted on Main street, eighteen on the south side of the street and seventeen on the north. About the centre was the public square. In 1833 the Ruhls laid out a second edition, east of their original plat, extending to South street, including where the Big Four station now is. These lots were still all on Main street, with the exception of eight lots south of their original plat, five on the west side of Market street and three on the east. Two of these lots on the west side were south of Walnut street, and the town now had two east and west streets. John Kraft became the owner of lots 1 and 3 of the original plat, the extreme eastern lots of the original plat on the south side of Main street. An ancient tax receipt shows these two lots were valued at \$14, and were taxed at \$1.40. The receipt further shows taxes of \$1.57 for chattel property, making Mr. Kraft's entire taxes \$3.97.

It was now a rivalry between the Galion at the Corners and the Galion laid out by the Ruhls. When they had bought out Hosford, Jacob Ruhl started a hotel in the building on the northeast corner of the square originally erected by Hosford. On the south side they built a frame building in which Michael Ruhl started a store, carrying goods of all descriptions necessary for the settlers in those early days. In connection with this general assortment, he carried quite a stock of medicine and although he was not a physician he advised and prescribed for the settlers. The town grew slowly. It was the recognized site for a village, but it was discouraging to look half a mile to the west, and there on the low and sickly ground to see the busy cross roads set-

*In early days it was a frequent habit that the wife should receive some present for signing a deed.

element with teams passing and repassing on the two roads, and the half dozen little shops patronized by the neighboring settlers. Even the store of William Hosford at the Corners did double the business of the store of Michael Ruhl, which carried twice the stock, but as time went on a gradual change took place, and the little shops drifted from the Corners to the new town, and soon afterwards the post office was removed, and from that time on the Corners became less and less, and today there is not a house on any one of the four corners, which was once the centre of business for that section and a hive of industry, but it has the honor of being the first start of Galion, the place where the present city originated. And now the Corners will undergo another change, for the land around the cross-roads which for more than forty years has been bare of buildings was laid out into town lots in 1911, and will become one of the residence sections of the city, the improved sewerage system of Galion making this once unhealthy site a desirable residence section.

Near this section on the south side of West Main street, there still stands the first brick house ever erected in Galion, known as the Clymer residence which was built over seventy years ago, by Jacob Ruhl, and is still used as a residence and is in a fair state of preservation.

The first business industry ever established in Galion was a distillery. It was built near the springs between Atwood and Cherry street by Nathan Merriman, in 1824. Here the settlers disposed of their surplus grain and were enabled to buy whiskey for from 18 to 25 cents per gallon. Owing to the pureness of the water, Merriman made a very good brand of whiskey. Prior to the establishment of the distillery John Hibner had a grist-mill, but this was a mile east of Galion. James Nail also had a grist-mill southwest of Galion, on the Whetstone, and still further down the stream was the Benjamin Sharrock mill. Another mill was the Snyder mill near Middletown, and at one of these the early settlers went to have their grain ground into flour, for in those early days what is now Galion was farming land, and on this land the settlers raised their crops, which they must use to exchange for necessities.

Mr. Dunlap thus speaks of the condition of that section in the early days: "In 1825 we had a manufacturing establishment in Galion erected by Nathan Merriman, of Bucyrus, to make whiskey of our spare corn and rye. About the same time there was a horse-mill put up by Mr. Snyder at Middletown, where we could get grinding done. The farmers for miles around would put a bag of corn or wheat on a horse, with harness on, take another, if he had it, and go to the mill. If his turn came before night all right. If not, he would hitch up in the night and keep himself awake by traveling around after his horse, and thus grinding his own grain. If it were wheat he could turn a crank attached to a bolting cloth, and get his flour bolted by hand, and when his flour was ground would come home whistling and singing as happy as a lark."

The Nail and Sharrock mills were run by water power, large mill races having been constructed. When Nail built his mill about 1823 he contracted with Albigeance Bucklin at Bucyrus to make the mill stones, and when they were completed went to Bucyrus with an ox team and hauled the stones back to Galion.

When Asa Hosford disposed of his property to the Ruhls he purchased land on the Whetstone a half mile west of Galion and here he erected a water-mill, which is still standing. It was built in 1832. The buhrs were made in the east and were shipped by water to Sandusky and he drove to that place and brought them overland, and they are still in use in the mill. While some things about the original mill have been changed, the original leather belts are still in use to convey the flour in the elevator cups to be bolted and sacked. Some of the large logs are of walnut and poplar, the heavier ones being nearly two feet square, and are as solid, and substantial today as when first put in. The liberal use of walnut in the construction of the mill can easily be seen. In the early days more flour was made than the local trade could consume and this excess had to be hauled for forty miles over the old Portland road to Sandusky where it was either sold or shipped to the east. Upon one of the posts in the mill is an inscription which was written shortly after the news came of the election of William Henry Harrison as president, in 1840, and the language

indicates it was written by a friend of Van Buren, the defeated candidate. The words are "Look out for a storm—Harrison is elected president of the United States of America." Another inscription is the rallying cry of the Whigs in that campaign "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Notwithstanding the fact that Hosford was a miller with his business a short distance from Galion he was yet the active man in all important affairs relating to that place.

Isaac Criley, who married John Ruhl's daughter, lived on a farm which is now the southeast portion of the city. The west line of his farm was what is now South street. On his land he built the second brick residence at the corner of Main and Pierce streets. The first brick business block was on the northeast corner of the square where the Commercial Savings Bank now is. The brick was made by Dr. Beard, who had a brick yard just west of the Big Four station. When completed the building was occupied as a store by Davis & Bloomer.

Isaac Criley had a carding-machine and fulling-mill and for a time did a good business. The machinery was run by steam and his was the first steam engine ever introduced into Galion.

In 1836 Jacob Ruhl started a saw-mill on the Whetstone on North Market street, and this old mill was used for picnic parties and Fourth of July celebrations, at which large crowds were present from the surrounding country, people sitting on the logs to listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the logs being of further use as tables, on which to serve the meals which the patriotic citizens brought with them.

When the first post office was established on June 4, 1825, Horace Hosford was appointed postmaster, and the office was in his blacksmith shop at the Corners. He was succeeded on May 2, 1829 by Calvin T. Dorwin, the office still being at the Corners. But when the town of Galion was laid out by the Ruhls in 1831, it so rapidly increased in business that on January 12, 1837, Michael Ruhl was appointed postmaster with the office in his store on the south side of the square. When Hosford was postmaster, in his four years of service the letters received at the office during his entire time did not amount to more than one a day.

Letters at that time were delivered by the mail carrier coming on horse back and some times on foot from Mansfield. In those days letters did not need to be prepaid, and it fell upon the recipient to raise the money or go without the letter. Postage at that time was 25 cents per letter. It was about 1834 that a line of stages which had been running from Pittsburgh to Mansfield was continued through Galion to Bucyrus.

Jenkins' Gazetteer of 1841 thus speaks of Galion: "The name of a post office and town in Sandusky township, Richland county, about sixty miles northeasterly from Columbus and on the state road leading from Mansfield to Bucyrus, fifteen miles from the former and eleven from the latter place. It contains about 25 dwelling houses, three stores, two taverns, seven mechanics shops, etc. The first buildings were erected here in 1831. The post office is supplied by a tri-weekly mail in two horse coaches running from Wooster to Bucyrus." In bad weather it took four horses to draw the coach. Michael Ruhl was postmaster for two years and was succeeded on Nov. 5, 1839, by Solomon P. Nave, and the office was east of the square on the south side of Main street, near the corner of Columbus street. He held the office for nine years, and on Feb. 3, 1848, Daniel Hoover was appointed. He was a cabinet maker and wheelwright, and had a little shop built of hewed logs, on the south side of east Main street, west of the Big Four Road, and the post office was removed to this building. Here it remained nearly a year, when, on Sept. 5, 1849, Jacob Bryfogle was appointed postmaster and the office was taken back to the room it formerly occupied under Nave. On June 21, 1853, John S. Davis was appointed postmaster, and the office was in the Davis & Bloomer store on the northeast corner of the Square. Daniel Riblet became postmaster on Jan. 15, 1855, and the office was in the Riblet dry goods store the frame building west of the First National Bank, now occupied by the grocery store of Frank Snyder. During his term of office Mr. Riblet erected a small frame building across the street, just west of the Central Hotel. On April 22, 1861, H. C. Carhart was appointed postmaster. He was a lawyer and one of the leading workers in the new Republican

party at Galion, and secured the office, and then placed his brother, Elmore Y. Smith, in charge as deputy, and on Nov. 16, 1864, Mr. Smith received the appointment of postmaster, serving for 13 years. During Mr. Smith's sixteen and a half years in charge of the office he started in in the Kesselmeier building, half a block east of the square, then to the Mackey block on South Market, and the Howard block and finally to a little frame on Market street, half a block north of the Square. On Nov. 29, 1877, Robert A. Cowden was appointed and there being a mistake in the name by the accidental insertion of the initial "A," a new appointment was made on Jan. 29, 1878, this time the commission being made out correctly for Robert Cowden, and the post office was removed to the northeast corner of the Square, north of the Commercial Savings Bank, the same site it occupies today. Following Robert Cowden were T. C. Davis, Feb. 6, 1882; William H. Raymond, April 6, 1886; Morris Burns, March 29, 1890; John W. Alsop, April 17, 1894; John W. Cupp, Feb. 16, 1898; George W. Nickels, June 14, 1905.

It is a singular fact that the post office records at Washington give the post office as Galion, Richland county, up to 1845, when the eastern four miles of this county was transferred from Richland to Crawford; yet when the post office was at the Corners it was in Crawford county, the dividing line between Richland and Crawford being about 200 feet east of the Portland road.

For a number of years much of the trade of Polk township followed the line of the Columbus and Sandusky City road, the farmers using that highway to the Lake markets and bringing back with them such produce as they needed, such as groceries, salt, etc.; but the stores mostly brought their stock over the mountains from Philadelphia and Baltimore, freight being \$5 to \$6 a hundred pounds. A strap railroad being built in 1840 from Sandusky to Monroeville, over which the cars were drawn by horses, the farmers after that year took their produce to Monroeville, as they thus saved three or four days of time, and secured a better price. After the construction of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark road as far as Mansfield and Shelby, the latter places became the principal market for the township,

and continued to be so until the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad was brought to Galion. This ended the era of taverns on the old highway. The building of this latter road was a great stimulus both to Galion and to the township outside of it, the population increased until in a few years it exceeded that of Bucyrus and its township. The interests of the township, outside of the city, have always remained agricultural, aside from the stone quarries, tile works, and the saw and grist mills of early days.

Notwithstanding the success which attended the efforts of the founders of Galion, and their immediate helpers and successors, and the healthy growth which the place put on, it remained up to 1850 merely a country village—a convenient center for agricultural interests. There were no mines or valuable water privileges to stimulate it to a more rapid growth, and there was no railroad. Galion and Polk township went abroad with their products in search of a market, selling their produce at Mansfield and Shelby, both of which were on the railroad. But a change was now at hand. The project of a railroad through the township and city began to be agitated and Asa Hosford was entrusted with the responsibility of putting it through during the winter legislative session of 1844-45. As first proposed, it was to end on the south at Columbus and strike the old Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad at some point near Shelby. Mr. Hosford had to encounter, however, both opposition and indifference. The Richland county people were well aware that with the construction through Galion, Mansfield people would lose much of the trade which they derived from this section, and they had brilliant and able men to protect their interests in the courts and in the Legislature—such men as Gov. Bartley, Thomas Ford, Judge Brinkerhoof, Judge Stuart, Barnabas Burns and others. The people at Bucyrus, also, were not much in sympathy with the proposition, as they were engaged in a desperate contest with Galion to secure the county seat. At that time Thomas Bartley, the president of the Senate, was from Richland. Mr. Hosford succeeded in shelving the county seat question for two years, though it is said that Galion came within one vote of securing the location. The represen-

tatives of the two north and south extremes of the State were for some time indifferent about the road, as they could not see that the interests of their constituents were affected; but suddenly Cleveland and Cincinnati conceived the idea of extending the road so as to directly unite their respective cities, thus throwing a steel highway across the State from the Lake to the Ohio river. This changed the attitude of their representatives on the question from one of indifference to one of active co-operation with Mr. Hosford. On March 15, 1845, they exhumed an old charter granted for some similar project in 1836, and armed with this went to work. The road was completed in 1851 and was known as the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. No greater good fortune could have happened to Galion. The road gave her a highway to the markets of the world; she was now herself a market and others came to her to trade. The prosperity of the place was immediately advanced, new buildings were erected, of a more modern type, new interests arose, many of the citizens engaged in new and more promising occupations, and from a country town Galion rapidly assumed the habits and manners of a railroad center. Previous to 1852 there were no houses on Market street south of Walnut, and where the Erie depot now stands was where the citizens took a Sunday stroll when they wanted to take a walk into the country.

In 1840 Galion became a borough and elected Joel Todd as the first mayor. The population at this time must have been small, as nine years later it was only 379. In 1859 the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad, which had secured a charter in February, 1848, completed its road and it was consolidated with the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, forming the Indianapolis Division of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. Some strips of land had been donated to the company by Alpheus Atwood. The Bellefontaine & Indianapolis shops were finished in 1854. In 1863 the Atlantic & Great Western was finished through Galion and shops were built shortly after. In 1871-72 large brick shops were erected, and these important works, with the large number of men which came in, gave an additional stimulus to the growth of the city.

On the 6th of January, 1880, the Atlantic

& Great Western road was sold by the foreclosure of mortgages and passed into the hands of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Company. This company carried out some important improvements, one of which was the narrowing of the gauge to the standard width. This work was accomplished on June 22, 1880, and all preparations having been carefully made beforehand, down to the smallest detail, was accomplished in less than half a day. The work of narrowing the trucks of engines and rolling stock took longer to complete and was more expensive, the work on the engines costing on an average about \$1,600 each, nearly all of this work being done at Galion. The shops were enlarged from time to time and new machinery put in.

On August 14, 1899, the first car of the Ohio Central Traction line was run between Galion and Seccatum park. The construction of the road was commenced in Galion in the early spring of 1899 and pushed rapidly, and two weeks after running to the park the service was extended to Bucyrus. Two years later the line was extended eastward to Crestline. A rival line started to build into Crestline, also, which resulted in the new company buying out the Ohio Central holdings. The line was later extended to Mansfield, and is now a part of the Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus system. This traction line, besides giving service to Cleveland and Columbus and intermediate points on its own line and their numerous ramifications, gives Galion easy connection with the Pennsylvania lines and the B. & O. at Mansfield, the Pennsylvania at Crestline, the T. & O. C. and the Short Line at Bucyrus, and the Hocking Valley at Marion. Several other traction lines are being proposed; ultimately some of these, at least, will be built, and when this is done it can only add to the material advantage of Galion and her prestige as a railroad center.

In January, 1852, Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, passed through Galion, the first prominent man to pass through the county on a railroad, and J. A. Crever, of the Journal, thus describes the event:

"Learning that Kossuth would pass down the railroad from Cleveland to Columbus on Wednesday, February 4th, we with a goodly number of our citizens from Bucyrus went to

Galion to catch a glimpse of him. We found assembled several hundred persons, who were anxious to see the great man of the age. The cars arrived some minutes after one 'oclock with the great Magyar on board. He made his appearance on the platform of the car and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers of those assembled. He did not attempt to make a speech, but talked to those around him. The cars stopped but a few minutes, but we believe that all present saw Kossuth. He appeared very much worn down. He was asleep when the cars stopped, but was awakened by some of his suite."

The editor then writes of the town: "The village of Galion, near the eastern border, is advancing with rapid strides. Many fine buildings have been erected during the past year, and quite a number of business houses and private residences are in course of construction. At this place the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad unites with the C. C. & C., which passes along the eastern side of the town."

Much credit is due to the early German settlers in and around Galion for the part they took in building up the community. Most of them came to this locality direct from Germany, and came with money to buy their land. There was, indeed, little else to buy at the time, but they settled down to hard work, and today many of their descendants, inheriting the sturdy virtues and thrift of their fathers and grandfathers, are among the most prosperous and respected residents of the city and its environs. Among them may be mentioned the Renschers, the Sebers, the Eichorns, the Zimmermans, the Cronenwetts, the Bohls, the Krafts, the Rickers, and others. Most of these Germans arrived from 1832 to 1835. Daniel Eichorn, a widower, with four sons and three daughters, arrived in 1835. He possessed considerable wealth and bought a farm south of Galion.

John Kraft, Sr., came to the country in 1833, landing at Baltimore, where he worked at his trade of cooper until the next year, when he walked to Ohio, working a short time at Gambier, and then came to Galion. He erected a one-room log cabin, the present site of the city building, which he used as a residence and cooper shop. He made buckets, tubs, barrels,

butter-tubs, etc. One of his receipts shows prices in those days:

"Sept. 3, 1835—Received of John Kraft	
"Six wooden buckets at 62½c.....	\$3 75
Two wooden buckets at 50c.....	1 00
	<hr/> \$4 75
"To be sold or returned & paid for when sold.	
"MICHAEL RUHL."	

In 1836, John Kraft married Margarethe Eichorn, and from this union there were eight children, and of these the five older were born on what is now the city hall lot, the others on the southwest corner of Columbus and Main. It is a singular fact that four of these children are still living,, all daughters: Mrs. Sophia Remy, Fremont, aged 74. Mrs. Catherine Euler, Washington, D. C., 73; Mrs. Lena Hofstetter, Galion, 72; Mrs. Mary Franks, Mansfield, 70. In 1837 Kraft erected a larger shop on the same lot, and in 1845 he bought a tavern from Jacob Bryfogle, which was on the southeast corner of Main and Columbus streets. This he conducted until he erected a brewery on east Main street, where later was the block owned by Henry Row. In 1852 he started a brickyard on his farm just west of Galion, and here made the brick from which the present brewery was erected, the old part of which is still standing, with the new addition added. Here also was made the brick for the old "Bee Line" round house and shops, and he shipped the bricks for the shops at Marion. He continued in the brewery business until 1868, when he retired living on Church street, Galion, where he died in February, 1888, in his 80th year, his wife dying February 13, 1891.

In 1840 Galion had a population of nearly 200 people. A line of stages passed through the city, and they had two taverns, three stores and several small shops, and the enterprising citizens decided they were large enough to become a village. In 1840 they elected Joel Todd as mayor, and he was succeeded by George Downer in 1845, Daniel Hoover in 1847, Andrew Poe in 1858, W. C. Parsons in 1860, Charles Quigley in 1864, Peter Cress in 1866, M. V. Crane in 1868, O. T. Hart in 1870, M. Burns in 1872, who resigned and was succeeded by Samuel Myers; Jacob Meuser in 1874, who resigned, having been elected to the

legislature, and was succeeded by Wilson Armstrong; Abraham Underwood in 1878.

The town had grown and was now on the high road to prosperity; railroads and manufacturing had added to the population. The little village of less than 200 under its first mayor was about 400 when William C. Parsons became its fourth mayor, and then came the first railroad, and it was followed by another, and in 1860 it was a busy place with a population of 1,966 people; another road and still more factories followed, and in 1870 it had nearly doubled its population, and had 3,523, passing Bucyrus, and becoming the largest place in the county, a position it held for forty years. After 1870 its marvelous growth continued, and by 1878 the citizens decided that they had the 5,000 people necessary to incorporate as a city. A census was taken, showing more than the requisite number, and the city of Galion was incorporated, divided into four wards, and in 1879 James R. Homer was elected the first mayor; he was followed by Abraham Underwood, 1881; Robert W. Johnston, 1883; Charles B. Shumaker, 1885; Hugh Ross, 1887; A. C. Squier, 1889; Albe Moe, 1893; C. H. Briggs, 1895; J. R. Homer, 1899; D. O. Castle, 1903; W. J. Geer, 1906; W. H. Hartman, 1908 and 1910. The United States census in 1880 showed Galion was a city, as it gave the population as 5,635; in 1890 this was increased to 6,326, and in 1900 to 7,282. The next census was taken in May of 1910, and was not reported until the following January; it gave Galion a population of 7,214. This return was so apparently erroneous that a new enumeration was requested by Galion, but the request was not granted. It was difficult to locate the error until the enumeration by wards was published later, when it was found the serious error had occurred in the first ward, where only 985 names had been returned, the ward having over 1,500 people. The city council in the spring of 1911 ordered an enumeration of the entire city, and the official report to the council showed a population of 8,175, an enumeration officially recognized by the state but not by the government census. The first ward, as anticipated, showed that errors had occurred somewhere or somehow amounting to over 500.

In 1873 it was agreed by the authorities of

Polk township and those of the corporation of Galion to erect a building for a court room and other public offices, and, after much discussion in regard to the location, lot 48 of Michael and Jacob Ruhl's second addition to Galion was selected. The building was to be 66 x 75 feet in ground dimensions, three stories in height, and to be built of brick and stone. In 1875 the contract was awarded to George Winnie and in the following year the building was completed. The lower story contained one store-room, two election rooms (one for city and one for township), one room for Star steamer and hose-cart and one jail room. The second story had six rooms, among them being the mayor's and justice's court room, the council room, fireman's room, and a room to be used temporarily as an infirmary. In the third story was the opera hall, with stage and other accessories. It was arranged that the township should receive two-thirds from opera house and one-third from the rents below. The site of the building cost \$3,500 and the cost of the building was \$26,336.22, which was generally considered a reasonable price.

Many of the citizens, however, remained dissatisfied with the location, especially with that of the opera house, and about 1880 Dr. H. R. Kelly, Davis Stout and John Riblet fitted up for stage purposes the hall in the upper story of the Sponhauer block, enlarging the stage and providing new scenery.

The first theatrical performance given in public in Galion was about 1840 by a barn-storming company in the dining-room of the old tavern run by John Kraft. The dining-room was cleared, and planks resting at the ends and middle on chairs, were used for seats. The children had to sit on the floor in front, owing to the scarcity of seats. The play given was "The Babes in the Wood."

The City Hall Opera House was the principal place for entertainments and public meetings for thirty years, when the opera hall was condemned by the state board, so that now the building is used exclusively for city purposes, and for the township offices.

The first religious services of which there is any record in Galion, were held at the cabin of Benjamin Leveridge, on Sunday, September 20, 1820. Asa and Horace Hosford had come from Norwalk the day before to see about lo-

cating in that section, and there being no hotel, Mr. Leveridge's was the stopping place for all travelers. The Leveridge cabin was the largest of the three or four that had been built, and on the Sunday morning the Hosfords were there ten or twelve men and a few women came to the cabin and took their seats, and Asa Hosford talked with them concerning the locality and advisability of locating in that section. Finally a tall, raw-boned man appeared, sun-browned and hardy in appearance. He was dressed in a linsey-woolsey shirt, wore a belt, and leather pantaloons, had moccasins on his feet, and over his shoulder a powder horn and bullet pouch. In the belt around his waist was a large hunting knife, while across his arm he carried a rifle. The tall man entered and without a word or nod of recognition to anybody, deposited his accoutrements in one corner and took a seat. All sat silent for a few moments, when the hunter arose and sang an old hymn, the audience joining in. Then he knelt and prayed, all kneeling with him. After the prayer he talked for over half an hour, delivered a sermon and the services were over. Then he talked with those present and they soon departed for their homes, the man remaining to dinner. This preacher was Benjamin Sharrock, who lived about a mile or two southwest, where he later ran a saw-mill, and this was the first meeting between Asa Hosford and Benjamin Sharrock, both of whom did so much for the developing of that section, Sharrock in the country and Hosford in the city. He was a Methodist but not an ordained minister, but in the early days expounded the gospel to his neighbors.

As settlers arrived services were held in the cabins whenever any traveling missionary passed that way. A year or two after the Hosfords arrived, George Wood and Asa Hosford built a frame barn near the Corners and this, being the largest building, was frequently used as the place for holding services. One of the early traveling preachers here was Russell Bigelow, who traveled this circuit for the Methodists, and for a time was located on a farm near Galion; also Mr. Matthews, a Presbyterian, who was the first man to receive any pay for his services, the Presbyterians in that section raising a subscription of fifteen dollars a year to reimburse him for his expenses in

making Galion one of the points on his rounds. Rev. John Rhinehard came in 1822 and also preached in the barn. Later a log school house was built on West Main street and here services were held, and in other barns when they were first erected. These buildings were used until the settlement was large enough to erect churches. In summer services were frequently held in the open air, the principal places being the grove northwest of the square and also another grove south of the square. Here, in the open air, camp meetings were held, and at one of these Bishop Harris, when a young man, was in attendance and became converted. He later became a professor at Delaware University an ordained minister, and eventually the celebrated and prominent Bishop Harris, of the M. E. church.

For fifty years Rev. F. J. Ruth was one of the prominent ministers of the Lutheran church, not only in Galion but all over the county. He was licensed to preach by the Lutheran Synod of Maryland in 1830, and came to Galion in 1831; in 1835 he organized the church at Bucyrus, caring for charges at Sulphur Springs and Galion at the same time. In 1831 he left Mansfield, and reaching Shelby inquired the way to Galion, but no one there knew of any such place. He continued his journey south and at West Liberty was informed the place they thought he wished to reach was called Horse Shoe. He continued his trip through Leesville and eventually reached the Corners. It was late and he put up at a hotel, which was then on the north side of Main street about two blocks west of the square. Here he found a rough crowd, who gave him to understand there was no opening for a German Lutheran minister in that section, and the next morning, discouraged, he returned to Mansfield. A few days later the Ruhl's heard that a German Lutheran minister had been in the village and they went to Mansfield to hear him preach and prevailed upon him to return to Galion. The Ruhl's were zealous and earnest Lutherans and the first church of that faith was on land donated by Jacob Ruhl. The first Sunday-school was started by Mrs. Sarah Ruhl and Mrs. Dr. Johnson. Revs. John Stough, Francis Clymer, Ludwig Gerth and John Smith were active in early religious work.

The Evangelical Lutheran church of Galion was organized by Rev. John Stough in 1831, and the early meetings were held in the cabins of the settlers and in the school houses. Shortly after the church was organized the Sunday-school was started by Mrs. Sarah Ruhl and Mrs. Dr. Johnson, but it was undenominational and largely attended. It was held in the old schoolhouse on North Market street. In 1840 a brick church was built at the corner of Union and Church streets, being very prettily located in a handsome grove. The corner stone was laid by Rev. F. J. Ruth, and Rev. John Stough was the first pastor. Both English and German Lutherans used the church at the start, but the Germans withdrew in 1843. They were so strong numerically that their withdrawal weakened the English part of the congregation, but under Mr. Ruth and others they finally prospered. In 1867 they moved to their present site on South Market street.

The German Evangelical Lutherans were much strengthened by the arrival of so many of their denomination among the Germans, and although they assisted in building the first Lutheran church, in 1843, they sold their interest to the English-speaking members, and united with the German Reform in building a church on South Market street, where services were held in their own language. There was no union of the two churches. It was a joint ownership of the building, both denominations using it and both adhering strictly to their own doctrines. The Lutherans finally bought out the Reformers and in 1874 enlarged the church by erecting a handsome new addition at the front.

The German Reformed church started prior to 1840 with services in the houses, and in 1843 united with the German Lutherans in the building of a brick church which was used in common, until in 1858 the Lutherans bought out their interests, and they in turn bought an acre of ground on West Main street, just west of the old burying ground, and here they remained until 1868, when they removed further west on Main near Boston street. One of their ministers was Rev. Abraham Keller, who died of cholera in Bucyrus in 1852.

About 1827 Galion was placed on the Methodist circuit, and Rev. Russell Bigelow was

the first minister to visit the Methodists. Services were held in whatever new barn had been erected, and in the cabins. Their first building was a small frame on West Main street and donated by Jonathan Fellows. It was land originally owned by Benjamin Leveridge, the first settler in Galion. Here they remained until in 1859 they moved to their present location on the corner of Walnut and Columbus.

Prior to 1840, Christian Nast, later one of the most prominent men in the German M. E. church, visited Galion and sowed the seed for a German church. He preached in the old log school house, and later Rev. Nuffer, who followed Mr. Nast, organized the church, and the first regular minister was Rev. John Bier. They held meetings in the school house and in the other churches, and when the English Methodist church was built in 1860 they held services in the basement of that church and finally bought the old frame building erected by the Methodists, and here they remained until 1873, when they sold the building, and it was transformed into a residence, and they erected a fine large brick at the corner of Atwood and Market.

It was in 1851, at the time of the coming of the railroad, that the first steps were taken toward the organization of a Presbyterian church at Galion. For several years meetings and occasional services were held at the home of John McClelland, and occasional services in one of the sister churches, and in 1860 a site was secured on South Market street, but the breaking out of the war, and the weakness numerically of the members made the building of the church very slow, but it was finally finished in 1863, and the congregation heavily in debt, after many discouragements, but ever faithful and hopeful, had the satisfaction of wiping out the debt, and placing the church on a solid foundation.

The Baptist church was organized in January, 1859. In the spring of 1862 they began the erection of their building on Walnut street, west of Market, and in its erection Elder J. B. Sutton, the pastor, as soon as the foundation was laid, worked as a mason in the laying of the brick until the walls were completed. The building was dedicated August 3, 1862, by Rev. J. W. Osborn, of Mansfield. For two

years the Rev. Mr. Sutton filled the pulpit of the church his own hands had assisted in erecting.

The United Brethren in Christ commenced the holding of services early in the 40s, the first sermon being preached by the Rev. Francis Clymer in the German Lutheran church at the corner of Union and Church streets. Other early preachers were Rev. W. R. Rhinehart and Rev. Peter Flack. This church held several camp meetings in which there were many conversions. The church was finally organized in 1852, and their church erected on the corner of Walnut and Market streets, and this was the first church erected after the completion of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road, and was then on the edge of town.

The coming of the railroad brought with it a number of Catholics, and in 1854 they were organized into a congregation by Rev. Matthias Kreusch. Services were first held in the home of Mr. Rudiger, near the C. C. & C. depot, and in 1855 they built a small frame on Main street, east of the railroad track. This they used until they bought the property and erected a church north of the Union School building in 1865, and at the same time started a parochial school. The priest in charge at the time was Rev. John P. Pitts and a part of his parochial duties was the teaching of the school. The membership of the congregation was German and Irish and in 1867 the two separated and both had parochial schools. In 1873 St. Patrick's church was erected at the corner of Washington street and Payne avenue and in 1877 St. Joseph church bought three lots on the corner of Liberty and Church streets. On these lots was the first brick school house built in Galion, and this was remodeled and used by the church until they built their present structure.

In 1869 Rev. George S. Davis visited Galion for the purpose of forming an Episcopal church, and in December of that year an organization was perfected, known as Grace Episcopal church. Mr. Davis remained with the church about six months and was followed by other ministers, efforts being made to have services at least as often as every alternate Sunday, the Baptist church being used. But the church was not yet strong enough and although the organization was kept up services

were discontinued. In 1873 the work was resumed by Rev. Mr. Hilyar, and the hall of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers secured for their meetings. In 1874 they purchased a site on South Union street. Here a very neat chapel was built and the first sermon was delivered in it on December 19, 1875. The congregation was in debt \$1,100, but \$800 was paid through the work of the ladies of the church and the other \$300 was assumed by T. A. Phillips, division superintendent of the A. & G. W., and the church was dedicated on Ascension Day, May 25, 1876. Among those who filled the pulpit in Grace church was Rev. William M. Brown, who after leaving Galion served as archdeacon at Cleveland, and later became the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brown of Arkansas. He has written several valuable works on the history of the church.

The Church of Christ first held services in the old frame church on West Main street, and later bought their present site on East Payne avenue, where they erected their present church about 1901.

The Christian Scientist church are organized and hold regular services at their rooms in the First National Bank building.

The Free Methodists have established a church and hold services in the extreme eastern part of the city on Second avenue.

The first schoolhouse erected in Galion was in 1822. George Wood was the carpenter, and on the day selected the settlers all attended and united in the erection of the building. It was of round logs with a clapboard roof. This roof and the sides of the building were stuffed with moss and plastered with clay to keep out the rain. It was built on West Main street, where the Crim residence now stands. It was a well lighted building for those days as three windows were placed in it, and Wood being a carpenter and desiring to show what he really could do, when the logs were cut out for the windows, placed window frames in the building. The seats were split logs with the flat sides up, and were made by the settlers themselves. David Gill was the first school teacher. Other early teachers in Galion were Phares Jackson, John Morrison, Joel Todd and James Dunlap. In the early days schools were taught by subscription, the teacher securing what pupils he could at a certain amount per month.

Of course, the more pupils he secured the higher his wages, but it was seldom in those sparsely settled regions a teacher could secure enough pupils to make his salary more than eight or ten dollars a month. Many settlers had large families, so large in fact that only one or two of the children could be sent to school, the parents being unable to pay the tuition fees for all. It occasionally happened that some child who was attending school was sick, or detained at home for some cause. This matter was easily adjusted as the parents sent one of the other children to take the absentee's place. The rule was he had paid for a certain number of days' schooling and he was entitled to that number of days for whatever children he might send and sometimes each child was given a week alternately. It was not until 1847 that a regular school system was introduced in Galion. Preparing for this new system the officers of school district No. 9, which was the Galion district, made some improvements in their schoolhouse. The contract was with George Rensch, and he was to make 15 seats and 15 desks four feet long. The desks were to be 18 inches wide and the seats ten inches broad. He was to make a double desk and two seats eight feet long. He was to build a platform four feet square, raised six inches from the floor, with a desk on it four feet long and 18 inches wide, and build a seat behind the desk. He was also to build a door, put glass in the windows, patch the plastering and furnish all the material. The contract was made on October 20, 1846, and the work was to be completed in a good and workmanlike manner by November 15, and for all this work he was to receive 20 dollars.

The old grave-yard was selected as the site of the second schoolhouse, but this building was destroyed by fire in 1834 and was never rebuilt. The third schoolhouse was built of hewn logs on the east side of Market street, the first block north of the square. It was provided with slab seats and "Jim" Mason was one of the teachers. W. C. Parsons taught a school in a room of the Bickler house, across the street from the above schoolhouse. Ludwig Gerth also taught German school in the old log building on the site of St. Joseph's church. It was used as a primary department after the first brick building was erected. School was

also held in the United Brethren church on Walnut street, also in the old M. E. church frame building on West Main street.

The first brick school was erected in 1847 on the corner of Church and Liberty, and was used as a school house until the erection of the large central building in 1868, when it was used as a woolen mill, and in 1877 purchased by St. Joseph church, who remodeled it and used it as a church, and today it is the parochial school. It was in this brick public schools were first taught. At the start the tax levy failed to keep the schools running more than a few months, and subscriptions were made to continue the schools the balance of the year. There were four schools in the building, No. 1, the primary, was so crowded that it had two teachers, Mrs. Crim and Mrs. Hackadorn; No. 2 was taught by Hugh Williams; No. 3 by John R. Clymer, who afterward became county clerk and editor of the Bucyrus Forum; No. 4 by David Kerr, who was the first superintendent of the Galion schools.

Between 1830 and 1840 a wave swept over the state for the laying out of towns. A generation had passed and another wave swept the state, which was the erection of large, handsome, central school houses. Galion was not behind her sister towns, and in 1867 it was decided to build a spacious and commodious central building. Prof. J. C. Hartzler was superintendent of the schools, and the Board of Education was composed of P. W. Weber, president; F. A. Keen, secretary; Samuel Shunk, treasurer; Dr. N. E. Hackadorn, Jacob Riblet and Charles Quigley. The site selected was the north half of the block that extended from Walnut to Atwood, and from Union to Boston streets. It contained four full lots, and cost \$9,000. The architect was J. W. Thomas, and the principal contractors were Bird & Woodward, of Mt. Gilead, whose bid was \$31,000. The cornerstone was laid on June 19, 1868, but the building was slow in completion, owing to many changes made in the original plans as it progressed, and also the lack of funds. More bonds had to be issued, until finally an investigation was demanded on January, 1872, and J. G. Meuser and S. G. Cummings were appointed to investigate and report. They found that up to that time the cost had reached \$87,571. The building has a frontage

of 144 feet and a depth of 70 feet. It is three stories in height, the first and second measuring 13 feet and the third 16 feet. The whole is surmounted by two handsome towers, the height from the basement to the top of the towers being 101 ft. 3 in. On the the first floor are five schoolrooms and an office for the superintendent; on the second floor six rooms, and on the third floor four rooms and the assembly hall, with a seating capacity of 600. Prof. I. C. Guinther has been the superintendent for the past 15 years; the high school is in charge of Prof. Frank C. Honnold with a corps of eight teachers, while in the other departments there are twenty-eight teachers. Out of a school enumeration of 1910 there is an attendance of 1,495. The first class was graduated in 1871, and numbered two, Willis Stentz, who became a banker in Galion, and Samuel S. Pague, who later was appointed a cadet at West Point, and became an officer in the army. The graduating class today frequently numbers fifty, and a standard oratorio is the feature generally given each year.

The growth of the population has far exceeded the capacities of the handsome central building, and ward schools have been erected as needed, the first being made necessary as early as 1879.

The city of Galion is provided with the usual number of fraternal and secret societies. The Odd Fellows were the first in the field, the charter of Galion Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F. being dated March 9, 1853. None of its charter members are known to be living today. This lodge met in various rooms until it leased the third floor of the Hofstetter block, situated near the public square. Here it stayed until it built the third floor of the Kesselmeier block, where it has since maintained its quarters. Today the lodge is in a prosperous condition, owning its own hall and its room being richly and invitingly furnished. A German lodge of Odd Fellows was at one time organized and continued for some years, but finally the charter was surrendered and the members joined Galion Lodge, No. 215. Lebonah Encampment of Odd Fellows was formed here a number of years ago and is still in existence, while the ladies' auxiliary, known as Cassandra Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, instituted many years ago, is also in a flourishing condition.

Masonry attained a permanent footing in Galion when Fidelity Lodge, No. 327, F. & A. M. was granted a charter on October 17, 1860. On October 1, 1868, a second Blue Lodge was instituted and was known as Galion Lodge, No. 414, many of the original members of which are still living. Fidelity Lodge—of whom the only living charter member is Peter W. Weber, met on the third floor of the Hackedorn block, while Galion Lodge occupied the third floor of the Mackey block. A few years ago the two lodges were merged under the name of Galion Lodge, No. 414. They have commodious quarters in the Mackey block, but plans are on foot whereby they will soon own their own building and hall. The Royal Arch Masons received their charter October 11, 1878, as Crawford Chapter, No. 142. The ladies are represented by membership in Naomi Chapter, No. 47, Order of the Eastern Star.

A lodge of Red Men was at one time organized in Galion but has long since ceased to exist. The Masons and Odd Fellows held sway for a number of years until Galion Lodge, No. 186, Knights of Pythias, was instituted. It was composed mainly of young men and many of its original members are still living. It first met in Howard's Hall, but some years ago leased the entire third floor of the Hackedorn block, which was remodeled into lodge and banquet rooms and richly furnished. This organization is prospering and is increasing its membership.

In 1908 the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks organized Galion Lodge, No. 1191, and two years ago they purchased their own building on East Main street. Other orders are Galion Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 630, who meet at the Eagles Home, west Main street; Galion Nest, No. 1154, Order of Owls, 130 East Main street; Galion Lodge, No. 303, Loyal Order of Moose, who meet in the Howard Block.

The first of the so-called insurance fraternities was the railway men's organization known as Division No. 16, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which first met in a part of the third floor now occupied by the armory. This lodge is still in existence and continues to prosper. Later on the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the Brotherhood of Railway Train-

men, all fraternal railway organizations, were organized and continue to exist, wielding much power for the good of their members, as well as the national organizations. Auxiliaries to these organizations are the Grand International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Eclipse Favorite, Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Pride of 35 Lodge 79, Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

In addition to the above fraternities, the Royal Arcanum is represented by Crawford Council, No. 20. The Independent Order of Foresters has three lodges—Court Galion, 1360, Court Daisy, 74 and Court Mohawk, 4755. The Royal Foresters, No. 102, also maintain an organization here and all Forester Courts meet in the Howard Block. Camp No. 3766, Modern Woodmen of America; Galion Tent, No. 407, Knights of the Maccabees; Galion Hive, No. 230, Ladies of the Maccabees; Peace Home, No. 14, and Galion Home, No. 178, Home Guards of America, are some of the insurance lodges which are doing an active and progressive work in this city and its environs.

The first patriotic organization in this city, having its origin in the Civil war, was Dick Morris Post, No. 130, Grand Army of the Republic, which today has about 60 members. Its Ladies' Auxiliary is known as Dick Morris Corps.

Star Council, No. 106, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, has been in existence for 21 years and has the third floor of the Dennig block under long lease, sub-renting its handsomely appointed lodge rooms to other lodges.

Hope Council, Daughters of Liberty and Bell of Liberty Council, Daughters of America, are ladies' lodges of a patriotic character, the latter being closely allied with the Junior Order and the former with the order of United American Mechanics, which has no lodge here at present.

There are several fraternal organizations in Galion fostered by the Roman Catholic church, all of a beneficiary character. The Catholic Knights of America were the first to organize a branch here, but the members afterwards became affiliated with the Catholic Knights of

Ohio, maintaining St. Joseph's branch, No. 7, and Branch No. 92. St. Francis Council, No. 1234, Knights of Columbus, was organized about four years ago and is a flourishing institution.

The Catholic Ladies of Columbia maintain a strong organization. Other fraternal organizations are Galion Council, No. 476, United Commercial Travelers; Galion Tribe of Ben Hur, Knights of Honor, D. K. U. V., and Galion Lodge, No. 1226, National Protective Legion.

The first burial ground in what is now the city limits of Galion, was there long before the first settlers had set a foot in this hunting region of the Indians. On the south bank of the Whetstone, west of Market street, was an Indian village occupied by members of the Wyandot tribe, while across the river was an Indian burial ground. Many interments had been made there long prior to the arrival of the first settlers, but with the incoming of the white man the Indian village was abandoned and the graveyard was seldom if ever used. The graves were generally quite shallow, and whether it was their aversion to work or an Indian custom, when one of their number died in winter, the bodies were placed on posts driven into the ground, and properly protected left to remain there until spring, when a very shallow grave was dug and the Indian buried. After the Indians left many of the graves were opened by the younger men among the settlers in the hope of finding something of value, but in no case was anything found beyond the weapons of some warrior. Still the desecration of these graves enabled some of the early physicians to secure skeletons, which they transferred to their offices.

After the pioneers arrived it was the custom there, as all over the country, for the settlers to bury their dead in some favorable and pretty locality on their own land, but John Williamson and James Nail conceived the idea of establishing a graveyard in some central locality. The site selected was in the northeast quarter of section 31, on the north side of Main street just east of where the German Reformed church stood 20 years ago. This land belonged to Samuel Brown. It was a dense forest covered with sugar trees and underbrush and they bought one acre for \$5.00. The cash was paid

and Mr. Nail states that a deed was made out in the name of John Williamson and others, dedicating the site for burial purposes, but the deed was never recorded. After securing the ground, a man by the name of Frederick Sedorus was employed for \$14.00 to chop down a number of the trees, clear away the underbrush, and make the ground fit for use. This was probably in 1825, several years before Galion was laid out. Nail states that in every transfer of the farm from that day to this the acre was consecrated to the dead. The first or second grave dug in this ground was for a child of James Nail, and he has eight members of his family buried there; two wives, and six children. The last burial was that of John Williamson. The graveyard had long since been abandoned, but he desired to be buried by the rest of his family. During all of Mr. Nail's life the ground was kept in repair by him and his last payment for that purpose was in 1866, when a payment of \$25.00 was made to H. C. Carhart and James W. Gill for the last fence that was ever placed around the lot. At the time the graveyard was started, just south of it were several graves that had been dug on the Leveridge farm, the first burial there being that of John Leveridge, who was killed by a falling log while erecting the Williamson cabin in 1819; this was undoubtedly the first burial in Polk township. Several of the Leveridges were buried on this site, which is now Main street. The ruthless march of time made the ground where this first graveyard was located too valuable and the remains of the dead were carefully taken up and removed to Union Green Cemetery, one block north, which many years previous had been laid out as the cemetery of the city of Galion. In this cemetery rests Disberry Johnston, the pioneer who came to this county in 1817 with a wife and 17 children.

The Union Green cemetery was located on land donated by Jacob Ruhl. Prior to this the Nail-Williamson cemetery was used. Just north of this cemetery is the Catholic cemetery. After the Lutheran church was built near the cemetery in 1840 that church added more land, and in 1861 a final addition was made to it on the south side by Daniel Riblet. This addition brought the cemetery ground up to Church street and made it a block in size, about five

acres. The rapid growth of the town after 1850 led to several propositions for a new and larger cemetery, but it was not until thirty years later that definite action was taken, and the site of the present Fairview Cemetery secured, a tract of 80 acres near the northeastern part of the city. It was appropriately named Fairview, being on high ground, overlooking the city. It was laid out in fine drives, additional trees planted, and Galion's city of the dead demonstrates the taste and progress of that enterprising city, and reflects credit on the management of the Fairview Cemetery Association.

As in the early history of most towns, Galion had no regular fire department. When a fire broke out it was extinguished—if, indeed, it was extinguished before it had burned itself out—by the voluntary efforts of all the able bodied citizens who could handle a pail, two lines being formed and the full pails or buckets of water being passed along one line to be emptied onto the fire, and then returned along the other line to be refilled. This plan, however, was adopted and a regular brigade formed only after the futility of unconcerted action had been several times demonstrated. Later a crude engine came into use, which consisted of small rectangular boxes supplied with pumps. The boxes held from one to three barrels of water and were set on low trucks. From four to six men could work at the levers. There was no suction and the lid of the box had to be kept shut while pumping. It was soon discovered, however, that it was just as effective to throw the water on the fire directly from the pails as to use this clumsy apparatus, and therefore it was soon abandoned and finished its career as a garden sprinkler. It had cost the village \$100, the money being lent by Jacob Riblet. This inefficient machine was named the "Protection," which at this day seems rather humorous.

About 1853 the council purchased a more efficient apparatus in the Phoenix hand-engine—that is, it was more efficient whenever a fire happened to break out in the immediate vicinity of where it happened to be located, for being low built and tremendously heavy it was not an uncommon thing to see it hopelessly stuck in the mud, with the foreman and crew making desperate efforts to extricate it, while the exul-

tant fire fiend was making havoc with property, perhaps only a block or two distant. This machine had been built for use on the better streets of Cleveland, but as steam fire-engines were just then coming into vogue, that city did not want it, and Galion secured it at a bargain. The engine could throw a considerable volume of water to a good height. Jacob Riblet, however, had opposed the purchase of the Phoenix engine, on account of its heaviness, thereby proving himself to be a man of considerable perspicacity, and after it had been purchased in the face of his opposition, he bet the company a keg of beer that the engine could not throw a stream of water to the top of Winnie's block, and on the occasion of the trial ascended to the roof of the building so that he might be in a suitable position to render an accurate judgment. But apparently having some latent consciousness that he might have made a rash bet, he took the precaution to provide himself with an umbrella. In so doing he again justified his reputation for sagacity, as he had abundant occasion to use his weapon of defense against the copious stream that the triumphant fire fighters hurled over the building, paying particular attention to the spot where he stood in vain defiance. Even the umbrella was no protection, and he was compelled to seek safety in flight. The deluge of water was promptly succeeded by a deluge of beer, Mr. Riblet doubtless participating in the festivities. Thus was the honor of the Phoenix vindicated. But such triumphs were not exactly of the sort for which the city had purchased the engine, so in the year 1856, the Phoenix was traded to Button & Blake of Cincinnati, for the "Niagara," the authorities paying to the Cincinnati firm \$800, as the difference in value between the two engines. The new machine was housed in a new and substantial brick building, which had been built the year previous on Atwood street, a tax of 6 mills being levied. A dozen cisterns were also built. As one hose-cart was found inadequate to carry all the hose needed, a second was purchased.

In October, 1872, the corporation purchased the Star steam fire engine of Ahrens & Co., Cincinnati, at a cost of \$4,599. Another hose-cart was also purchased at Akron, Ohio. This

engine and hose-cart were housed in the City Hall building.

The fire alarm system is used, twenty-four signal boxes being erected throughout the city. The department now has an abundance of hose, hook and ladder trucks, and the water supply is ample.

Previous to the year 1859 Galion was without any system of illumination, which, taken with the intolerably bad condition of the streets, made getting around town after dark a decidedly hazardous undertaking. Lanterns were necessarily used to a large extent, but at best could only prove a very imperfect substitute for a good lighting plant. About the year mentioned a gas manufactory was established near the railroad on Main street, the works being constructed by William Stephenson. About two miles of wooden pipe were put down and answered their purpose for about twelve years. Among the principal stockholders of the company were Dr. John Reisinger, William, Hays, Martin Sponhauer, Joel, David and Jacob Riblet and others. Assessments were frequent but no dividend was ever declared, and the stockholders lost all they put into it, but they had the satisfaction of having the first gas in the county for illuminating purposes. The old factory was sold at sheriff's sale and bid in by Wm. Hays, who sold to Miller & Kuhn, of Pennsylvania. They enlarged the works, replaced the wooden pipe with iron, and put down considerable more pipes. In 1872 they changed the location of the plant, building new works on East Church street. A few years later the concern was made a stock company, Miller & Kuhn, however, retaining a controlling interest. The city is today lit by electric lights.

One of the greatest drawbacks of Galion in its earlier history was the lack of paved streets and good sidewalks. The roads in the vicinity were as bad as they could be and during mild winters and in the spring were in a semi-liquid condition. About the first sidewalk put down, of which there is any record, consisted of a double row of logs, slightly raised from the ground, which extended around the square, the upper surfaces of the logs being hewn flat. As the town spread out board walks were put down and an occasional brick, but little done

with the streets. In the spring of 1880 a petition, signed by a majority of the resident property holders, was sent to the city council, demanding that Main and Market streets be graded and paved in some manner. Plans were drawn up under the direction of F. L. Krause who had been elected city engineer, and it was decided to pike both streets, the improvements on Main street to extend from about one and a half blocks west of the square, over the C., C. & I. Railroad on the east, and those on Market street from the square on the south to the depot on that street. The cost was estimated at \$30,000 and the contract was awarded to Gray & Co., of Cleveland. Thus was inaugurated a much needed improvement, which has since been extended to other streets.

The following report of City Civil Engineer A. O. Theobald, published last year, shows Galion's present condition with respect to the important question of public improvements:

"Galion has invested \$153,632.00 in public improvements in the last year and expended \$69,164.00 for similar purposes in the two years prior. This grand total of \$222,000.00 invested by the city of Galion and its tax payers to better the condition of our city is a record of which perhaps no town of equal size can boast. It naturally follows how and where have these improvements been made. In the years 1908 and 1909 Galion was roused from her comatose condition by the paving of West Main street, and the taking of the first and greatest step the city has even taken in the path of modern sanitation. The Trunk Line sewer or out-fall sewer was constructed, giving the city an outlet for all future sanitary sewer construction for the east and west extremes of the city, as well as the north and south sides. The three miles of out-fall sewer constructed at the cost of approximately \$22,000, carries the sewage of the entire city to a point approximately one mile west of the city, where it will be purified and disposed of in one of the most modern of Sewage Disposal Plants, the construction of which is now nearing completion.

"Following the paving of West Main street and the construction of the Trunk Line Sewer came the improvement of South Columbus street, an improvement that adds much to the beauty of that thoroughfare.

"The question of a disposal site for the anticipated sewage and the necessary sewer laterals now confronted the authorities. The site was purchased and the work was started on the construction of the Sewage Disposal Plant in the month of May, 1910.

"In the following months plans were prepared for districting the city, and districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11, covering almost the entire city, were prepared by the engineering department. In the fall of the same year actual work was started on the laying of all the mentioned district sewers, aggregating 17 ³/₁₀ miles of pipe.

"In the spring of the year 1911 all laterals under construction were finished and again the authorities followed the wishes of the citizens, and the spirit of public improvement was not allowed to become idle. The city having been provided with the proper sanitation and safeguarded, our attention was again turned to the matter of street improvements. East Main and North Market, Atwood and Railroad streets being prepared and the former two streets are at the present time under construction. With the above named streets improved the city of Galion can boast of a record of three and a half miles of paved streets in three years.

"The city is being rapidly provided with storm sewers and at the present time the Eleventh District relief sewer is being constructed at a cost approximating \$7,000.

"This unparalleled record of public improvement during the past few years has transformed the city of Galion. But a few years ago she had only a meager amount of public improvements, whereas today, with her rapid strides forward during the past few years, she stands head and shoulders above her sister cities and today she can justly point with pride to the wonderful progress made. The result of this forward movement is already reaping a harvest, for on every side may be seen the construction of fine modern homes and the erection of substantial business blocks. With her excellent improved streets, her efficient sewerage system and fine water supply, Galion is rapidly becoming a city of beautiful homes, as well as marching forward in mercantile and industrial lines."

The first bank in Galion was a private institution conducted by John S. Davis and John

U. Bloomer. This was established in 1852, their office being the first block east of the square, and the bank was successful from the start. It was reorganized in 1863 and moved to the northwest corner of the Square and Main street, Davis and Bloomer both remaining as members of the new bank. On February 22, 1864, it became the First National Bank, with a capital stock of \$50,000, C. S. Crim being president and J. U. Bloomer, cashier. E. M. Freese is president and H. L. Bodley cashier at the present time.

The Citizens' Bank was organized in 1866 by Mt. Gilead and Galion parties, Gen. John Beatty being the first president and J. H. Green cashier. Their office was on South Market street, but in 1875 they bought their present location on the corner of the square and South Market street. In 1872, they became the Citizens National, with a capital stock of \$60,000. In 1878 J. H. Green became president, and A. H. Lowe cashier, a position he has held ever since; D. Bachelder succeeded J. H. Green as president in 1895.

Another bank was the Hays bank, started by Galion capital, with William Hays as president, and O. L. Hays as cashier. It became The Galion National, and O. L. Hays succeeded his father as president, and some years ago it was compelled to suspend. The bank was located at the northeast corner of the Square and Main street.

On May 15, 1905, the Commercial Savings Bank Co. was organized with Mark Cook as president, and J. W. Cupp, as cashier. The capital stock was \$50,000. On February 1, 1907, A. H. Laughbaum succeeded J. W. Cupp as cashier. Their bank has always been at their present site, northeast corner of the Square and Main street.

The Citizens' Building Association of Galion was organized August 2, 1872, with David Mackey, president; J. G. Meuser, secretary; Citizens National Bank, treasurer, and with David Mackey, C. E. Klopp, F. A. Keen, S. G. Cummings, A. M. Brown, James Marshmann and J. J. Schaefer as directors.

The present building and loan companies are the Home Savings and Loan Co., of which A. W. Monroe is secretary, and the Galion Building and Loan Association, J. W. Geer, secretary.

Travelers were first cared for as early as 1817 by Benjamin Leveridge in his little log cabin, and then followed William Hostord with his double log cabin, and finally in 1824 this was run as a regular tavern by Asa Hostord. Later Jacob Ruhl had his tavern on the Square and John Kroft a tavern a block east of the Square, about where the road to Mansfield bore to the north, afterward abandoned, and the road run straight east as it is at present. The Jacob Ruhl tavern later passed into the hands of Michael Matthias, and in 1848 it was run by David and Joel Riblet, the latter having been a driver on the stage line between Mansfield and Bucyrus. In 1851, David and Joel Riblet put up a brick building on the southwest corner of the Square and Main street, and here they started a store, but the next year the building was rented by Brown & McMillan and they started the Western House, and it has been run as a hotel ever since, the name being changed later to the Central Hotel. While Brown & McMillan were in charge, an addition was built by the Riblets, and in 1856 Smith Ferris took charge of it, and a third story was added.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad having their depot on east Main street, John Tracy built a hotel there in 1850 which was called the American House, and in 1854 he sold out to A. Reeve who refitted and refurnished it throughout. It passed into various hands, became the brick structure that was destroyed by fire a dozen years ago, since which time it has no longer been used as a hotel, but the eastern part of the building is the large restaurant of Bland and Irwin, which has a state reputation as "The Big Store."

On East Main street a hotel was started years ago. It came into the hands of Gust Keen, who ran it as a regular hotel; it underwent many changes under the hands of different managers, and the present brick building was erected, and it is today the Phoenix Hotel.

On Main street, east of the Big Four tracks is the Stevens Hotel, named after the proprietor, John Stevens.

To the ladies of Galion is due the present public library. The Current News Club, one of the Women's Clubs of Galion, began to agitate the subject of establishing a public library and their efforts met with a hearty

approval by a large number of citizens who were in sympathy with the enterprise. The club started a library fund, which was contributed to by other clubs and associations until several hundred dollars were gathered for the purpose. In 1898 a state law was passed whereby it was made mandatory upon boards of education in cities the size of Galion to make a tax levy to support public libraries under certain conditions. With the assurance of support as guaranteed by this law, the ladies of the Current News Club, on March 26, 1901, incorporated the Galion Public Library Association, with the declared purpose of building and maintaining a public library free to all the citizens of the Galion public school district. The organization being perfected, a demand in accordance with the law was made upon the Board of Education of the city for the necessary tax levy, which was cheerfully granted by the board, and the new library association started upon its career with bright prospects of making a success of its undertaking.

As a first step in their establishment of a public library the association, then composed of ladies only, purchased In-lot No. 56, on the east side of North Market street for a consideration of \$2,850. This lot had an old log residence on it, one of the oldest buildings in the city, and was one of the early school houses half a century previous. This was converted into a comfortable library and reading room and promised to become the pride and glory of the infant library association, if not the fullest satisfaction of the city's ambition in the direction of library building. But no sooner had the library taken form and the public began to lend its influence and support, than a new and higher ambition took possession of the members of the association and they began to aspire to better and more permanent library buildings and facilities.

Andrew Carnegie was helping other libraries; would he not also help them to secure a better library home? An application was made to Mr. Carnegie in August, 1901, for a building fund, but as nothing came of this effort, the association sent a committee of two citizens to New York, in February of 1902, to present the matter personally. The committee was successful and in March of that

year Mr. Carnegie made an appropriation of \$15,000, conditioned upon his customary demand of a guarantee of an annual support for the library of not less than ten per cent of that amount. The Association then asked the city council to give Mr. Carnegie the required guarantee of support, which was done by resolution passed April 18, 1902.

The fund for a library building being now secured, the plans of the present building were approved, and the contract for the building was let for the sum of \$13,578, and with the heating and other appliances, together with the walks and curbs, brought the total cost of the improvement, exclusive of books and furnishings, up to \$16,559.50. To these improvements should be added the cost of the lot, which makes an aggregate cost for the library, exclusive of contents, of \$19,409.50.

The Galion Public Library was formally dedicated Thursday evening, April 28, 1904. Following the exercises, which were held at the City Opera House, a considerable sum of money was raised to meet the cost of the building. At the present time (July 25, 1912) the library contains 5,014 books for circulation, exclusive of about 700 government documents. Miss Estella Coyle is librarian and Miss Doris John, assistant librarian. The Board of Directors is composed exclusively of ladies, as follows: Mrs. M. R. Crim, president; Mrs. Elmer Stout, vice president; Mrs. David G. Bryfogle, secretary; Mrs. H. A. House, treasurer; Mrs. A. W. Lewis, Mrs. A. W. Monroe, Mrs. H. E. Smith, Mrs. J. J. Schaefer and Miss Nettie Kinsey.

The Police Department is under charge of L. E. Christian, who is now serving in his third year as chief. Under him are Capt. C. D. Riblet and five patrolmen. The department holds communications through its own telephone system, which is independent of the city exchange, there being 14 box or patrol phones. The jail is immediately back of the station, in the same building, and contains four cells, strongly constructed, while upstairs there is a hospital room, which is used also for female prisoners.

The Logan Natural Gas and Fuel Company, operating in Bucyrus and Galion, installed their system in both towns at about the same

time, Galion being slightly in advance in getting supply, which was turned on December 2, 1902.

The telephone company was started by George Ristine about 1885, and today the public are served by the Central Union Telephone Company and the Galion Telephone Company.

As nearly as can be estimated, the population of Galion in 1850 was about 421, so in those early days, outside of little stores and small shops, there were no important industries. Robert Cowden writes that as late as 1848-9 he has seen as many as a hundred covered wagons a day passing north from Morrow county along the Portland road to Sandusky and Milan. But now, after more than half a century has passed, Galion no longer looks with jealous eye at the aban-

doned crossing, but points with pride to the prosperous city with its many shops and factories giving employment to hundreds of men; its handsome residences and improved streets; its advanced schools and stately churches; its important railroads and solid financial institutions; and its citizens enjoying all the advantages of every modern public improvement. And taking a just pride in all this, the citizens should sometimes recall the names of those early pioneers who went through the hardships necessary to level the forest into a settlement, have a kindly remembrance for Michael and Jacob Ruhl, who from that settlement founded a village, and drop an occasional flower on the grave of Asa Hosford, whose energy and perseverance transformed that village and made possible the city of today.

CHAPTER XXVI

MANUFACTURES

Introductory—The Eagle Machine Works—The American Clay Machinery Co.—The Carroll Foundry and Bucyrus Steel Castings Co.—The Hall Gas Engine Co. and Ohio Locomotive Crane Co.—The Shunk Plow Works—The Bucyrus Machine Works—The Bucyrus Knitting Machine Co.—The Vollrath Planing Mill—A. M. Jones & Co.—The C. Roehr Co.—The Deal Smutter Factory—The Pinyerd Bros. Mill—The Dostal Brewery—The Main St. Mills—The Van Loozen Multi-Colored Press Co.—The Blair Pig Ring Factory—The Bucyrus Husking Glove Co.—The Sommer Motor Co.—The Craig Foundry Co.—The Kelly Manufacturing Co.—The Ryder Brass Foundry—D. Picking & Co.—The Crooks-Uhl Mfg. Co.—The Bucyrus Copper Kettle Works—The Keel Monument Works—The Colter Mill—The Brokensword Stone Co.—Wine Manufacture—Patterson Mfg. Co.—The Ruhl Carriage Works—Other Bucyrus Enterprises—Galion—The Tyler Organ Co.—The Kunkel Carriage Works—The Galion Buggy Co.—The Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Co.—The Buckeye Wheel Co.—The Weaver Bending Co.—The Plack Carriage Works—The Galion Lumber Co.—The Gledhill Lumber Yards and Mill—The New York Racket Store—The Ohio Mausoleum Co.—The Detweiler Mfg. Co.—The Galion Iron Works Co.—The Galion Handle & Mfg. Co.—The Galion Metallic Grave Vault Co.—The American Steel Grave Vault Co.—E. M. Freese & Co.—The Galion Brewing Co.—The Longstreth Monument Works—The Sponhauer Boiler & Machine Works—The Perfection Road Machinery Co.—The Cleveland-Galion Motor Truck Co.—The Telephone Improvement Co.—The Market St. Mills—The Galion Monument Co.—The Galion Machine Works—The Farmers' Mfg. & Milling Co.—The Burch Plow Works—Phoenix Milling Co.—Gledhill & Kime Lumber Co.—The Weaver Bros. Co.—H. E. Bormuth Cement Block Co.—The Holcker Bros. Buggy Co.—The Schill Bros. Co.—New Washington—The New Washington Flouring Mill—The New Washington Lumber & Mfg. Co.—Seitter & Brown's Brick & Tile Works—The Kibler Tannery—The Crawford County Nursery.

Clang! clang! the massive anvils ring;
Clang! clang! a hundred hammers swing;
Like the thunder-rattle of a tropic sky,
The mighty blows still multiply,—
Clang! clang!
Say, brothers of the dusky brow,
What are your strong arms forging now?

—ANONYMOUS.

In this progressive age the general intelligence of a people may be gauged by the extent and variety of their manufactures. Agriculture, though in modern times elevated to the dignity of a science, makes no extraordinary demands upon the intellect. Its methods, depending on Nature's laws, are essentially the

same as those which were pursued when the Pyramids were building, and it owes a large part of the enhanced dignity to which it has attained in comparatively recent years to the improved implements and machinery that are the direct product of inventive brains working out through the channels of manufacturing enterprise. Manufactures represent, therefore, the activity and power of the human mind when applied to practical subjects—to those things, aside from food, with which humanity is daily and directly concerned. They have to do with almost everything that we use or

handle. Perhaps no other branch of human activity covers so wide a field, and each individual product in all the wondrous variety represents in high or low degree, the victory of mind over matter—the ultimate fruition of a thought.

In this department of human enterprise the United States occupies a leading place among the nations of the world. From the wooden nutmeg of the enterprising Connecticut Yankee to the latest type of aeroplane, American products are known the world over and all the world pays tribute to American brain and enterprise; and among the states that have helped to win this renown there are few that hold a higher rank than Ohio. As an integral part of this commonwealth Crawford county can hold her own in business and manufacturing enterprise.

In the early history of the middle west man was engaged in the task of subduing the wilderness and rendering it fit for human habitation. The work was chiefly one of laborious application, the axe, the saw and the plow being almost the only tools employed. But with the advent of settlers other demands arose. Man must have bread, and so corn and wheat must be ground into flour. He must, or will as soon as practicable, have comfortable dwellings, to erect which he requires lumber. Hence in the early saw and grist mills of pioneer days we behold the beginnings of that manufacturing enterprise which forms so conspicuous a feature of our life today.

Such initial enterprises as they relate to Crawford county, may be found touched on in other chapters of this volume dealing with the various townships and villages, and need not be recapitulated here. As in every community of people belonging to the great Caucasian race, improvement was the daily motto and perfection the ultimate goal for which our pioneer manufacturers strove. Thus they could hardly help but make progress. Spurred on by necessity, in no few instances they struck out original lines of thought, which bore fruition in various improved and labor-saving devices calculated to lighten the work of the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, or the busy housewife; and later on, in the times in which we live, this same intellectual energy, has produced yet greater results

in many wonderful inventions that our forefathers never dreamed of, but which we of today could hardly do without. To illustrate this marvellous enterprise as connected with the growth and prosperity of Crawford county, it is only necessary to glance briefly at the principal business and manufacturing enterprises which are now flourishing in the county, or which have existed therein in former days.

The first business enterprise established in Bucyrus was Abel Cary's grist-mill, which was erected in 1822, or perhaps earlier, on the river bank, just west of the north end of Main street. A dam was constructed across the river at this point. Subsequently, however, the machinery and mill were removed to the north end of Walnut street, and it was operated there for some years, until it was destroyed by fire. Its proprietor, James Kelly, erected another mill on the same site in 1844, and this latter mill was in operation for twenty-six years, during the greater part of this period being the property of James McLean. This mill also was burned, on April 9, 1870. In 1822 Lewis Cary started a tannery, which afterwards, passed into the hands of his son, Aaron, by whom it was sold to Richard Plummer, about 1855. In the following year Plummer sold it to Christian Shonert, who had learned the trade under Aaron Cary. David Holm and Henry Minich also had tanneries about 1831, and several other small industries were then carried on in or near the village, among which was a pottery conducted by Elias Slagle, who also, after 1830, ran an oil-mill, with a large circular tramp wheel on the same lot, near the site of the old Cary mill. Jesse Quaintance also put up a mill on the river bank, southwest of the village after 1830.

Several carding-mills were also established at this early day in Bucyrus. One of these, operated by tramp-wheel power, was conducted by Jourdan Jones, and afterward sold to Mr. Lantenheiser, who furnished it with a steam engine. Another carding-mill was run by Mr. Kirk. The latter was bought out by Dr. A. M. Jones, who established Samuel Clapper in the business, which was conducted for several years near the southwest corner of Walnut and Perry streets, by the firm of Jones & Clapper. In 1843 a steam-engine was installed and the mill was run night and day

on account of the great increase in the business. This engine is said to have been the second one introduced into Crawford county, the first having been used in the old flouring mill run by James Kelly.

The Eagle Machine Works—Sometime in the early fifties a small machine shop was started in Bucyrus, which subsequently obtained considerable local importance as a manufacturing enterprise. The concern was purchased in 1862 by two of the workmen therein employed—Messrs. Frey & Sheckler, who continued and improved the business. In 1867 the entire works were destroyed by fire, but in the following year the two proprietors took in as a third partner Mr. George Quinby, and the works were rebuilt on a much larger scale and furnished with improved machinery. Subsequent to 1872 other buildings were added until the plant included a foundry, machine shops, blacksmith shops, engine-house, coke and sand-house, office and patternroom, etc. By 1880 there were eighteen or more hands employed and among the firm's products were engines, horse-powers, saw-mills, brick machines, etc. The Eagle Portable Engine was especially noted, and their brick machines were among the best in the country and were sold as far west as Wyoming and Indian Territory. Mr. Sheckler retired in 1875, and in 1877 William Hoover purchased an interest, but later Mr. Sheckler reentered the firm, which then became Frey, Sheckler & Hoover, and was so conducted for a number of years when Mr. Sheckler again retired and the Frey-Sheckler Company was incorporated under the management of Col. W. C. Lemert and so continued until 1896 when the Frey-Sheckler Company was combined with J. W. Penfield & Son Company of Willoughby and the company incorporated under the name of The American Clay Working Machinery Company, with principal offices at Bucyrus, Ohio, though the Willoughby plant was and is still run by the company. In 1906 the company name was changed to The American Clay Machinery Company and it is the largest plant manufacturing clay working machinery in the world. R. C. Penfield is the head of the company.

In 1900 the American Equipment Company was organized by Mr. Penfield with general

offices at Bucyrus but their operations are entirely in Chicago.

In 1888 George Campbell started the Campbell Frog Works, to manufacture an improved railroad frog. The business moved along slowly and soon Mr. Campbell included foundry work, doing a large business in foundry jobbing. In 1891 Mr. Campbell died and in December of 1891 P. J. Carroll purchased the business of the Campbell heirs and operated the business on East Warren street. Under his management the business grew from one employing half a dozen men to one with probably fifty, when Mr. Carroll deemed it advisable to enlarge his facilities.

In 1897 Bucyrus voted to issue bonds to establish the McGibery Radiator Works in the northern part of the city, but the venture did not prove a success and the city had an empty building on its hands. P. J. Carroll acquired this and moved his foundry to the old Radiator building in 1899, calling his plant the Carroll Foundry and Machine Works. Here the business developed to great proportions and the present plant is very extensive, employing several hundred men. In 1906 Mr. Carroll organized the Bucyrus Steel Castings Company, and immense new buildings were erected and business started in 1907. This business has also grown until now hundreds of men are employed.

The Hall Gas Engine Co. and the Ohio Locomotive Crane Co. are both Bucyrus companies, closely allied with the Carroll plants and both doing splendid business and with excellent prospects.

The Shunk Plow Works—This concern had its origin a few years previous to the Civil War, when A. Shunk, Sr., began the making of plows on a small scale, employing but four men and doing all the work by hand. His factory was known as the Bucyrus Plow Works. As the years went by the business increased, steam power was introduced and several large buildings erected. In May, 1870 a firm was formed consisting of A. Shunk, Jr., F. R. and N. T. Shunk, all brothers. Later some changes took place and the firm became A. Shunk Sr., alone. By 1880 the works had a capacity of 1,000 plows per year, of nine different varieties, they being sold chiefly in

Ohio and the Western states. Further changes caused the ownership to become vested in Nelson F., John Q. and Isaac Shunk, of whom the two first mentioned are now proprietors, Isaac having died about ten years ago. The business has branched out in other directions, and plows are no longer among the chief product of the factory, which now include steel plow parts, mould boards and cutting edges for wheeled road scrapers, and steel wheel farm wagons. About 500 tons of plate steel are used per year. The plows are sold chiefly in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, while the other products are shipped to all parts of the country. In recent years some improved heavy machinery has been installed. About 35 men are now employed.

The Bucyrus Machine Works, at one time an important Bucyrus industry, originated previous to 1861, when William Burkhart, James Throupe and J. Moulthrop commenced work together in a little blacksmith shop, and made a few "Excelsior" machines. Mr. Burkhart invented the Bucyrus Machine, and about 1861 the concern became known as the Bucyrus Machine Works. In January, 1869, the firm became a stock company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, B. B. McDonald being superintendent and W. T. McDonald, treasurer. A fire in May of the following year caused a loss of about \$21,000, but these parts of the plant that had been destroyed were rebuilt and the entire plant improved. About 100 men were employed and as high as 700 machines in one year were manufactured. A large part of their output went to the western states, where the Bucyrus machine was very popular. At one time preparations were made for the building of railway cars and a switch was built from the works to the railroad, but about this time the business began to decline and the concern subsequently passed into the hands of J. N. Biddle. In a few years another assignment was made, A. Monnett & Co., becoming the proprietors. After operating the plant for a time they leased it to Stuckey & Diller, who carried on the business for a number of years.

In 1868 William Franz and Dr. William Pope began to perfect a knitting machine for both domestic and manufacturing purposes. They succeeded and obtained a patent, and

subsequently patented eight improvements, besides purchasing six others, making fourteen improvements, in addition to the original patent. A company was formed in 1870 called the Bucyrus Knitting Machine Company, and commenced operations. It was disbanded, however, in 1871 and a joint stock company formed composed of Dr. William Pope, Dr. C. Fulton, James Clements, John Franz, Thomas Beer, George Quinby, George Donnenwirth and William Franz. George Quinby was president, William Franz secretary and Dr. W. Pope general agent. The style of the company was changed to The Franz & Pope Knitting Machine Company. The machine was capable of producing a large variety of work, being adapted to all manner of crocheting, making tidies or afghans, as well as common hosiery. It knit a stocking, heel and toe combined in seven minutes, with but little hand finishing required. In 1878 a hosiery department was added to the establishment, in which about thirty girls were employed.

In 1855 Gottlieb Vollrath started a planing-mill in Bucyrus under the firm name of G. Vollrath & Co., the firm comprising Mr. Vollrath and two sons—Albert and Charles. In 1867 William, another son, bought out his father and the firm became Vollrath Brothers. In 1868 a large brick building was erected, three stories high, with ground dimensions of 78x45 feet; also a boiler and engine-room measuring 19x54 feet. This building was installed with the most up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, etc., and a large business was done, giving employment to from fifteen to twenty men. A large business was also done in dressed and undressed lumber.

In 1870 the Vollrath Brothers fitted up a part of their planing-mill building for the purpose of a flour mill and commenced this line of industry. In 1872 this part of the business was bought by F. A. Vollrath, another brother, who subsequently conducted it.

The Buckeye State Wood Works were established in 1866 by A. M. Jones & Company for the purpose of manufacturing spokes, hubs, and bent work. The members of the firm were A. M. Jones, W. C. Lemert, Lyman Parcher and John Jones. Nicholas Reehl was

afterward admitted and shortly after John Jones and Lyman Parcher sold out to the other three partners, the firm still being known as A. M. Jones & Co. About thirty men were employed. The business was quite pretentious and would have grown to still greater proportions but that other interests of the owners made it seem advisable to close up the old Wood Works, which was done.

In 1859 a planing-mill was erected by Keller, Stoll & Co. The firm later became Stoll & Brother, and in 1869 the style was changed to Stoll Brothers & Company. The main building was 70x40 feet, with engine room 40x18 feet and the establishment was supplied with the best machinery. Subsequently Charles Roehr became a member of the firm. A large number of men were employed and an extensive business done in the line of sash, doors, blinds and in lumber, rough and dressed of all kinds.

Under the management of Charles Roehr the company developed a great business. The C. Roehr Company was organized being owned by Mr. Roehr and his three sons, Edward C. William and Carl F. Extensive contracts were obtained, the firm being especially successful in interior trim for large buildings in all parts of the country. Some of the early big contracts were the complete interior trim for large office buildings in Pittsburgh. Later they had the contracts for the Pope Buildings at Hartford, Conn., and in Boston. Their work included the complete finishing of the Philadelphia Mint, the Chicago Post Office, a modern building at the Annapolis Naval Academy, office buildings in New York and other great cities. All three of the sons died, and following this his own health failed, so that Charles Roehr retired from business and the company was re-organized under the name of the New Roehr Company, of which A. S. Leuthold is president and Samuel Leuthold secretary.

The Smutter Factory of M. Deal originated in 1868, when Mr. Deal began the manufacture of the "California Smutter," a machine for taking smut out of wheat, a most valuable invention for wheat growers and dealers. Mr. Deal subsequently made a number of improvements to the original patent and manufactured the machine in 36 different styles. The factory employed some 25 men and had a capacity of

500 machines per year. Over 600 local agencies were established in the United States, Canada, South America, and England, and from \$60,000 to \$75,000 worth of machines were shipped annually.

In 1860 S. A. Bowers and J. W. Delancy erected flour mills near the site of the Dear-dorf steam saw-mill, and they were known as the Sandusky Valley Mills. Mr. Delancy retired in 1861 and the mills were carried on by Mr. Bowers until 1872, when he sold out to C. T. Miller. The latter failing shortly after, Mr. Bowers took them back, and being subsequently joined by Mr. Delancy, the old firm of Bowers & Delancy, continued their operation for many years.

Mr. Delancy managed the mill after Mr. Bowers had retired but later sold out and the plant is at present owned and operated by Pin-yerd Brothers.

The Dostal Brothers' Brewery was originally established in 1858 by Henry Anthony. In the following spring G. Donnenwirth, Jr., became a partner, and in the fall the firm became G. Donnenwirth & Son, his father taking an interest in the business with him. The business subsequently passed into the hands of Frank Dick, and was bought in September, 1902 by the Dostal Brothers—John M. and George A. Dostal—who have made the business a prosperous one, introducing new methods and installing modern machinery. The present plant covers about six acres and the output amounts to about 20,000 barrels annually, which is all sold in Ohio.

The Main Street Mills, a prominent industry of Bucyrus, were established by Zeigler, Gross & Co., and in October, 1871, the firm of F. & J. Gross was formed, succeeding the old one. The present mills were built in the following May. In 1876 Mr. Zeigler, who had returned to Bucyrus after an absence of several years, became the proprietor of these mills. He has made improvements in the property from time to time, installing the most modern machinery and the plant is now thoroughly up-to-date and turns out about 150 barrels of flour per day. Since 1877 these mills have been one of the standard industries of the city.

The Van Loozen Multi-Colored Press Company was incorporated in April, 1909 with a

capital of \$150,000, and in the fall of that year a large modern building was erected at the corner of East Warren and Faylor streets, 40x120 feet. The press manufactured by this company is the invention of Mr. Fred H. Van Loozen and is designed to print six or seven different colors simultaneously. It is radically different in construction from any other printing press, possessing many points of superiority, and the press has bright prospects for the future. The officers are Fred H. Van Loozen, president; M. A. Van Loozen, vice president; M. C. Harhaus, secretary, and W. H. Picking, treasurer.

The Blair Pig Ring Factory—The useful contrivances which form the product of this factory were invented many years ago by Elias Blair and consist of the hog anti-rooter device and the hog snout ring. The business has always been a prosperous one and the Blair devices fill a place that has not been usurped by any other article on the market.

The Bucyrus Husking Glove Company, of Bucyrus, whose place of business is near the southeast corner of the Public Square, was started by Mr. H. S. Blair, about twenty-five years ago, on the third floor of the E. Blair Block, on Sandusky street. The business was later moved to the old German Lutheran church (afterward used as an Armory), and still later—about twelve years ago—removal was made to the present location. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of husking gloves, husking pins, hook huskers, mittens, wrist supporters, motorman's palms, etc., and is the oldest firm making husking gloves today. The product is sold to jobbers from New York to the Pacific coast. From 25 to 75 people are employed. Mr. Blair is still proprietor of the business.

The Sommer Motor Company, engaged in the manufacture of motors for trucks of pleasure auto-cars, was incorporated in 1907, at Aurora, Ill., by L. A. Sommer, W. N. Baker, Albert Russoni and W. H. Reedy, who are its present officers. Through the efforts of the Bucyrus Industrial Association, the concern was induced to move to Bucyrus, coming here in December, 1910. They have a seven-acre site in the eastern part of the city, on the line of the Pennsylvania tracks. Their factory building is a large modern structure, 200x100

feet, and is thoroughly equipped with the most modern machinery. The company is doing an excellent business—all, in fact, that they can handle—and is turning out from 1800 to 2000 motors a year. As they are adding to their equipment, they will have an increased output next year. They employ from 70 to 75 men and have been working overtime since January 1st, to the present time (July, 1912).

The Craig Foundry Company of Bucyrus was incorporated in 1911 by W. H. Craig and Walter Kline, with a capital of \$30,000. This concern is engaged in the manufacture of light and heavy castings, cold air faces, wall registers, automobile castings, etc. They have an up-to-date plant, covering three acres of ground in the southern part of the city, with good railroad facilities. They also have a large plating plant—probably the most complete in the state—for nickel, silver and other plating, and turn out fine oxidized copper work. About fifty men on an average are given employment. Mr. W. H. Craig is president of the company, with Walter Kline, secretary and treasurer, and the board of directors includes also Mr. A. T. Dennis.

The Kelly Manufacturing Company, located in the south end of Bucyrus, on Galion street, was established about three years ago by T. F. Kelly, its present proprietor, and is engaged in the manufacture of pneumatic water supply systems for irrigation or household purposes, steel burial cases and all kinds of sheet iron work, their product being sold all over the United States. About twelve men are usually employed and the firm is doing a prosperous business.

The Ryder Brass Foundry Company was established in July, 1910, and was incorporated in October of the same year at \$10,000. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of brass, bronze and aluminum castings, manganese bronze, phosphor bronze and special alloys, turning out castings for all purposes. The president is W. H. Whitmore, of Akron, Ohio; Elizabeth W. Ryder is vice president, and P. H. Ryder, secretary, treasurer and manager. The company's factory is located in the northern end of the town just east of North Sandusky street.

D. Picking & Co.—This firm engaged in the manufacture of copper kettles, was estab-

lished in 1874 by D. Picking, who is now deceased. The business is now carried on by his sons, C. F. and W. H. Picking, and is in a prosperous condition. From 3000 to 4000 kettles a year are manufactured.

The Crooks-Uhle Manufacturing Company, located at No. 113 E. Charles street, Bucyrus, was founded in 1908, the partners being Frederick E. Uhle and his son-in-law, Earl G. Crooks. They are general machinists and are specially engaged in the manufacture of children's folding sulkeys, the "go-cart runner" being an invention of Mr. Crooks. The business is increasingly prosperous, a large demand having been created for the firm's special product.

The Bucyrus Copper Kettle Works—This industry was practically started in 1873, when Jacob Geiger and Daniel Picking, then engaged in the hardware business, began the manufacture of copper kettles for boiling apple butter, an important industry in those days. Later Mr. Geiger sold his hardware interests to Mr. Picking and in partnership with Phillip E. Bush established a manufactory on the corner of N. Railroad and Lane streets. Subsequent improvements have given this factory dimensions of 85x90 feet. The business was conducted under the style of Geiger & Bush from 1889 until the death of Mr. Bush in 1907, since which time Mr. Geiger has been sole proprietor. The plant is well equipped and the business is in a flourishing condition.

The Monument and Marble Works of William H. Keel were started by him at No. 220 So. Walnut street, Bucyrus, in 1878, and at one time, before the introduction of machinery, he was able to give steady employment to 24 people. He is a skillful workman in marble and granite and makes his own designs. His business is one of the old established ones of Bucyrus.

Colter & Co.—In 1902 Mr. Jacob Colter came to Bucyrus and started a saw-mill; a planing-mill was added to this in 1906 and a large business has since been built up in all kinds of house and building material. Since 1905 Mr. Peter Conkle has been a partner in the concern. The plant of this firm covers nine acres of land, and an average of 400,000 feet of lumber is kept on hand.

The Brokensword Stone Company, capi-

talized at \$10,000, is engaged in quarrying stone six miles northwest of Bucyrus, and has an office in the city. About sixty-five men are employed. Dr. John A. Chesney is president of the company, P. J. Carroll, vice president and general manager; and William H. Pickerington, treasurer.

Charles Arnold is engaged in the manufacture of native wines in Bucyrus, having been engaged in this business since about 1895. His specialties are Delaware, Catawba and Claret and he has specially constructed cellars for the storing of his product. He has built up a prosperous business.

The Patterson Manufacturing Company is a recently established concern engaged in the manufacture of fire-escapes and structural steel work and bids fair to become one of the city's important industries.

The Ruhl Carriage Works, located at No. 428 E. Mansfield street, are engaged in the manufacture of buggies, carriages, wagons and the "Ruhl" storm-tops. George S. Ruhl is the proprietor.

The Seegar Brothers have carriage shops at No. 425-427 S. Walnut street.

In addition to the industries already mentioned, Charles Breisinger & Son have a brick manufacturing plant on Jump street; C. F. Bonebrake is engaged in the manufacture of cement blocks on South Jones street. The Bucyrus Hydraulic Cement Block Company, manufacturers of cement blocks, have office and works on E. Middletown street; The Chatfield Bending Works are located south of the town, and are engaged in the manufacture of wheels, rims and other bent wood stock; The New York Blower Company, manufacturers of heating, ventilating and drying apparatus, blowers, fans, etc., are located on W. Warren street.

The Tyler Organ Company was established in Galion in 1879, its location being on the northwest corner of the Square. It was subsequently removed to the old planing-mill on So. Market street, near the P. & O. Railroad depot. The proprietors were Messrs. Tyler and Whitney, both fine musicians. The company did a fairly good business for some years.

The Kunkel Carriage Works, of Galion, were established many years ago, by L. K. Kunkel. Subsequently—about 1876—the firm

became Kunkel, Schupp & Helfrich, and so remained up to 1884. Mr. Kunkel died in 1893, and the business is now controlled by the heirs, with W. H. Kunkel as general manager. It was removed to its present location on No. Market street in 1886. The Kunkel Carriage Works are specialty builders of custom-made vehicles, and vehicles requiring special construction, manufacturing also buggies, carriages, wagons, ambulances, pall buggies, casket wagons, etc. They are doing a prosperous business and are among the leading business enterprises of Galion.

The Galion Buggy Company, a large and prosperous concern, was established by Mr. A. Howard, in November, 1885, at a location on So. Market street, near the Public Square. Four additional buildings were erected about 1889 on Church street—all up-to-date and one being especially large. The company manufactures all kinds of buggies, phaetons, carriages, surreys, etc., and has a large wholesale trade throughout Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and other western states. About 2500 to 3500 jobs are turned out yearly and the average number of employees is about ninety. The old factory on So. Market street is still made use of and the office is situated at the same location.

The Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Company was established in Galion in January, 1909, by H. R. Huntington. The plant is located on a 9 1-2 acre site in the southern part of the city, near the Erie tracks, and includes four modern buildings with up-to-date equipment. When working full force about 50 men are employed. This company has twenty-one cooper shops distributed through the different states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Virginia, the principal part of the business being the manufacture of barrels. No barrels are made in the Galion plant, the local operations being limited chiefly to staves and hoops. The works have a capacity of 10,000,000 barrel staves and 15,000,000 hoops a year.

The Buckeye Wheel Company of Galion was incorporated December 21, 1904, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The organizers and original officers were J. W. White, of Ft. Wayne, president; J. S. Morris, of Ft. Wayne, vice president; E. Flickinger of Galion, secretary and general manager; Jacob Keene, treas-

urer; and Frank Flickinger, superintendent. The few changes made in the official board are as follows: Frank Flickinger is now secretary and manager, in place of E. Flickinger; Edward Flickinger is treasurer and George Schellb, superintendent. The product of the company consists of buggy, carriage and light wagon wheels, and light automobile wheels. The output averages about 250 sets per day of wheels for horse-drawn vehicles, and 100 sets of automobile wheels. The plant of this concern is located on East Main street, close to the Big Four tracks, the site covering four acres, while the buildings have about 200,000 square feet of floor space. The product is sold mostly to manufacturers in Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

The Weaver Bending Company was incorporated in 1892 by Charles Ness, John Weaver, Abe Jenkinson and H. E. Smith, with a capital stock of \$15,000. After the first year Mr. Smith bought out the other members of the company and has since remained the sole proprietor. The plant covers two acres, the buildings having 10,000 feet of floor space, and are located in the south end of Galion, near the Erie depot and on a siding of the Big Four Railroad. The concern manufactures bent felloes, spokes, and hardwood lumber. The product is sold by wholesale, in carload lots. About 40 men are usually employed.

The Plack Carriage Works was established about 1892, by Andrew Plack, in a location just off Main street. He retired in 1898, the business being purchased by his son, H. L. Plack, who is now the sole proprietor. A change of location was made to the Central Livery barn, but, after continuing there for some time, the works were burned, about eight years ago, and the factory was then established in its present location on East Atwood street, with a repository on South Market street. A large part of the business consists of repairing, and custom work is carried on in addition, the concern manufacturing any kind of horse-drawn vehicle to order. The principal specialty is the manufacture of storm tops, of which a large number are made yearly.

The Galion Lumber Company—The business carried on by this company had its origin in 1865, when F. W. Johnson and William

Patrick entered into the lumber and coal business. Subsequently the firm of Johnson Linsley & Co., became proprietors and in 1881 were doing a business of \$150,000 annually and employing forty men. They were succeeded by Armstrong, Daily & Co., who conducted the plant for a while. Then the Galion Lumber Company, a partnership, was formed, consisting of D. Mackey, P. M. Daily and G. A. Daily, Mr. C. C. Coyle buying out the Dailys in 1897. The company was incorporated under its present style in 1902, being capitalized at \$20,000, with \$30,000 surplus. They are engaged in general lumber and mill work and in the manufacture of bank and store fixtures. They are also contractors on building work and are engaged in the erection of the buildings for the Telephone-Improvement plant, a mammoth concern now being established in Galion. The plant of the Galion Lumber Company covers about eight acres. The vice president is H. Pounder, with C. C. Coyle, secretary and treasurer.

The Gledhill Lumber Yards and Mill, located on Bloomer street, Galion, near the Big Four tracks, cover about two and a half acres of ground and give employment usually to twelve or more men. This concern was founded about 40 years ago by Joseph King, who conducted the business for many years. It was purchased in 1906 by A. C. Gledhill, who is now sole proprietor, who is engaged in the manufacture of lumber, sash, doors, and in general mill work. Lately an additional factory has been built for the manufacture of concrete blocks. About twelve men are employed. Mr. Gledhill has also recently—July 10, 1911—leased a plant in Crestline for the manufacture of lumber and mill work, which employs about eight men.

The Ohio Mausoleum Company, the main office of which was established in Galion, O., in March, 1912, was organized in Shelby, Ohio, in 1910, to exploit the patents of Grover C. Hunter on mortuary chapels and compartment mausoleums. These sanitary mausoleums contain from 50 to 1000 or more compartments, or small rooms, designed for the final occupancy of the members of several different families in a community. The rooms or compartments are arranged in tiers, one above another, with a corridor and chapel, and means

provided for abundance of light and ventilation. Funeral services can be conducted within the mausoleum, those taking part being protected from the inclemency of the weather. The entire plan has many interesting features and obvious advantages. The company controls the Hunter patents, which have been indorsed by noted health authorities and boards of health throughout the country, and license others to construct and erect these community mausoleums or above-ground tombs. The enterprise is one of great possibilities, and, while the cost of such interment is less than ground burial, it offers a wide margin of profit, attractive to investors. The officers and board of directors are as follows: G. C. Hunter, president; O. J. Zeigler, of Richwood, O., vice president; John K. Weiser, of Shelby, secretary. The board of directors consists of the above officers together with Messrs. J. W. McCarron, B. E. Place and J. W. Weiser.

The Detweiler Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of automobile steering gears, was incorporated in 1909 by H. B. Detweiler, F. S. Wisterman, H. Gottdiener, A. W. Monroe and L. M. Liggett. The capital stock was \$50,000, which was increased to \$100,000 in September, 1911. L. M. Liggett is president and treasurer; A. W. Monroe, secretary and W. E. Dunston, general manager. The company's factory is located on Primrose street near the Big Four tracks, and the business is in a prosperous condition.

The Galion Iron Works Company, an extensive concern engaged in the manufacture of culvert pipe, road machinery, contractors' and road makers' supplies, was incorporated in February, 1907 with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was increased in 1912 to \$250,000. The company started with a small building, 100x60 feet, which was enlarged the second year by an addition of 50 feet more. The third year another addition of 100 feet was added, and this was followed in 1911 by an extension of 108 feet, these buildings being all two stories high, with fire-proof out-shops for oils, paints, etc. Another larger building is now used for a pattern storage house. Among the other products of the company is an improved culvert or sluice-pipe device, the invention of Mr. D. C. Boyd, secretary and general manager of the company, who has also in-

vented and patented other useful contrivances. The company's road machines are sold all over America. About 200 people are employed, with ten salaried men on the road, and there are branch offices at Pittsburg, Pa., Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. The other officers of the company are H. Gottdiener, president; Frank W. Faber, vice president, and G. L. Steefel, treasurer.

The Galion Handle and Manufacturing Company was established at Galion in 1907. It is an incorporated concern capitalized at \$15,000, its officers being Anton Kahn, president; Allen Miller, J. S. Winemiller, secretary, treasurer and general manager, and M. A. Miller, with a board of five directors. The company is engaged in the manufacture of handles and woodwork, and the output of farm tool handles—about three car loads a month—are sold in England and Germany. Employment is given to about thirty people.

The Golden Metallic Grave Vault Company, of Galion, was incorporated in January, 1905, with a capital stock of \$25,000, which in January, 1909, was increased to \$100,000. The original officers were: J. W. Cupp, president; W. F. L. Block, vice president; A. W. Monroe, secretary and treasurer; A. A. Arnold, general manager, and T. F. Kelley, superintendent. The works of this concern are located in the northeastern part of Galion, near the Big Four tracks. This company is engaged in the manufacture of steel grave vaults and shipping cases and was the first company to construct an open end grave vault. The vaults range in size from that required for a child's body to the "Mammoth," weighing as much as 500 pounds. About fifty people are employed and sales are pushed all over the country. The present officers are: L. M. Leggett, president; W. F. L. Block, vice president; A. W. Monroe, secretary and treasurer, and A. A. Arnold, superintendent. E. P. Monroe is sales manager and the company has an office on the southwest corner of the Public Square.

The American Steel Grave Vault Company of Galion was incorporated in April, 1908, by F. Unckrich, Jos. King, M. A. Curtiss and J. Petri, being capitalized at \$25,000, which was increased two years ago to \$50,000, since which time the volume of business has been

doubled. The concern manufactures the burglar, water and vermin-proof "American Vault," for burial purposes, the product being sold to undertakers all over the United States. The works are located on Bloomer street, close to the Big Four freight depot, the main building being 75x100 feet. Another building, 40x80 feet, has just been erected. The present board of directors consists of the officers previously mentioned, with the addition of Messrs. B. Place and C. Bittner. About thirty men are employed, and the company is doing a good business, with bright prospects for the future.

E. M. Freese & Co., of Galion, O., manufacturers of clay working machinery. This business was established at Plymouth, Ohio, in 1881 and has had a steady and substantial growth since that time. An increase in their facilities was rendered necessary by the expansion of their trade and in the fall of 1891 the works were removed to their present quarters in Galion. From time to time new buildings have been erected to provide additional space. These works are among the finest, most extensive and best equipped for the manufacture of this class of machinery. The buildings are of brick, elegant in appearance and of substantial construction, containing more than 46,000 feet of floor space, are equipped with improved machinery, and lighted, warmed and ventilated in accordance with the most modern practice. A few years ago the company thought it advisable to make their own castings, and so took over the old Homer foundry, adjacent to their factory buildings. This is now operated as one department of the business and turns out several tons of castings every day, which are used in making the various clay-working machines. A railway siding runs into the grounds, from which the raw material is unloaded and the finished product loaded on cars direct. The machinery built by E. M. Freese & Co. is found in all parts of this country, from California to New Brunswick and from British Columbia to Florida, and also in some foreign countries. It is used in a large proportion of the most extensive and progressive works for the manufacture of building, paving and fire-brick, hollow ware, fireproofing, drain tile, etc. The office of these works is equipped with

the most modern office appliances and is divided into several departments, conducted under a well organized system. From this office a large amount of correspondence and advertising is sent out to all parts of the world. The manager and sole owner of the business is Mr. E. M. Freese, who has been intimately connected with it from the beginning. He is a practical mechanic of many years' experience and has invented and designed all of the variety of improved and patented machinery that the works manufacture, and also made the plans from which the present works were erected. Beginning this business on a very small scale, his struggle for success was long and severe, but persistent effort and careful attention to the wants of the trade, have established it on a permanent foundation.

The Galion Brewing Company represents the development of a business that was established just west of the city as far back as 1854 by John Kraft, a German, who conducted the business for some time with fair success. He was succeeded in 1866 by his son, John Kraft, Jr., who enlarged and improved the plant, but was unsuccessful in making the business pay. It subsequently passed through other hands, for a time—about 1880—being conducted by Daniel Roth. It was purchased in 1896 by Henry Alstaetter, who operated the brewery until his death in May, 1900. He made many improvements and under his management the enterprise proved a lucrative business concern. In 1901 the plant was purchased by the Galion Brewing Company and is now owned by Mr. Frederick K. Berry, his wife, and a sister of the latter, Miss Emma Altstaetter, of Waynesville, N. C. A large force of men are employed and the output amounts to about 15,000 barrels a year.

One of the best known among the smaller manufacturing industries of Galion are the monument works of Thomas W. Longstreth, who has carried on the business at his present quarters, No. 134 West Main street, for the last 43 years, commencing in 1869. In 1880 Mr. Longstreth introduced the first granite monuments into Galion and he is a man who has always kept up with the demands of his trade. His stand is one of the landmarks of the city.

The Henry C. Sponhauer Boiler and Ma-

chine Works, located at No. 316 E. Main street, were established in 1882 by Henry C. Sponhauer, who carried on the business successfully for almost thirty years, during this period frequently expanding and improving the works. In 1911 he retired in favor of his son William, who is the present manager of the business. In addition to boiler and machine manufacturing, a general tinning business is carried on, and about a dozen skilled workmen are employed.

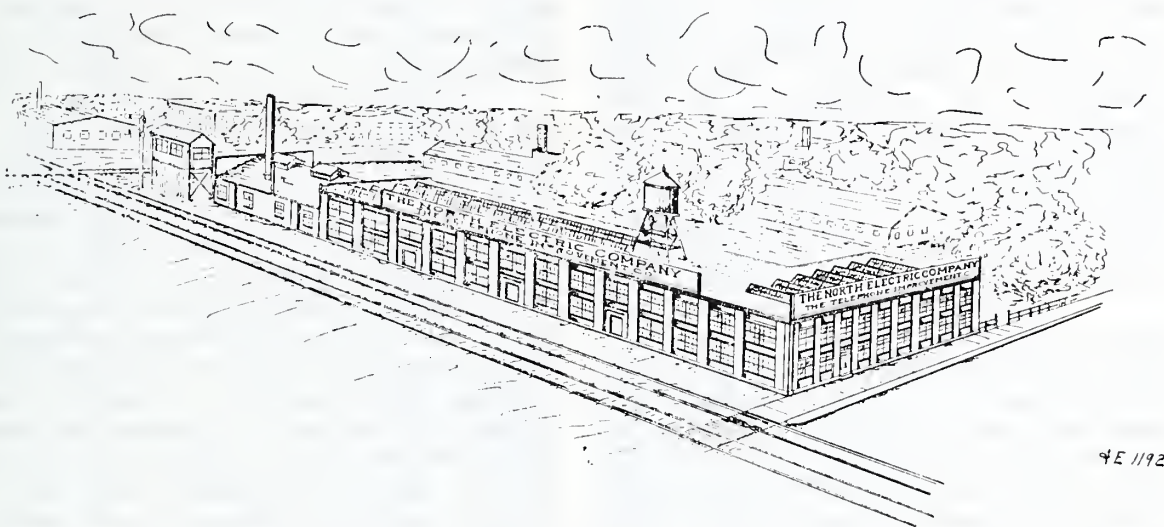
The Perfection Road Machinery Company, one of the successful industries of Galion, was organized in January, 1898, being incorporated with a capitalization of \$200,000. The officers were Ernest Klopp, president; J. A. Petrie, vice president; W. T. Resch, treasurer, and E. G. Hartle, general manager and secretary, all Galion business men. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of road-working machinery including three styles of road scrapers, seven styles of roof drags and several styles of road dump boxes and land pulverisers. Mr. Hartle is the draughtsman and chief engineer of all the machines of this company. Employment is given to about 30 people, and the business is in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

The Cleveland-Galion Motor Truck Company, recently established in Galion, controls an important industry in the manufacture of the Dynamic Motor Truck, the invention of John McGeorge, chief engineer of Cleveland. This truck is a powerful warehouse truck, intended for general use in railway freight houses, express depots, warehouses, terminals, factories, foundries, mines, stores, mail service, etc., and is manufactured only by this company. The company is a merger of the Howard Motor Company, of Galion and the Cleveland Motor Truck Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, the present company buying the business of the other two. It was incorporated under the laws of Ohio in the present year, 1912, with a capitalization of \$100,000, and took up its present quarters on Primrose street, Galion in May, 1912. The company owns fourteen acres in the southwest part of Galion, near the Big Four and Erie tracks and will soon begin the erection of a modern plant there. Their factory on Primrose street, near the Big Four tracks has been

put in good condition for present use, several improvements having been made. The prospects of this company are exceedingly bright and they expect to build 1000 warehouse trucks by July, 1913. The company has offices at Cleveland, Ohio. The following are its officers: H. W. Woodward, president; A. W. Johnston, vice president; H. Gottdiener, vice president; W. H. Hager, secretary and treasurer, and F. W. Biehl, assistant secretary. J. W. Wilson is production manager and H. B. Greig, superintendent, in Galion.

This truck is built in general, after the style of the present hand-power express truck, with

State of New York and capitalized at \$3,000,000, the stock being divided as follows: First preferred, \$500,000; second preferred, \$550,000; common, \$1,950,000. The president is F. C. Stevens, of Washington, D. C.; vice president, Merton E. Lewis; secretary, V. B. Deyber, of Washington, D. C. This company, the establishment of which in Galion is one of the best advertisements the city could receive, is organized for the purpose of absorbing, taking over and developing various companies engaged in the manufacture of telephones, call-meters, switchboards, automatic and semi-automatic equipment and all other appliances



HOME OF THE AUTOMANUAL, MANUFACTURED BY THE NORTH ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR THE TELEPHONE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

a low loading platform, for heavy or light loads, and is power-driven. It may be run in either direction, and the mechanism permits of steering either front or rear wheels—or both—at the will of the operator, enabling him to control the truck absolutely in any position, no matter how closely confined the space, since either pair of wheels may be set at a sixty-degree angle. The truck may be driven, fully loaded, up a steep platform grade right into a car and to any point in that car. The company appears to have in their hands an enterprise bound to achieve success.

The Telephone-Improvement Company, soon to be established in Galion, Ohio, is a corporation organized in 1910 under the laws of the

incident to the telephone business. The company has up to the present time taken over and absorbed the following companies: The North Electric Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, capitalized at \$2,250,000; The Telechronometer Company, of Rochester, N. Y., capitalized at \$600,000, and The National Engineering Company, of Baltimore, Md., previously taken over by the North Electric Company. This merger is effected for the purpose of economy by centralizing the output in the establishment of one large manufacturing plant. The Telephone-Improvement Company owns the patents covering the Automannual System, which system is a wide departure from its predecessors and possesses advantages in

economical operation and service quality that have been heretofore unattainable in telephone operation. This system received the official stamp of approval of The Bell Telephone Company, which stamp was placed only after a most exhaustive examination upon the part of their most competent engineers, and negotiations between the two companies resulted in the Bell Company paying the Telephone-Improvement Company a consideration of many hundreds of thousands of dollars for a non-exclusive license to use the Automanual System, the possibility of any future patent-interference war being thus obviated beforehand. The Telephone-Improvement Company has a license to use all patents and patent applications owned by The Western Electric Company, which is the manufacturing plant of the Bell Telephone Company.

The Telephone-Improvement Company contemplates the immediate erection of a most modern manufacturing building, having 30,000 square feet of floor space, and when running at its full capacity, will employ from 300 to 500 hands. It will also give employment to young men desirous of fitting themselves for a mechanical or technical career and also to students from the commercial department of the public schools. It is estimated from past business and prospects in view that the company will do not less than one and one-half million dollars gross business per annum and that within from six months to one year it will be found necessary to build additions to and enlarge the capacity of the plant. The location of this plant in Galion will stimulate industry in various directions and will bring visitors to the city from all parts of the world representing telephone interests, to investigate and inspect the Automanual system, thus advertising the city in a manner that cannot but redound to its future benefit.

The Market Street Mills, Galion, were established about sixteen years ago, and are doing a general milling business in the manufacture of flour and feed, etc. For the last six or seven years they have been conducted by C. H. Evans, a practical miller, who keeps his plant up-to-date and turns out a first-class product, with the result that he is doing a prosperous business. This is a modern steam mill

and turns out about 65 barrels of flour per day.

In addition to the industries already mentioned as existing in Galion, and aside from stores and the ordinary commercial houses, of which there are a large number, there are some others doing a prosperous business, among which we may mention the following:

The Galion Monument Company, conducted by Gwinner & Sons, with location at 203 So. Columbus street, are manufacturers of and dealers in artistic monumental work. The Galion Cement Block Company, Henry Monat, proprietor, is located on the Hosford road, southwest of the city. The Galion Creamery Company, makers of creamery butter, is conducted by Hugh Lisse, with location on W. Church street. The Peoples' Pure Ice Company, ice manufacturers; W. H. Bessinger, 125 So. Market and F. Kuhn, 217 So. Market, harness manufacturing; J. W. Dukeman, buggies and carriages; The Weavers Bros. Company, drain tile; the H. F. Kile Mills, on So. Market street; and the Unckrich Knife Company, makers of knives to order and also engaged in general repairing business.

An important industry of Galion for many years were the Galion Machine Works, which were established in 1854, on a small scale, the original factory consisting of one frame building, which was devoted to the casting of small articles used by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The building was destroyed by fire in 1856, but the proprietors, Messrs. Squier & Homer, soon rebuilt. In 1858 another machine shop was erected continuous to the works, of which William Holmes was proprietor for eight years, being succeeded by J. B. McClinton, and later, on the latter's brother becoming a partner in the concern, the style was changed to McClinton & Co. Afterwards this shop, with the original plant, was conducted as one institution by Squier & Homer. Henry Lanius was connected with the plant for a time, running the machine shop established by Mr. Holmes, but he later removed his plant to South Market street. Squier & Homer continued the original business for many years, until Mr. Squier's death, which took place about seven years ago. The factory was then continued by Mr. Homer until two or three

years ago, when it was taken over by the E. M. Freese & Co., as an adjunct to their Clay Working Machinery plant. Mr. Homer died in May of the present year (1912).

The Farmers Manufacturing and Milling Company, of Crestline, is the outcome of a milling industry which was established in 1856-57 by Matthew Reed, and which was originally known as the Continental Mills. After a number of improvements they finally came to be regarded as one of the best in the state. In June, 1880 they were burned to the ground, the proprietors, L. G. Russell & Co. losing heavily. They were rebuilt by Sam Robinson and subsequently passed through several other hands, for about ten years being conducted as an incorporated concern, among the officials at that time being J. W. Pond and son and F. D. Lewis. In 1903 Messrs. Musselman, Brandt, C. R. Coon and R. M. Taylor organized the present company, which is a co-partnership concern, the business being owned by farmers in Crestline and vicinity, among whom are some Richland county residents. Carl L. Otto, a practical miller, formerly of Michigan, has general charge of the plant, which gives employment to about six men. A general milling business is carried on, the special products "Sweet Home" flour, which has attained a wide reputation for quality. Under its present management the concern has been very successful.

The large and flourishing Crestline industry known as the Burch Plow Works is the outcome of a business established many years ago by Nicholas Burch, who sold to the Burch Plow Company in December, 1897. The concern was then incorporated with a capitalization of \$50,000, the original officers being Jacob Babst, president; C. P. Frank, vice president; J. M. Carlisle, secretary, and Charles E. Stine, treasurer. Since that time but one change has been made in the official board, J. L. Morrow being now secretary. In 1907 the capitalization of the company was increased to \$75,000 and in 1910 to \$100,000. Since the original invention by Nicholas Burch, the Burch plows have been improved from time to time and today rank among the best in the market, and to this cause may be ascribed their wide popularity. As shown by the company's catalogue they are made in

various styles, including the New Burch Sulky and wood and steel beam walking plows. They also manufacture several styles of harrows, pulverizers and crushers, and the New Burch Steel Roller, the New Burch All Steel Cultivator, in several styles; single and double shovel plows, etc. Another important branch of the business is the manufacture of sewer inlets, of which they make a large variety, together with manhole covers, and the Burch Expansion Cast Iron Culvert Pipe. About 40 men are employed in this industry and the plant is large and thoroughly up-to-date.

The Phoenix Milling Company, of Crestline, was established about a year ago, by W. H. Heath, of Shelby. The mill is located at the corner of Bucyrus and Pierce streets. A general milling business is done in flour, feed and grain.

The Gledhill and Kime Lumber Company of Crestline, is engaged in the production of lumber and building material. The present company purchased the business three or four years ago from John W. Ross, its founder. The office and yards are located at 215 Pierce street.

The Weaver Bros. Company, dealers in hay, grain and stock, was incorporated in 1900 with a capitalization of \$100,000, and with officers as follows: Charles Kindinger, president; William H. Weaver, secretary, treasurer and manager; and Peter Hutt, vice president. The main plant of the company is located at Crestline, and they have also two others—one of good size at Galion, with J. J. Patterson as manager, and one—the original plant—at Vernon, which is managed by John B. Weaver. The company does a large business, their buying extending over both Crawford and Richland counties.

The Crestline Manufacturing Company now known as the Crestline Pump Works, was incorporated about seven or eight years ago by George A. Musselman, Jacob Flowers, R. M. Taylor, C. E. Stetter, and Jacob Babst, with a capital stock of \$62,000. It is engaged chiefly in the manufacture of pumps, making as many as 250 different kinds for all sorts of purposes. Judge Daniel Babst is president of the company, the other officials being James Sowash, mgr., John Warden, secy.; and Jacob Babst, treasurer and managing director. The

company is in a very prosperous condition and the concern is one of the important business enterprises of Crestline.

A few years ago H. E. Bornmuth established himself in business in Crestline as a manufacturer of cement blocks and as general cement contractor, and dealer in building material. His business has gradually increased and is now in a prosperous condition, with good prospects for the future. His location is on So. Pierce street, near the Pennsylvania tracks.

The Holcker Bros. Buggy Company, of Crestline, one of that city's most important and prosperous business enterprises, had its origin many years ago, when Lewis Holcker established a factory at New Washington, this county. He was later joined by his two brothers, Charles and Jacob, who came here from Germany, and the three brothers became associated together in the enterprise. In 1873 the concern removed to Crestline, starting here in a small way. The business gradually increased and it was soon found necessary to enlarge and improve the plant, the original frame building being replaced by a substantial one of brick. In September, 1902, they incorporated as The Holcker Buggy Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and since that time the capacity of their plant has been doubled, their present plant on Seltzer street comprising half a block of brick buildings, thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances. They turn out about 1200 jobs a year in buggies and carriages, and give employment to about 65 people. Their product, the quality of which has always been kept up to the highest degree of perfection, is sold all over the country, their largest trade being in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, with large sales throughout the South and West. The present officers are: Charles Holcker, president and treasurer; Jacob Holcker, vice president; William Monteith, secretary, and B. C. Vogler, superintendent.

The Schill Bros. Company, of Crestline, manufacturers of ranges, stoves, heaters and laundry stoves, was established in 1892, as a partnership concern, the partners being John, Joseph and Peter Schill. In 1900 they incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000. The business has grown to large proportions, the

plant now covering five and a quarter acres, and about 150 men are employed on an average. The business done per year amounts to \$200,000. Starting with the "New Idea," they have advanced until they now make six different styles of furnace, besides quite a large variety of ranges, heaters and laundry stoves. The officers of the company are as follows: William H. Weaver, president; Frank Miller, vice-pres. and treasurer; W. D. Cover, secretary and manager; E. E. Meister, assistant secretary, and C. A. Simonton, superintendent. The directors are C. F. Frank, John Schill, W. H. Weaver, C. A. Simonton, J. M. Martin, J. A. McCallum and Frank Miller.

The New Washington Flouring Mill, at New Washington, now owned and operated by George Siefert, is the outcome of an old established industry. The mill was erected in 1859 by Johnston & Crouder, who subsequently sold it to Joseph Galancie. The latter, after running it awhile, sold to Robert Hillborne and J. H. Miller. Later Mr. Hillborne sold his interest to A. W. Dennis, the firm taking the style of Miller & Dennis. In the fall of 1873 new machinery was installed, and in the following year Mr. Dennis sold to T. B. Endslow, the firm becoming Miller & Endslow. Two years later Mr. Miller retired and Mr. Endslow managed the business alone until 1879, then taking as partner C. K. Hebler. Subsequently Endslow & Hebler sold to John Scott of Cleveland, and the latter rented the property to Rhinehart & Meyers for two years, after which the mill stood idle for a year. Mr. Endslow then returned to the business and purchasing the mill of Mr. Scott, remodeled it in 1890, and conducted it till March 11, 1911, at which time it was purchased by Mr. Siefert. This mill turns out a high grade of flour and has a capacity of 60 barrels a day.

The New Washington Lumber & Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of and dealers in lumber and mill work, was organized in 1905, the original founder having been A. G. Eckstein. The officers of the company are: S. J. Kibler, president; J. W. Derr, vice president; J. H. Sheetz, treasurer; J. H. Donaldson, secretary and general manager. The board of directors, in addition to the above

officials, include J. W. Kibler, Jefferson Marquart and Frank Derr. Twelve people are employed, all the men being residents of New Washington.

The firm of Seitter & Brown of New Washington, manufacturers of brick and tile, building blocks, etc., was established in March, 1907, by C. T. Seitter and H. L. Brown. A two-story building, 40x130 feet, was erected, and in 1909 an additional two-story building, 30x50 feet was built. The entire plant covers about eight acres of ground. The value of the yearly output amounts to about \$10,000, and employment is given to from four to six men. A specialty is made of drain tile, which is made in various sizes.

The Kibler Tannery, New Washington—This concern was originally about 1834, when Robert Robinson, a shoemaker and tanner, began the manufacture of shoes here. He prepared his own leather, and for this purpose sunk five or six vats, making more leather than he required for his own use, sold the surplus in Bucyrus. His tannery was purchased about 1845 by Matthias Kibler, who had started in the same business about ten years before in a small log building a mile or two south of New Washington, where he had sunk four vats. Mr. Kibler was a first class tanner and gradually enlarged his business into an important enterprise. His leather was of the best quality and commanded a ready market in Bucyrus and other places. The old tannery was subsequently torn down and removed to its present site in the southeast part of the town corporation, between the Northern Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. S. J. Kibler, who succeeded Matthias later took in J. W. Kibler as partner, the firm then becoming S. J. Kibler & Brother, and it was thus conducted until May 2, 1902, when the style was changed to S. J. Kibler, Bro. & Co. It was

then incorporated with a capitalization of \$5,000, all paid in, the officers being: S. J. Kibler, president; A. G. Kibler, secretary; L. M. Kibler, treasurer. The tannery consists of four buildings, 160x100 feet, 60x45 feet, 80x50 and 45x30 feet. Twelve men are employed in the tannery, and seven traveling salesmen, with a bookkeeper and stenographer in the office. In 1902 Mr. J. W. Kibler retired from active service with the company.

The concern now deals also in hides, tallow and sheep, skins, wool and furs, wholesale. The company owns 90 per cent of the Lake Erie Hide and Leather Co., of Sandusky, O. Their annual sales ending in May, 1912, amounted to \$2,000,000.

The Crawford County Nursery, at New Washington, is an infant industry which gives promise to develop into one of the county's most important commercial enterprises. The prime mover in its establishment is Mr. W. H. McCormick, who has devoted the greater part of his life to the study of horticulture. This nursery, although covering only 5 3-4 acres of ground contains no less than 32,000 young apple trees, 16,500 plum trees, 4,000 cherry, 1,000 pear, 15,000 strawberry plants, 1,000,000 catalpa, 4,000 peach, 4,000 currant, and 4,000 gooseberry plants, besides 1260 evergreens. The soil of this nursery is ideal and the greatest care is exercised in planting and caring for the young trees, shrubs and plants. No person is allowed to buy more than \$25 worth of stock in the company, the directors wishing to distribute the stock widely among fruit growers. The official board and directorate are as follows: E. F. Ulmer, president; John Donnersbach, vice president; H. L. Hammer, secretary; W. H. McCormick, manager. Directors—A. P. Miller, secretary, G. H. Kichline, secretary, John Willacker, W. J. Harris, J. E. Wells and I. P. Spillette.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE PRESS.

The Modern Newspaper—Scarcity of Newspapers in Early Part of 19th Century—The Newspapers of Today the Reflection of Contemporary Life and History—The Rural Press—Character of Crawford County's Newspapers—Early Specimens—Lack of Local News in Early Papers—The Scissors Succeeded by Stereotype Plate—A Case of Mixed Fiction—The First Printing Press in Crawford County—The County's First Newspaper—The Western Journal and Bucyrus Advertiser—Specimen Advertisements—The People's Press—The Ohio Intelligencer—The Crawford Republican—The Bucyrus Democrat—Democratic-Republican and Its Regular Publication—The People's Forum—Journalistic Success in Crawford County in Early Days Dependent on Politics—The Democratic Pioneer and Its Peculiar Origin—Editorial Amenities—Career of Tom Orr—First Steam Newspaper Plant in Bucyrus—The Crawford County News—The News Forum—The Daily Critic—The Daily Forum—Establishment of the Bucyrus Journal and Its Career—The P. V. Nasby Articles—Carriers' Addresses—The Journal Under the Hopleys—The Evening Telegraph—Consolidation of Journal and Telegraph—The Temperance Ballot or Crawford County News—German Papers—The Crawford County Demokrat—The Deutsche Courier—The Bucyrus Evening Times—The Daily Critic—Other Journalistic Enterprises of Bucyrus—Galion Newspapers—The Galion Weekly Train, Later "Times," now the Galion District Democrat—The Ribletts and Matthias Brothers—The Weekly Review—The Galion Sun—The Public Spirit or Leader—The Sun-Review—The Galion Inquirer—The Crestline Express—The Crestline Advocate—The Crawford County Democrat—The Crestline Democrat and Crestline Vidette—The New Washington Herald—The Tiro World—Old Time Part Spirit—A Change for the Better.

THE PRESS

And 'tis thus with our noble profession, and thus it
will ever be still;
There are some who appreciate its labors, and some
who perhaps never will,
But in the great time that is coming, when loudly the
trumpet shall sound,
And they who have labored and rested shall come from
the quivering ground;
When they who have striven and suffered to teach and
ennoble the race,
Shall march at the front of the column, each one in
his God-given place,
As they pass, through the gates of The City with proud
and victorious tread,
The editor, printer, and "devil," will travel not far
from the head.

—WILL CARLETON.

The modern newspaper is really entitled to a place as one of the wonders of the world, but

it appears with such regularity and is usually so creditable a publication that people accept it without giving especial thought to its preparation. Naturally, in the publishing of a newspaper, as in all sorts of work where movable types or fallible humanity is in evidence, there are errors in public prints, but these errors are reduced to the minimum, and few people realize the care with which a staff of conscientious people, working in harmony, strive for accuracy of information and clearness of expression in the presentation of matter in the ordinary newspapers of the day.

When Crawford county was erected early in 1820 there were few papers in the United States and the number in Ohio was extremely limited. The larger cities had indifferent pa-

pers and even the best of them in 1820 would not compare with any degree of credit with the hundreds of newspapers published all over Ohio today, the improved methods of collecting and handling news giving to our local papers today a quality and completeness which could not have been attained in even the largest cities a hundred years ago. Ohio has progressed in the past century to a degree far exceeding the roseate dreams of the most sanguine enthusiast in his brightest optimism. And going along with the advance of Ohio, but usually leading that advance, were the splendid papers of the state. The small cities have long enjoyed their daily papers and scarcely a community of size and importance is now without a newspaper, usually a daily and often two dailies, speaking with enthusiasm for the town or city, and pointing the way to improvement in local affairs, whether in politics, sanitary conditions, manufacturing or commercial advantages; or boasting of the financial reliability of its institutions and the progressive principles of its people.

The measure of social advancement is reflected in the papers of the state and each community smiles to the world at large through the pages of its favorite paper. Always anxious to command the respect and esteem of the community, usually fighting its way to a higher character and broader view of life and responsibilities, the modern newspaper aims to be at the front in all good work; aims to give to the people inspiration and encouragement, and strives to be worthy of that community and its people.

The faithful newspaper of today becomes the reliable history of tomorrow, and the paper striving to make its columns reflect that which will be reliable history naturally has a standing which cannot be weakened. The power of the press has been the subject of song and story, but that power only comes when it reflects the conscientious ideas of the locality and in leading with good thoughts and good deeds the community where it is published. The desire for helping in the general advancement of the community has stimulated many papers to institutional efforts, and today newspapers are doing more than their share to help in public enterprises; more than their share of care and

thought to the making of bigger and better communities.

And while the press in general has advanced to a remarkable degree the press of the rural sections has come to be more and more a reflex of the substantial thought and careful intelligence of the average American community. The larger cities reflect a condition which is restless and dangerous. Their newspapers are frequently given over to large headlines and sensations. This in itself is disturbing. The newspapers of the smaller communities are prepared with greater care, and show the anxiety to reflect the people with whom the paper is an institution and to give to the readers of that paper the best possible ideals.

Crawford county is especially indebted to its newspapers for their cleanness, their progressive character, their tireless desire to assemble news and present it in readable and creditable shape, and their unceasing efforts to build up their respective sections. To compare a county newspaper of 1800 of any county in the state, with the newspapers of Crawford county of today is certainly a comparison which reflects credit on the present Crawford county papers. The oldest papers in the county are on exhibition at the office of the Hopley Printing Company in Bucyrus. There are two papers framed on their walls, one of 1833 and the other of 1834, which give a good idea of the newspapers of that day. The older of these two framed copies is of the Western Journal and Bucyrus Advertiser and is dated November 30, 1833. The other copy is of The Bucyrus Journal and is dated February 1, 1834. They are both in a remarkable state of preservation and are so framed that the interested person can examine both sides of the print. There was no local news at that time and no effort to assemble local news. Occasionally a death would be recorded but in the main the papers contained items of national or international importance, clipped from some of the exchanges that had come to the editor.

Seventy-five years ago the editor of a Bucyrus paper had, seemingly no use for a pen. The scissors did the work for him. This was notable in all the papers up to about 1860, when the use of local news became of some importance. The great frost of 1858 which in July

of that year destroyed the corn and wheat, and other crops and entailed a loss of half a million dollars on this county, was given merely a few lines. Such an item today would be treated with a full account, with details secured at first hand from as many farmers as could be reached. The advancement of newspaper work has been remarkable, and it is comparatively easy to gather the items of the world and place them on the tea tables of the small city; organization and improved facilities making the work a pleasure where in the old days it was a hardship.

The general use of the stereotype plate has come within the past forty years. The use of this plate in local newspapers enables the smaller publications to use "syndicate" matter simultaneously with the larger papers of the country, and deliver to the rural community each day from the county seat, as complete a paper as would be possible in the great cities of the country. Some years ago Major A. W. Diller was watching the operation of the placing of stereotype plates in a newspaper form and remarked "it used to be that you edited a newspaper with a paste-pot and pair of scissors, but now, by heck, you do it with a saw."

Occasionally in the early days a three or four line mention was made of the death of a prominent citizen, and the political meeting of a party escaped with only a bare mention, if indeed it obtained any place in the paper at all, and certainly none if it were the opposition party. However, from the early files accessible at the office of the Bucyrus Journal and the Evening Telegraph it is possible to get much historical knowledge from the advertising columns. The changes in firms or locations, the new stores started, the erection of new buildings, etc., are only learned by the advertisements. After the year 1840 political editorials became frequent. It is doubtful if the entire amount of local news published in all the Bucyrus papers previous to the year 1850 exceeded what can be found in the leading papers of the county in any one month.

The use of stereotype plates has helped make newspapers possible in many small towns and in these later days the cost is not expensive and the value is very great. In one of the southern Ohio counties an eccentric character named Tony Barleyon owned a small newspaper. He

bought a page of two-column short stories and for six months ran them in his paper. The page contained three of the two-column stories and he would publish first one then the other of them, occasionally forgetting to change the stories from one week to the other, and this brought some comment from his friends. To vary the matter Barleyon mixed the stories up, running them in combination so that the first column of one story would be published with the second column of another.

John Møderwell is the authority for the fact that the first printing press brought to Crawford county was the property of William Y. McGill. It was an old Ramage press, and about 1829 he contemplated publishing a Jackson paper, at Bucyrus, but after the first number appeared the publication was discontinued. McGill must have been a man of excellent financial judgment, for he had discretion enough to foresee that, even in that day, running a newspaper in Crawford county would not be an easy road to financial prosperity, and he promptly suspended the new enterprise. He continued a resident of Bucyrus and vicinity for many years, occasionally teaching school in the village and surrounding country. April 1, 1833, he acted as election clerk in Liberty township, and at the same time, his fellow citizens having implicit faith in him, elected him to the lucrative office of "fence viewer" of that township. This is, so far as known, the only honor or political preferment given to the man who introduced the printing press into Crawford county. When war was declared with Mexico, McGill left for the scene of hostilities, feeling, no doubt that the success he had failed to achieve with the pen might be attained by the sword, but misfortune was his lot, for while on his way home he took sick and died at Newport, Kentucky. It is doubtful if any copies of this first paper published in Crawford county were preserved.

The second attempt at journalism was made by William Crosby, who obtained possession of the McGill press and materials, and about September 1, 1831, commenced the publication of a newspaper advocating democratic principles. This was called the Western Journal and Bucyrus Advertiser above spoken of and was printed and published on Sandusky avenue, a few doors north of the post office. The post

office was at Henry St. John's store where the Bucyrus City Bank is now located, and it is likely the few doors north was about where Englehard's clothing store is at present. If this paper appeared regularly, counting from the numbers of the issues preserved and framed as above mentioned, which was No. 105, it must have been started in November, 1831, but it is doubtful if the paper was issued regularly each week, so it is possible the first number of the Western Journal might have been several months prior to this date. The paper changed names between November 30, 1833 and February 1, 1834, for on the latter date it was known as the Bucyrus Journal.

The Western Journal and Bucyrus Advertiser was a four-page paper of four columns to the page, and the issue of Nov. 30, 1833, is No. 105. In this paper George Sweney offers for sale half a lot which is situated a short distance north of Henry St. John's store, on which there is a comfortable two-story dwelling. It is probable this is the building which was the home of the paper, as it was expected in those days a party leader should furnish a home for his political paper, and as two years had elapsed with little or no rent coming in, and it would be political heresy to close up the concern, the smoothest and easiest way out of the difficulty was to unload the burden on some one else. Crosby, however, was doing his best. He was offering for sale lot No. 151 in Bucyrus, which was the west 82 feet of the lot on which the Hotel Royal now stands, and ran south on Poplar street 132 feet. The advertisement states the lot "is in a healthy and flourishing part of the town." He further announces he wants some wheat on subscription, and that he will take lumber in payment for debts due him, specializing: "Oak, Ash, Poplar, Black and White Walnut, and Cherry boards; shingle and Plastering Lath—Scantling and Shingles."

Three other advertisements, all in the same issue, should be read in connection:

First—John Davis and Joseph Kirk announce a dissolution of partnership in the hatting business.

Second—John Davis announces that he is in the hatting business at Cary's old stand, and has hats at wholesale and retail, and "warranted as good as any made in the western country."

Third—"All persons are cautioned against a promissory note given by me, payable to Jos. Kirk, for the sum of \$175, twelve months after date, dated about the first day of October, 1833, as I shall not feel myself bound to pay the same unless compelled by law. John Davis."

Zalmon Rowse, as administrator of his brother, announces he will sell a part of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 35, Holmes township. [This was the land in North Bucyrus extending from the Tiffin road half way to Sandusky avenue]; also land on the turnpike road south of Bucyrus. [This is now in the corporation.]

Elizabeth and William M'Curdy announce their appointment as administratrix and administrator of James M'Curdy, of Liberty township, deceased.

John Moderwell announces the removal of his cabinet shop to the new building on the west side of the square. [This was the lot on which the Hotel Royal now stands. Previous to this his building had been on the Rowse Block corner.]

James McCracken, as J. P., publishes an attachment in a suit of Abraham Yost against an absent debtor.

R. W. Musgrave and Henry St. John, merchants, also publish an attachment against Henry Flack, an absconding debtor; amount \$100.

Advertisements are also published announcing that a petition will be presented to the next Legislature to form a new county. The new county was to take from what is now Crawford, all of Auburn and Vernon, the northern three miles of Sandusky and the eastern three miles of Cranberry, Auburn and Vernon being then in Richland county.

Another county petitioned for was to take in Auburn in Richland county and Cranberry in Crawford.

Other petitions to be presented to the Legislature was for the establishment of a graded state board from Mansfield in Richland county to Bucyrus in Crawford county; also a state road "beginning at the Public Square in Gallion, in the county of Richland, from thence on the nearest and best ground to the town of Bucyrus."

An item in the paper states that the Ohio State Journal announces that if it receives suf-

ficient encouragement it will publish a daily during the session of the Legislature.

In 1830 Columbus was a town of 2437 people, and it is a pleasure to state sufficient encouragement was given, for the daily was published.

Here is the only local item in the paper:

"We have been requested to state that Rev. Mr. Dickey of the Associate Church will preach at the Court House in the village on Sunday next to commence at 11 o'clock a. m."

Two things are observable in the only local item; first, his declining to assume responsibility for the item, and second the statement that the reverend gentlemen would commence preaching a 11 o'clock. It was a correct statement to make, as it gave no indication as to when he would finish, as in those early days it was nothing unusual for a minister to preach two and three hours.

The next number in existence was called the Bucyrus Journal, and is dated Feb. 1, 1834, and is No. 114, showing by the date and number that it was being published regularly each week. It again has been but one news item:

"Died—In this vicinity on Wednesday morning last, Mr. Simeon Parcher, leaving a wife and a large family of children to mourn his loss."

This next number shows that when an advertisement once got into the paper it stayed there. The legal notices of Musgrave & St. John of Abraham Yost for their absent debtors, and the administrator's notice, get their tenth publication, when the law called for but four.

John Moderwell as sheriff advertises six properties for sale, all in what is now Wyandot county.

Jacob Bryant and John Mitchell advertise a dissolution of partnership in the merchandising business.

Crosby's lot "in a healthy and flourishing part of the town" is still for sale.

Here are two advertisements, which show the manners and customs of those days:

"SIX CENTS REWARD—Ran away from the subscriber living in Bucyrus, on the 20th inst., a boy named Peter Werth, an indentured apprentice in the Wagon and Ploughmaking business. All persons are hereby count, as I will prosecute all who do so. Said boy is about 18 years old, dark complected, is fond of talking cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my ac-

with his superiors, and occasionally tries to play the fiddle; had on when he went away a dark sattinet coat-tee, white hat, and striped sattined pantaloons of a snuff color. The above reward will be given but no charges paid.

"P. S.—An additional reward of a bundle of shavings will be given to any person returning said boy to the subscriber.

"GEORGE MYERS.

"Bucyrus, Dec. 20, 1833—w3."

Here is Chapter Two.

"TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Editor: Sir: In your paper of the 21st inst. I perceive an advertisement signed by George Myers, concerning my son, Peter Werth. Now I wish to correct an error in said advertisement. My son did not run away as Mr. Myers states; he came home on account of some ill treatment on Saturday last. I, as his rightful guardian, commenced a suit against Mr. Myers on Monday last (for a non-performance of the indenture) the result of which has been a verdict in my favor of thirty dollars.

"P. S.—Mr. Myers had better keep his shavings for the purpose of lighting candles to play cards, dice, and roulette by, and save his money also.*

"JOSEPH WERTH, SR.,

"Bucyrus, Dec. 24, 1833—w4."

Sweney has probably sold his building, as the advertisement does not appear; still the editor is struggling heroically to meet expenses as witness the following:

"THE PRINTER—Wants the following articles of Country Produce in payment on subscription debts, viz.: Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Veal, Cheese, Butter, Sugar, Flax, Linnen, Linsey, Wool, Tallow, Candles, Feathers, Hay, &c., &c., or anything else which we can eat, drink, wear, or sell again. He would be glad to get lumber and building material of all kinds (if delivered soon); also a few cords of Fire Wood; for all of which the highest market price will be given. And moreover, he would not take it amiss if he could occasionally get (it would be a mighty pleasant thing) from his patrons some MONEY, for which they should most assuredly receive his hearty thanks."

While these early issues of the Bucyrus Journal and the Western Journal are not as well printed as is done today, it is a conspicuous fact that the paper holds together and the type is clear and distinct, a feature which will probably not be noted about the average paper printed today which might be preserved for eighty years. Crosby sold the printing plant to Charles P. West, who published for about one year the Peoples Press and the Peoples Advocate, both of which aimed to be neutral in

*At the March term of court in 1834, the following indictment was found. "George Myers, for suffering gaming in his outhouse."

politics. In 1845 President Polk appointed Crosby Consul to the port of Talcahuano, Chili, in South America. Moderwell says in regard to Crosby's later history "Finding the office was not very lucrative he resigned and engaged in whale fishery, which proved to be much more profitable, and in which he was engaged for many years. He visited Bucyrus in October, 1867."

David R. Lightner was employed in the People's Press office before the publication was discontinued, and, when West sold the establishment to Joseph Newell arrangements were made for a new paper, to be published by Newell & Lightner. Mrs. Newell, however, opposed this move on her husband's part, and, in order to "keep peace in the family," Newell turned the enterprise over to John Reeder, and is said to have given him ten bushels of wheat for "taking the bargain off his hands." Reeder and his son Jonathan, and his nephew Lightner, then started the Ohio Intelligencer. The first number appeared about 1836, for the 21st number of it was issued July 23, and the 42d number December 30, 1836. This paper was neutral in politics, the issue of July 23 publishing both Presidential electoral tickets. The name of the firm was then D. R. Lightner & Co., but after fifty-two numbers had been issued John Reeder retired and his son Jonathan continued in partnership with his cousin Lightner for several more numbers of Volume 2. Young Reeder also became discouraged and sold his interest to John Caldwell. The Ohio Intelligencer was then discontinued and Caldwell & Lightner started the Crawford Republican about August 1, 1837, with Caldwell as editor and Lightner as publisher. The office was then on the corner now occupied by the J. K. Myers store. In the eighth number, dated November 4, 1837, on the first page, and November 28, on the third, the proprietors make the following announcement:

"The experiment we have commenced in the publishing of a Democratic paper is now in full tide of operation, and with the result so far we have no reason to complain. In addition to the old list of subscribers we have obtained about one hundred and twenty new ones, and are daily receiving more. We want two hundred more immediately and no labor or expense will be spared to make our paper interesting. An interesting and important crisis is now approaching in our national and state affairs, with which every man in the county should make himself acquainted, and which we will endeavor to lay before our readers as they transpire."

This number was issued during the panic of 1837, and, money being very scarce, the proprietors, in order to secure patronage, published on the fourth page, in sale-bill type the following notice: "Wheat, corn, buckwheat, oats, pork, beef, butter and candles will be re-received on subscription at this office." After 52 numbers of the Crawford County Republican had been published Caldwell retired from the firm, and Lightner continued the paper for another year, or rather for another volume of fifty-two numbers, the last appearing January 1, 1840. The Democratic brethren were not satisfied with the management of the paper under Lightner, who said "some declared I was not a good Democrat for publishing a communication from Bishop Tuttle, in which the people were advised to examine both sides." Lightner was not sorry to be relieved, and the office was transferred to Caldwell, and the paper discontinued for about three months. Mr. Lightner was afterward elected Mayor of Bucyrus in 1842 and re-elected in 1843. Caldwell, for many years a resident of Crawford county, removed to California, and was murdered while carrying mail.

In the summer or fall of 1838 a new Whig paper, the Bucyrus Democrat, was established by John Shrenck. No. 52 of volume 1 was issued October 2, 1839. An examination of this issue shows that the character of Bucyrus newspapers has improved very much during these 75 years. It would seem the sole idea for which Shrenck published the Democrat was to abuse the Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney, Franklin Adams. This gentleman was elected by a large majority, re-elected two terms and continued for years an honored and respected citizen of the town, while the Democrat "yielded up the ghost" 70 years ago. Shrenck continued the paper several years; No. 47, of Volume 3 was issued May 4, 1842, and it was published during the political campaign of that year. After a precarious existence of three or four years he removed the press and material to Kenton and in 1845 to Upper Sandusky. The Bucyrus Democrat was the first paper published in Crawford county in opposition to the Democratic party.

The Democrats of Crawford county were anxious to have an organ at Bucyrus and the

publishers of the Ohio Statesman, at Columbus, recommended Thomas J. Orr and John White as two printers who could conduct a paper to suit the party. About April 23, 1840, these young men having obtained possession of the printing material formerly owned by Caldwell & Lightner, started the Democratic Republican, the fourth number of which appeared May 14, 1840. White then retired from the establishment; it is generally reported that the partnership was dissolved by Orr kicking White out of the office for being intoxicated. Considering the present partisan meaning of the words Democratic and Republican, it appears strange that in 1840 the organ of the Crawford county Democracy should be the Democratic Republican, while the Whig paper, opposed to the Democracy should be known as the Bucyrus Democrat. Orr continued in the newspaper business at Bucyrus for several years and at the start was supported by the Democratic party. The first volume of his Democrat Republican was completed May 28, 1841, and shortly after this Orr commenced issuing the paper very irregularly, for although the second volume was started June 4, 1841, it had only reached the 28th number by July 23, 1842. It had taken him eight months to issue the last fourteen numbers of the second volume. Orr was a brilliant writer, and a genial, social, whole-souled man, but could do nothing with more ease and grace than any man in the village. Everybody liked him, but the leading Democrats so seriously objected to this shiftless way of conducting a party organ, that he did better the second year, and starting Vol. 3 on April 6, 1843, he managed to get it completed by June 8, 1844, publishing the 52 numbers in a year and a record breaker for Orr. He managed to do fairly well in the summer of 1844 as it was a Presidential campaign, and he took a natural interest in politics, but after the campaign was over, and his party had won, he dropped back farther than ever in the irregularity of the issues. The patrons of the paper in disgust, secured another man and the People's Forum was started in the spring of 1845, and after publishing a few more irregular numbers, the last about July, with the fourth volume lacking several numbers of completion, Orr gave his paper to William T. Giles, the only man about the establishment who did any

work, and Giles loaded it on a wagon and started the first Democratic paper at Upper Sandusky.

In the earliest settlement of the counties it was a difficult matter for papers to exist, and there was generally but one in a county, and that depended for its support not so much on its patrons as on the county printing. Crawford was a Democratic county, and when Orr started a real Democratic paper he secured the county printing and the Whig paper went to the wall. Two papers could not be sustained in Bucyrus, and about 1843 Shrenck moved his plant to Kenton and on Feb. 3, 1845, the act was passed creating Wyandot county from Crawford, and Shrenck loaded his plant into a wagon and started it across the country and on Feb. 15, 1845, issued the first paper at Upper Sandusky, which was called the Wyandott Telegraph, with two "t's." His office was the old Council House, but the county bought the building and he was compelled to move, and while waiting to secure a new location published one number under an apple-tree in the open air. His paper was Whig in politics, to the great satisfaction of his former subscribers in that portion of Crawford county, which was now Wyandot. That fall was the first election for the county officials in Wyandot county, and the editor poured his weekly tirade of abuse on the iniquities of the Democratic party, and eulogized every candidate and every doctrine of the Whigs. The Democrats were wild, and they hurried to Bucyrus for relief. Good natured, genial Tom Orr had been publishing a Democratic paper at Bucyrus at such irregular intervals that the Democrats had induced another man to establish a paper in their city. While Orr talked politics and told stories at every loafing place in the village, his paper was being gotten out, such as it was, by a young man named William T. Giles, not an editor, but a printer, about 22 years of age. When the Upper Sandusky delegation reached Bucyrus they met Orr. He was not only ready to quit, but as usual would do anything to accommodate his friends, so he suggested that Giles could buy his plant and take it to Upper Sandusky. Giles only paid \$1.25 per week for board, but was unable to collect enough money from Orr to keep this paid up, so he was financially insolvent. He also doubted his ability to

run a paper, but his democracy was unquestioned; and, persuaded by Orr and the Upper Sandusky Democrats, he agreed to look over the field. In company with William M. Scroggs, afterward his brother-in-law, he visited Upper Sandusky, and agreed to undertake the job. Orr had said there would be no difficulty on terms. And there wasn't. Orr was to receive Giles' individual note for the property, due in eight months, the amount due Giles from Orr being deducted. When the note was due, if Giles could not pay it, he was to return the property, and Orr was to pay him in cash the balance due him for wages. The contract and note were drawn up by Josiah Scott. Giles was an industrious and hard worker. His Democratic friends bought him an old house in Upper Sandusky, and this he fitted up for a printing office. Everything being ready, Giles borrowed a horse of one of the staunch Democrats, of Upper Sandusky, Col. Robt McKelly; started early in the morning, drove to Bucyrus, got Fred Feiring to assist him, and the plant was loaded on the wagon, and by evening in its new home, and he issued his first paper, the Democratic Pioneer, on Aug. 29, 1845. So the first papers of both parties were started in Upper Sandusky by Bucyrus men. Giles poured hot shot and bad grammar into the Whigs, and when the election was over the county was Democratic, Giles had the county printing, and the week after the October election Schrenck left with his plant for a new field in Henry county, receiving the following complimentary notice from his successful rival:

"The thing that decamped from this place, and took up his abode in Napoleon, Henry county, and is issuing a little filthy sheet, is said to be doing great service to the Democracy of that county, and the Democrats are returning their thanks to him. Good! We hope our friends in those regions will give him plenty of rope, and the consequence will be seen."

When the note became due Giles wrote Orr of his impossibility to pay, and said he would return the plant, and collect his back wages, as per contract. Orr was in worse financial condition than ever, and being unable to pay the wages, finally succeeded in coaxing Giles to go ahead with the plant and pay when he could. Giles made a success of it and later became one of the prominent newspaper men of the west, and although later in life he may have been

able to explain just what he meant in his first announcement in the Pioneer, he certainly never found any grammar which would successfully cover the paragraph in its entirety. Here is his entry into journalism:

"It is the intention of the editor to be perfectly free and uncontrolled by any man or set of men, and always willing to receive the counsel of such as are desirous of promoting the good cause, for which it is published to vindicate, as the advice of many is likely to be more correct than the few."

As for Tom Orr, he was more popular without his paper than with it, so his party elected him Clerk of the Court, a position he held for six years, proving a most efficient and popular official.

In 1859 he was chosen to represent Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot counties in the state senate. During the second session the war broke out and Orr supported the measures adopted by the legislature for the preservation of the Union. For doing this he was bitterly denounced by some of the leaders of his party at home, and when he sought a renomination at the next primary election, received only 782 votes in Crawford county, while Judge Lang of Tiffin received 760, and the latter was nominated at the Senatorial Convention. Orr afterward removed to Calhoun county, Iowa, where he died July 2, 1874.

When the Democrats of Crawford became dissatisfied with Orr's irregularly issued publication, they induced J. R. Knapp, Jr., who had for several years been connected with the Marion Mirror, to establish another Democratic paper at Bucyrus. The first number of this, the People's Forum, appeared April 12, 1845, and three months later Orr sold his plant to Giles. The Forum has been regularly published since, under different proprietors. John R. Knapp learned his trade as a printer in New York, and in 1842 with his brother started the Marion Mirror. In 1845 he sold out to his brother in order to come to Bucyrus and start the People's Forum, which he ran until 1847 and sold to Mordecai P. Bean. In 1846 while at Bucyrus Mr. Knapp was appointed by John G. Breslin, then clerk of the senate, as his assistant clerk. In 1848 he was elected Senate Clerk. The Senate stood Democrats 18, Whigs 15, Free Soil 3; the Free Soilers were "Progressive Whigs" so the Senate was a tie po-

litically. In those days the Clerk of the Senate had the giving out of the publication of laws, (worth about \$50,000 to some paper,) so when opportunity offered there was a fight. Balloting lasted four days. Knapp got his 18 Democratic votes all right on every ballot, but lacked one of a majority, and on the 121st ballot he received nineteen votes and was elected, and Sam Medary, of the Ohio Statesman, secured the publication of the laws. The next session was also close as it took 300 ballots to agree on the speaker, but Knapp got the clerkship on the second ballot, showing he had made a good clerk.

Knapp's office for a few weeks after he came here was opposite the Court House; then it was moved a few doors east, near the old Methodist Episcopal church. In April 1848 the printing material was moved to a room over Lauck & Faylor's store; the frame still standing on the corner of the Square and East Mansfield street; in April, 1850 it was moved to the Anderson block, long known as the Ward-Gormley residence, opposite the present office of the Bucyrus Journal and the Evening Telegraph. In the spring of 1855 it was moved to the Deal House corner. Bean had bought the People's Forum in 1847 and was proprietor for about ten years. During the latter part of that decade Philip Dombaugh was associated with him but never owned an interest, although considered the publisher for several years. They finally dissolved business relations April 24, 1857, and shortly after Bean sold the Forum to J. A. Estill, who was later editor of the Holmes County Farmer. The office was removed to the Quinby block April 1, 1859, and in a few weeks passed into the hands of A. McGreggor who, after he left here was editor of the Stark County Democrat, at Canton, and died there in November, 1901. When Mr. McGreggor left he transferred the paper to the late Judge Thomas Beer, and the office was removed to the Burkhart block, now known as the Mader block, on January 1, 1862. On April 25, Henry Barnes and Thomas Coughlin purchased Beer's interest in the paper. After five months Barnes retired from the partnership, but Coughlin continued as proprietor until April, 1868, and the office was removed to the Blair block. In October, 1867, he was elected County Clerk and was re-elected in

1870. Before entering on the duties of this position he sold the paper to John R. Clymer, who had been the Clerk of the Court for the previous seven years. About this time the office, which had been improved by the addition of a fine Cincinnati cylinder press and other new printing material, was removed from Blair's hall to the second story of No. 8 Quinby block. In August, 1867, Mr. Coughlin employed as associate editor of his paper William Hubbard, who continued with the Forum until April, 1869. This gentleman was an unusually earnest and forcible writer, and had a national reputation on account of the fearlessness of his writings in opposition to the war. During the war he was publishing a paper at Dayton, and the citizens believing his vigorous expressions were disloyal, visited his office one night without waiting for the formality of an invitation, and destroyed the plant. With a praiseworthy tenderness of heart, to prevent the editor seeing his property ruined, they considerately threw him out of the window before they commenced their work of destruction. Nothing was done, as public opinion in that city was against the editor. He went to Bellefontaine where he edited the Logan County Gazette, with his pen a trifle sharpened by his experiences, and then came to Bucyrus. When he retired from the Forum the partnership of Hubbard & Coughlin was formed and they bought the Democratic Northwest at Napoleon, Ohio, which Mr. Hubbard edited until he died, May 11, 1872.

In 1874, Mr. Coughlin was elected clerk of the House of Representatives at Columbus, serving one term; he went from there to Cincinnati and eventually returned to the printing business. Advanced in years, he is still living at Colorado Springs, Col., a member of the Printers' Home.

Under the ownership of Mr. Clymer, in February, 1871, a steam engine was added to the plant and the first paper was printed by steam in Bucyrus. For over 27 years the paper had been folio in form, but in October, 1871, it was changed to a quarto, and subscribers who desired it semi-weekly were furnished four pages on Tuesday and four on Friday. This system was continued until the four page form was resumed, November 17, 1876. During the nine years Mr. Clymer was publisher the

office occupied at different times each floor of No. 8 Quinby block. On April 20, 1877, Major J. H. Williston, one of the owners of the Marion Mirror, bought the paper, and in December, 1878, the establishment was removed to the basement of the Deal block, where it continued for a number of years and then moved to the south room of the Vollrath block where Joseph Ulmer now has his store, and from there it was moved to the old Methodist church building where it is at present located. In 1883 Mr. Williston, was elected State Senator from the district and re-elected in 1885, and during the time he was in the Ohio Senate, A. R. Bell was the associate editor, and manager, a part of the time being assisted by Walter E. Wright, an unusually clever writer. Major Williston sold an interest in the Forum to Frank Holbrook and later the Holbrook Brothers bought the other interest. Grant A. McNutt, a brother-in-law of the Holbrooks became a member of the firm. He was one of the most brilliant and versatile local writers ever in the newspaper business at Bucyrus. When the Spanish-American War broke out he accepted a Government position at Washington where he remained several years, when he returned to Bucyrus, filling various positions, and died in 1911. Under the Holbrooks, A. M. Ensminger was editor of the paper, a position he filled until he was appointed postmaster in July, 1894, when Horace Holbrook assumed the editorial management and Frank Holbrook the business department. In Oct., 1901, the Bucyrus Publishing Company was incorporated, and the new company bought the Forum and the Crawford County News, changing the name to the News Forum, L. M. Smith being president and general manager of the new company, as well as the principal stockholder; W. H. Iams editor. Under this editorship and management the paper has continued ever since, its business constantly increasing and in October of this year they added a perfecting press to their plant.

An attempt was made by Major Williston to establish a daily paper in 1880, the first number having appeared July 13 of that year. But it was discontinued Nov. 3, after an existence of four months. About 1886 the Holbrooks took charge of the Daily Critic, which they ran for a few years and then discontinued it. On March 2, 1891, the Daily Forum was started

by them, and it has had a prosperous existence ever since. In 1907 a linotype machine was installed, the first in the county.

When Major J. H. Williston left here he went to Fostoria, where he engaged in other business and died in that city, March 20, 1891. Frank and Horace Holbrook went to California where they continued in the newspaper business, later returning to Ohio, Horace Holbrook being the present proprietor of the Warren Democrat, in Trumbull county.

After Shreck's Bucyrus Democrat had been discontinued the Whigs of Crawford county were without an organ for nearly ten years. From 1845 to Jan. 1, 1853, the Forum was the only paper in the county. Near the close of 1852 subscription papers were circulated throughout the county, by Henry Converse, D. W. Swigart and James McLain, the Whig leaders, and enough subscribers were guaranteed to warrant J. A. Crevier in publishing a Whig paper, and the first number of the present Bucyrus Journal was issued January 1, 1853. In 1855 the Republican party was organized, and the Journal, under Crevier, warmly espoused the doctrines advocated by that party. Since then, under different proprietors the paper has advocated the interests of the Republican party and its principles. With the exception of eleven eight-page numbers printed during three months of 1856, The Journal was always a folio until 1890 when it became an eight-page paper. For two years the office was located at the corner of Sandusky avenue and "Pill" alley, that alley being the name given the driveway south of the Wynn millinery store. From there the office was moved in 1854 to the second story of the old frame building which stood on the Bucyrus City Bank corner. May 1, 1856 it was removed to the lot where the business of J. Herskowitz is at present located, just west of the City Bank Building. February 22, 1858 the office was removed to the McCoy building just opposite the court house, the building where the People's Forum published its first number. On Jan. 1, 1859 the Journal office was removed to the second story of the Rowse block, which had just been completed, and here the paper was published for seventeen years. In 1853 a strike occurred among the printers at work on the daily papers at Pittsburgh; two of them, David R. Locke and James

G. Robinson, started on a western trip. They reached Plymouth, Richland county, and were induced by citizens there to revive the Advertiser, which they ran until 1855, when they sold out and with Rockliff Brinkerhoff purchased the Mansfield Herald. Soon after Locke sold his interest in that paper and March 20, 1856, purchased the Bucyrus Journal of Mr. Crevier. After Mr. Crevier left Bucyrus he went to Cincinnati where he was prominent in local affairs. He died there December 27, 1867, aged 47 years. At the time of his death he was chief clerk in the office of the Hamilton county treasurer. For several months after D. R. Locke purchased the Journal his brother D. W. Locke, was associated with him, but they dissolved partnership July 15. Shortly afterward Locke persuaded his former partner James G. Robinson, to take an interest in the Journal with him, and in April, 1857, the two friends were again united in their business interests. The office was improved by the addition of a Robinson Princeton power press, which was the first cylindrical press brought to Bucyrus. These two enterprising men worked together, cordially, and advocated in their paper many new enterprises needed in the community. Among the many public and private improvements which were the result of their persistent agitation are the gas works, Oakwood cemetery, the many beautiful shade trees, better streets, and the excellent sidewalks and many buildings. In April, 1861, J. G. Robinson was appointed postmaster of Bucyrus by President Lincoln, which position he held until removed for political reasons by President Johnson in 1866. Mr. Locke retired from the Journal November 13, 1861, and purchased the Findlay Jeffersonian and afterward purchased an interest in the Toledo Blade, with which he connected the balance of his life. His death occurred there February 15, 1888. The first of the Nasby satirical articles were written by Mr. Locke during his connection with the Bucyrus Journal and were first published in that paper December 13, 1860 and the first of Locke's letters signed "P. V. Nasby" was published in the Journal during 1861. In 1862 Ralph Robinson became associated with his brother in the ownership of the Journal.

One of the old customs of newspapers was the issuing of a Carrier's Address each New

Year's Day, in which the names of the more prominent business men were given complimentary notices in verse. These addresses were delivered by the carrier to the subscribers, and various sums were given him according to the generosity of the subscriber. In these addresses Mr. Locke was an adept, and his light, satirical style shows to advantage; the one written by him for Jan. 1, 1858, praises and criticizes Bucyrus in the following bright style:

Here seven tall churches rear their towers in air;
Here thirty grog-shops on the thirsty stare;
Sinner and saint may both be happy here—
Seven founts of grace and thirty odd of beer.
City of Mud! 'tis true that every street
Runs liquid nastiness about our feet.
What though a spaniel dog can scarcely make
His way along our streets, or through that lake
We call the square; none hope to find
A place with more good qualities combined.
Look at our women!—tell, oh tell me where,
Nature made others that are half as fair.
Look at our men! and show me if you can,
An equal number and each one a man.

Sept. 2, 1867, James G. Robinson sold his interest in the Bucyrus Journal to John Hopley for \$1500 and the paper was run by Hopley & Robinson until May 20, 1868, when Mr. Hopley purchased Ralph Robinson's interest for \$1500 and was thereafter its sole owner. After leaving the printing office James G. Robinson embarked in the drug business with Dr. M. C. Cuykendall, and continued at this until he died April 14, 1872. Ralph Robinson removed to Iowa and was connected with the Fairfield Ledger, Clarinda Herald, and ended his life as editor and owner of the Newton Journal, a paper which he did much to bring to a high standard of excellence. He died in 1909. In October, 1875 a new Cottrell & Babcock cylinder press was purchased by Mr. Hopley for the Journal, and shortly after it was installed it was found to be too heavy a piece of machinery to be operated on the second floor and the office was moved to the Converse building, 230 South Sandusky avenue, December 30, 1875. This building was later owned by Major Williston, of the Forum, and in 1888 the building was purchased by F. L. Hopley, in the name of the Journal Block Company, of which he was the ruling spirit. Upon moving into its new quarters the Journal office was equipped with steam. Two additions to the building have been made since removing to the present location and now the Journal block is

excellently appointed and equipped for newspaper and general printing. In August, 1907, a Duplex Perfecting press was installed for newspaper work, and the first paper in the county was printed from a roll.

John Hopley continued at the head of the Journal until his death. In 1876 John E. Hopley was associated with him under the name of John Hopley & Son an arrangement which continued only a short time when John E. Hopley went to New York and engaged in newspaper work. Returning in 1883 the firm of John Hopley & Son was resumed and the Journal made many advances under the joint ownership.

On October 17, 1887, the Evening Telegraph was started, enterprising Republicans raising a subscription list of 297, as the "organ of the Young Men's Republican Club" and was in charge of John E. Hopley with M. V. Longworth as city editor. After the election John E. Hopley decided to make the venture a permanent one and the Telegraph grew rapidly in public favor. John Hopley was appointed postmaster at Bucyrus in 1872 by President Grant, a position he held for seven years. He was again appointed postmaster in 1890 by President Harrison. After his appointment by President Harrison he organized the Hopley Printing Co., and incorporated it, being himself the chief holder of stock but his sons each had blocks of the stock in their own names. It was at this time that The Telegraph and the Journal became one property. In 1898 John E. Hopley was appointed United States Consul at Southampton, England, and after that the Senior Mr. Hopley, advanced in years operated the newspaper properties single handed. In March, 1902, James R. Hopley became associated with the plant as manager and continued in that position until he was appointed postmaster by President Taft December 13, 1910. J. W. Hopley was manager of the plant for a year when George A. Knapp of Marion took charge of it as business manager. John Hopley died June 3, 1904 at the age of 83 years. During his connection with the Journal he obtained a national reputation for the soundness of his views on great questions and often was able to help his political party associates by his contribution of planks in party platforms. He

was for years President of the Ohio Republican Editorial Association.

In 1881 Thomas P. Hopley started a small paper which he called The Temperance Ballot. He was an ardent prohibitionist and started this paper during the campaign. After the election of that year he found his little paper had made such a host of friends that he decided to continue to publish it. He added a local news feature and assisted by his sisters, headed by Miss M. C. C. Hopley, made the paper one of brightness and character. He concluded the title of his paper did not give a good and proper conception of its real character and perhaps hindered the good it could do. He therefore changed the name to the Crawford County News. He continued to run it successfully until 1893 when he sold it to A. J. Hazlett and went to Oklahoma, where he started the Enid Daily News, and where he still lives, though not now publishing a regular daily newspaper, being the present treasurer of the Enid schools. A. J. Hazlett had as a business associate his brother, Scott Hazlett, who later sold his interest to M. A. Charlton. In 1895 Hiram B. Sears bought the Charlton interest and continued in the business until 1898 when he sold his interest to L. M. Smith. In October, 1901, the Crawford County News was consolidated with the Crawford County Forum, the daily paper retaining the name of the Daily Forum and the semi-weekly being called the News-Forum.

Two German papers have been published in Bucyrus. The first number of the Crawford County Demokrat was issued September 15, 1855, by Mordecai P. Bean, proprietor of the Forum. This German paper was continued several years, a portion of the time being in charge of Bernhardt Roth, who was killed by the cars at Dayton, Ohio, April 10, 1863, and shortly after the Demokrat was discontinued. The first number of the Deutsche Courier was published in January, 1875, by Joseph Killian, proprietor of the Mansfield Courier. About a year later the office was removed to Mansfield but continued to publish a Bucyrus edition. Later it was returned to Bucyrus and now occupies quarters in the building on Sandusky avenue just north of the river. August Broemel is the owner and editor and conducts the

paper on a high plane, giving it intelligent supervision and directing its editorial policy with keen judgment and its business affairs with rare ability. He has been city clerk for several years.

The Bucyrus Evening Times was established in 1884 by six young men and was managed by James R. Hopley. The paper was published during the summer and quit early in the fall.

The Daily Critic was probably the outgrowth of the Times, but had no connection with it. It was established by Orvis & McKelvy, job printers, and had many owners and managers before it came into the hands of the Holbrooks and was discontinued early in 1888.

Since the first printing press was brought to Bucyrus several attempts have been made by different parties to establish other miscellaneous publications. In 1838 William Robbins issued the first number of a semi-monthly publication called the Buckeye. It was printed at the Republican office, and the articles contained in it were of a class intended to amuse rather than instruct; no efforts were made to publish local news. The Buckeye was continued for several months. No. 9, Volume I, appeared April 27, 1839, but shortly after this the paper was discontinued.

In May, 1855, the first number of an agricultural paper, the Crawford County Farmer, was printed at the Journal office. Robert N. Patterson was publisher; J. A. Crevier and C. Elliott were editors. It was a monthly paper, four pages in size, and was "devoted to agriculture, horticulture, gardening, mechanics and domestic industry," but it was discontinued after several numbers.

May 1, 1861, No. 1, Vol. I, of the Millers Journal was published by Raub & Butterfield. It was a small four-page monthly "devoted to the interests of millers—terms 50 cents per annum." Although it was issued in the interest of the Ingham California Wheat Cleaner, it was a bona fide publication, but the second number never appeared. Martin Deal, who had the only copies in existence when he lived here, says this was the first milling journal ever published in the United States.

In 1867 Henry J. Deal published the first number of the Bucyrus Chronicle, a paper for boys. The next year the name was changed to the Bucyrus Budget, and the second number

appeared, which was followed by several others during the next six months. Another amateur publication was started January 1, 1869, by J. E. Hopley & Co. This little sheet, the Acorn, was issued semi-monthly; after the first three months the senior partner gave his brother, Thomas P., an old shot-gun if he would assume the financial responsibilities of the paper. An entire volume of 26 numbers was published and then the Acorn was planted but never sprouted. In July, 1879, Daniel Kanzleiter issued the first number of the Sunbeam, an illustrated sheet printed "semi-occasionally." The wood cuts were designed and engraved by the publisher and four copies of the Sunbeam appeared before it "ceased to shine for 25 cents a year."

Outside of county seats, papers were only started when the size of the village or its prospects justified the venture. When the railroad was completed to Galion that village started on an era of prosperity. In 1855 John W. Putnam, who for many years had been the able editor of the Ohio Statesman, looked on Galion as a promising field for a paper. In the five years after the arrival of the railroad it had more than doubled in size. He had a printing plant at Union City, the western terminus of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Road. He moved this office to Galion, and in connection with Dr. D. Abger issued the first paper in Galion, which was called the Galion Weekly Train. The office was on Main street in the building owned by P. D. Weber. Later it was changed to the Galion Weekly Times. A copy of the first issue of the Train is still in existence, in the possession of J. C. Euler at Washington, D. C. These papers were necessarily independent in politics, as there was no county patronage to assist in their support, and if they succeeded it must be from merit and the support of the entire village. Dr. Abger soon retired from the partnership and went to Crestline to run a paper of his own. When he left, J. V. D. Moore came from Union City, Ind., and took the management of the paper for Mr. Putnam. When the campaign of 1856 was on, political excitement ran high, and Jacob Riblet purchased the paper, and changed it into a political organ, supporting the principles of the Democratic party, and it was now the Galion District Democrat. It was not a success financially, and Mr. Riblet sold the paper to An-

drew Poe, who was one of the Democratic leaders at Galion. While Mr. Poe ran a red-hot Democratic paper as long as he had it, there were too many in the opposition party, who refused to support it, and his editorial experience was a financial failure, and the paper came again into the hands of the Riblets.

In 1864 the District Democrat was purchased by the Matthias Brothers, and Peter Schum was the editor. He soon after removed to Joplin, Mo., and later published the Morning News in that city. When he left, H. S. Z. Matthias took the editorial charge and dropped the word "District," calling it the Galion Democrat, and supporting the Democratic party. In November, 1864, with the defeat of McClellan for the presidency, the Democrat decided life was no longer worth living and ceased to exist, the editor announcing that the support he was receiving did not justify him in continuing, especially as printing paper was 28 cents a pound. The Matthias Brothers turned the entire plant into a job office, Lew Matthias being one of the finest and most artistic job printers ever in the county. But H. S. Z. Matthias had had a taste of newspaper work and enjoyed it so much that in July, 1865, he re-entered the field and commenced publishing a paper called the Weekly Review, and this time independent in politics. In September 1871 the Matthias brothers sold out to John C. Covert of the Cleveland Leader, who changed its name back to the Galion Democrat, but ran it as a Republican paper, believing there was nothing in a name. In the fall of 1872 G. W. DeCamp, of Mansfield, edited it under the same political color, but changed the name back to the Review, and so continued it until it passed into the hands of F. E. Coonrod and A. D. Rowe in July, 1874. These gentlemen made it once more Democratic in politics and conducted it in that faith until February 1, 1877, when it flopped again and became Republican in sentiment though still owned by Rowe and Coonrod, and retaining the name of the Review.

George T. Ristine was editor and owner of the Galion Sun, which he established October 31, 1872, as an independent weekly newspaper. Success followed his enterprising management and he enlarged and improved the paper. The Public Spirit was established by Ed. G. Slough

about 1888 and it, too, was operated as an independent paper. Later its name was changed to the Leader. This publication was issued daily, the first daily to be published in Galion. It had a precarious existence. The Review and the Sun were combined as the Sun-Review, and the Leader was taken over by the same company, the Sun-Review being the weekly edition, and the Leader the daily, both being Republican in politics. J. W. Cupp was the owner of the plant, and after he was appointed postmaster in 1897, it was managed by Charles F. Monroe who had an interest in the company. Mr. Cupp, after retiring from the post office, became cashier of the Commercial Savings Bank, and later removed to Washington, and sold the plant to a company organized by J. W. Hopley of Bucyrus, who took charge of the management for only a month, when he sold to the Crestline Publishing Company, and James McMahon became the manager of that office as well as the Crestline Advocate. The Sun-Review was discontinued, subscribers being furnished with the Daily Leader. The office, which had been for years in the northwest corner of the Square, was removed to a new site, one door west of the Central Hotel. It was completely refitted with new type, presses and engines. Mr. Monroe, on retiring from the paper, started the Commercial Printing Company.

In August, 1876, a campaign paper was established at Galion under the name of the Republican Free Press. As such it was run for one year and seven months. On the 28th of September, 1877, it was purchased by S. G. Cummings & Co., which company changed the name to the Galion Inquirer, and ever since it has been a Democratic paper. For a time J. G. Meuser was its political editor but it was best known as the paper of H. S. Z. Matthias. Mr. Matthias was elected county recorder but lost none of his interest in Democratic principles and continued to boost the paper for the benefit of the party. The Inquirer was sold to W. V. Goshorn and R. W. Noyer, who are the present proprietors, their office being at the northeast corner of Main and Union streets. They have purchased ground and erected a block especially for their office half a block east of their present site and will occupy it yet this year. The paper is Democratic in politics, the senior proprietor, Mr. Goshorn, being the present clerk

of the Ohio Senate. Several years ago the Weekly Inquirer was discontinued and all patrons are supplied with the daily.

On Dec. 21, 1852, the plat was filed for the village of Crestline; its marvelous early growth is demonstrated by the fact that, in 1853, C. M. Kenton started a paper there called the Express. He was a practical printer and did his own work, but he lacked sufficient capital to keep the paper on its feet until the town was large enough to support it, and after issuing the Express for six months, he moved away with his plant. A year or two later Dr. D. Abger tried the experiment and started the Watchman and Reflector but he, too scored a failure.

While Crestline holds the record in this county of having had a paper started in the shortest time after the town was laid out, it also holds the other record of being the largest town to be without a paper. The village had over 2,000 population when Adam Billow in July, 1869, issued his first number of the Crestline Advocate. It was four pages, 16x20 in size, and was published at the residence of the owner. Mr. Billow was not a printer; he had been in business at Leesville, and after removing to Crestline, started his paper, learning the printing business in his own office. How well he did this is evidenced by the fact that in a few years it was one of the neatest and most attractive mechanically of any paper in Ohio. He made the Advocate a success from the start, and at the end of six months it was enlarged to a six-column paper and later to eight columns. Business increased beyond the capacity of his residence, and the office was removed to the Masonic building, where he conducted the paper until his death on May 20, 1876. His son, D. C. Billow, had learned the business in his father's office and took charge of the paper, and like his father made a success of it. It has always been the paper of Crestline, and several attempts to share that popularity have resulted in failures. Some years ago it was incorporated as the Crestline Publishing Co., with James McMahon as manager, and its financial success continued under the new owners. It was this company that purchased the Galion Leader, and both papers are today under the management of Mr. McMahon.

The Independent Democrat was started by

Dr. A. E. Jenner at Crestline, in February, 1873. He was at that time State Senator, having been elected in 1870 and 1872. The paper was folio in form until May, 1875, when it was made eight pages and the name changed to the Crawford County Democrat. For two years it was in charge of A. N. Jenner, son of the proprietor, who continued in the office until July 15, 1875. Some months previous to his retirement J. E. D. Ward purchased an interest in the office and when young Jenner left, continued sole proprietor until Charles Wright became associated with him in 1876. About this time the office was removed to Bucyrus but some months previous to this change a Bucyrus edition had been printed at Crestline. Wright retired after several weeks' experience, and Frank Plants took his place. When Major Williston purchased the Forum in 1877 the publishers of the Democrat soon found they could not successfully compete with him for the patronage of Crawford county democracy, and their paper was discontinued about July 1, 1877.

The Crestline Democrat, and the Crestline Vidette, owned by Will W. Pope, were papers which during their lives made quite an impression on the community, but the Advocate had such a hold in Crestline that they could not last, perhaps not even receiving the support they merited.

The New Washington Herald was established many years ago by Mr. Wheeler. Later J. E. Cory was associated with the paper and he sold out to J. I. Smith and J. F. Kimmerline. L. M. Smith bought an interest in the paper in 1891. J. I. Smith was elected county auditor and L. M. Smith located in Bucyrus, and they sold the paper to the present owners, Lantz & Wheeler, Percy Lantz now having entire management of the plant. Some years ago a paper was started in Tiro called the American, but the village was not then large enough to support it, and it was discontinued. In 1911, W. Z. Davis began the publication of the Tiro World, the mechanical work being done at Bloomville, but as soon as the business justifies it, he will open an office at Tiro.

In the early days, owing to excessive postage, newspapers were delivered in the places of publication by carrier, and it was the duty of the "devil" on the day of publication to go

over the entire town serving the patrons with their favorite paper, and if it so happened that the carriers of the rival papers met, there was a battle royal to the finish, for in those days every employe in the office was intense in his loyalty to the paper, and not even a wandering tramp printer given employment for a day or two, but what spoke, as a man of experience who had traveled over many states, of the wonderful ability of his employer and of his able and convincing editorials, at the same time speaking equally positively of the vapid utterances and meaningless nonsense of the childish efforts of the editor of the other "sheet." It was so, too, with the readers. What the editor said politically was indisputable, and what the opposition editor said was absolutely false. Not that they saw what the opposition said; God forbid; they would not be caught reading the dirty and villainous "sheet." More than half a century ago there were very many honest, conscientious God-fearing men, any one of whom would have had a spirited interview with his son in the woodshed if he had discovered he had happened to read a copy of the Forum at the home of some Democratic neighbor, and there were equally as many good and substantial men and respected citizens, that would have had a similar interview with the misguided son who in an unguarded moment might mention some item he had seen in the Journal. Still the editors thundered away to the intense delight of their readers, who only had an idea what the other paper said by the garbled extracts their own editor copied for the purpose of attacking the statement.

It was in 1862, when party spirit over the war was beginning to be very bitter, and Rev. John Walcott was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bucyrus, that his pastoral duties

called upon him to visit one of his elders in the country. They talked of church matters, the old man being as loyal to the Presbyterian faith as he was to the Democratic party. Finally the conversation drifted to the war, which each had striven to avoid, knowing their views were not in accord, and as the danger point was reached, the gray-haired old elder, knowing the minister was his guest, quietly rose and said: "Waal, Mr. Walcott, while the women folks are getting supper, I'd better go out and do the chores. On the centre table there, you'll find the Bible and the Forum—both sides of the question."

If some may doubt the intensity of party spirit in the era prior to the Civil War, one incident among many may convince. Col. Robert Cowden was brought up in a Christian home, was a leader in church work, and a minister, and yet he writes of that boyhood home in southwestern Vernon, under date of Oct. 15, 1911: "The people were generally Pennsylvania Dutch, with some Germans, and a few others. Of school books there were but few. The only book in our home was a small Bible and that was my first text book in school at the age of six years. I had been taught in the home to read and spell. As late as 1848 there were two Whigs, three Abolitionists, and all other voters were Democrats. I could not myself understand how any but a Democrat could ever be saved."

Times have indeed changed, and for the better. And the change has been brought about, not alone by a more intelligent people, but by a fairer press, especially in the towns and smaller cities, where both press and people are rising to that highest principle of self-government—that every right a man claims for himself that same right he must concede to his neighbor.

CHAPTER XXVIII

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

The Revolutionary War—Two Battlefields in Crawford County—Revolutionary Soldiers Who Lived in Crawford County—Ancestral Data—The War of 1812-1815—The Mexican War—The Great Civil War; Historical Sketches of the Principal Regiments Which Contained Crawford County Men—Decoration Day—Formation of G. A. R. Posts—Relief Corps—The Oldest Soldier—Crawford County Heroes—Southern Prisons—Tribute to Sergeant D. W. Young—The War With Spain—Record of Company A, 8th Regiment, O. V. I.

On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.
—THEODORE O'HARA.

Crawford county was not in existence until half a century after the Revolutionary War, but Col. Crawford's campaign of 1782, to put a stop to the attacks of the British and Indians on the American frontier, led to the only two battles of the Revolution that occurred in Ohio being fought on Crawford county soil, the one at Battle Island, northwest of Upper Sandusky on June 4, 1782, and the Battle of the Plains, half way between Bucyrus and Galion two days later, on June 6; this latter battle-field being marked by a monument erected by the Pioneer Association of Crawford county.

After the county was opened to settlement in 1820 several soldiers of the revolution made their home in this county as follows:

Robert Carson, in Cranberry township. Among his descendants are Tarlton B. Carson, for many years postmaster at New Washington. Robert Carson is buried about three miles north of New Washington.

Christian Coutts came to Liberty township in 1821 and is buried in the Crall graveyard, Liberty township. His son Henry came to the county with him, and when a young man moved to Bucyrus, where he resided up to the time of his death.

Adam Link came to Liberty township from Maryland. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Horatio Markley, on August 15, 1864, aged 103 years, and was buried in the Union graveyard northeast of Sulphur Springs. Another daughter was Mrs. George W. Teel. At the time of his death he was one of half a dozen veterans of the Revolutionary War living at that time in Ohio.

David McKinley came to Chatfield township in 1835. He died in 1840 and was buried in the German Lutheran graveyard south of Chatfield. He was the great-grandfather of President McKinley. One grand-daughter, Martha, married Stephen Waller of Lykens township. Another grand-daughter, Hannah, married T. J. Tilford, and still another, Ellen, married James Winters, all these marriages being in Lykens township.

There are quite a number in the county who are descendants of soldiers of the Revolution.

Thomas Beer was in the Revolutionary War. He was the great-grandfather of Judge Thomas Beer who came to Bucyrus in 1860 and of Capt. William Nevins Beer, who came to Bucyrus in 1861.

— Clendenin was in the Revolutionary war; his daughter Margaret married James Andrews, who came to Texas township in 1832.

Benjamin Coe was in the Revolutionary War, and his great-granddaughter, Mrs. George Whysall, is a resident of Bucyrus.

James Cole. See Samuel McDonald.

John Coon was in the Revolutionary War, and also the War of 1812. His son, Adam, came to Crawford county about 1822, and died March 19, 1877. He had land in Texas township.

Leonard Crissinger was in the Revolutionary War and one of those who for a time went barefooted for lack of shoes. His grandson, John Crissinger came to Crawford county in 1832, settling in Whetstone township.

Robert Cunning was in the Revolutionary War. He was the grandfather of Jacob H. Stevens who came to Cranberry township in 1834.

Jacob Ferree was in the Revolutionary War. His great-grandson William Ferree came to Crawford county in 1873, residing in Galion, and in 1881 removed to Bucyrus.

— Harris was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was the grandfather of Stephen R. Harris, who came to Bucyrus in 1849.

— Hise came from Hesse, Germany with a comrade named Kuncle as British soldiers. They were in one engagement, after which both joined the Revolutionary cause, and fought with the patriots until the close of the war. John Hise married Eve Kuncle, and came to Jackson township in 1824; their son Wm. H. Hise being for many years justice of the peace in Liberty township.

Simon and John Hopple enlisted in the Revolutionary War at its commencement, but both were lost and no trace of them ever found. Their nephew, Reuben Hopple, came to Liberty township in 1856.

Samuel Kearsley was a captain in the Continental Army, and a favorite officer of Gen. Washington, the latter presenting him with the sword he wore at Braddock's defeat in 1755. His grandson, Edmund R. Kearsley came to Bucyrus in 1851.

Philip Keller and two of his brothers were in the Revolutionary War. Philip Keller, a grandson of the Revolutionary Philip, came to Sandusky township in 1856.

Kuncle. See Hise.

Joseph Lochbaum was in the Revolutionary war; his son Solomon came in 1830, settling in what is now Jefferson township.

— Livingston was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His grandson Rensselaer Liv-

ingston, came to Crestline in 1848, and in 1851 laid out the village of Livingston, afterward Crestline.

John Marshall and two brothers were in the Revolutionary War. James Marshall, a grandson of John, came to Bucyrus in 1826. John Marshall reached the rank of Colonel, and was presented with a sword by Gen. Washington.

Samuel McDonald was a soldier in the Revolution. James Cole was a Nova Scotian and entered the Revolutionary army, and for this was disinherited by his wealthy English relatives. He was with Washington at Valley Forge. Later he was wounded in battle, and confined in one of the prison ships in Boston Harbor until the close of the war. Reuben McDonald, a son of Samuel, married Matilda Cole, a daughter of James Cole. They came to Liberty township in 1832, and with them their son George, four years old. Another son, Hiram W. McDonald, was born in 1846. Both sons were later in business in Bucyrus.

Frederick W. McMichael was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His great-granddaughter Mrs. C. F. May is a resident of Tiro.

Abraham Monnett was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son Isaac came to Crawford county in 1825; his son Jeremiah came in 1835, both settling in Bucyrus township.

Henry Nail came to America in 1777 and entered the Revolutionary Army. In 1818 he came to Richland county, where he died and was buried at Mansfield. His son James Nail came to Jefferson township in 1821.

Capt. Patton was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and a brother-in-law of Major Andre. His grandson, Noble McKinstry, came to Whetstone township in 1820; another grandson, James McKinstry, came to this section in 1833, settling near Caledonia, and in 1863 moved to Bucyrus.

Christian Riblet entered the Continental Army at Philadelphia in 1779, at the age of 18. He died April 6, 1844, and was buried in the graveyard on the Galion and Mansfield road, just east of the Crawford county line. His grandson, Daniel Riblet, came to Polk township in 1851.

Benjamin Sears was in the Revolutionary War. His son Elkanah Sears came to Bucyrus township in 1837.

James Sharrock came to America from Ger-

many during the Revolutionary War, as one of the hired soldiers to fight on the side of the British. His sympathies were with the Americans and he promptly deserted and joined the Revolutionists, fighting until the close of the war. His son, Benjamin Sharrock, came to Polk township in 1818.

Jacob Shawke was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son Thomas Shawke came to Bucyrus in 1833.

Simon Shunk was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving under Washington. His son Adam Shunk came to Bucyrus in 1854.

James Sims was in the Revolutionary War. His grandson, John Sims, came to Bucyrus in 1845.

William Ward was a Revolutionary soldier. His sons, Clark K. and C. D. Ward, came to Bucyrus in 1847.

Charles White enlisted in the Revolutionary War at the age of 18. His son Charles White, came to this section about 1820, settling later in Dallas township.

Eli Widger was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. His daughter, Mrs. Lucy Rogers, came to Bucyrus in 1822.

Henry Wolf enlisted in the Continental Army in Pennsylvania. His son Michael came to Liberty township in 1834.

ANCESTRAL DATA

In looking at ancient ancestors the following were also found:

J. H. Williston, two terms state senator and for many years editor of the Forum, was a descendant of one of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower.

Resolved White, Auburn township, was a descendant of William White who came over in the Mayflower.

John R. Clymer, who edited the Forum for many years was a descendant of the Clymers of Pennsylvania, George Clymer being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Theodore Shotwell, who married a daughter of James McKinstry, was a descendant of Theodore Shotwell, who in 1665 with 65 others took the oath of allegiance to Charles II, at Elizabethtown, N. J., this was at the time when England secured New Jersey from the Dutch.

Eli Adams, of Sulphur Springs, was a great grandson of John Adams, of Revolutionary fame.

Giles Cory was executed at Salem for witchcraft, on Sept. 1, 1692, aged 77 years. Several generations later his descendants, Aaron and Thomas Cory, came to Cranberry township.

John Hopley, who came to Bucyrus in 1856, was a descendant, seventh generation, of Samuel Pratt, an English Bishop, chaplain to Queen Anne in 1703, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

Richard Sears was one of the early Puritans; in 1632 he was a tax-payer at Plymouth, Mass.

William Ward settled at Sudbury, Mass., in 1639, and held several offices in the early Colonial days. Among his descendants were Clark K. and C. D. Ward who came to Bucyrus in 1847.

When the second war with England broke out in 1812, Crawford county was a wilderness, and not even the cabin or shack of a white hunter existed within its borders; it was a hunting ground for the Indians. The eastern seven miles of the county, had been open for settlement for a few years, but no pioneer had as yet drifted so far to the westward, Richland county being the extreme edge of civilization. The western thirteen miles was only traversed by the roving bands of Indians. But it was during this war that Crawford county was crossed and recrossed by the militia on their way to and from the battle grounds along the Maumee. Many of the soldiers were impressed by the country, and when, two years after the war closed, the land was opened to settlement, it is not strange that some of these soldiers in seeking a new home, found it in the region which they had first traversed when bearing arms in defense of their country.

Among those who served in the War of 1812-15, and later found homes in Crawford county, some records have been obtained.

James Andrews was a member of the Pennsylvania militia. He came to Crawford county in 1832, settling in what is now Texas township. He died April 25, 1840, and was buried in the Andrews graveyard, Texas township.

Jacob Bankert came to Bucyrus, date unknown, and was buried in the graveyard on the Tiffin road.

James P. Beall was a member of the Pennsylvania militia; he came to Bucyrus township in 1854; died Feb. 24, 1869, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

David Brown came to Bucyrus, date unknown, and died Aug. 4, 1883, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Joseph Baker, Virginia militia, came to Auburn township in 1825; died in that township, and was buried about four miles east of New Washington.

John Blair, New York militia, came to Auburn township in 1821; died Sept. 19, 1847, and is buried in the Hanna graveyard, near Tiro.

Elisha Castle, Maryland militia, came to Jefferson township in 1840; died at Leesville May 8, 1864, and is buried in the Leesville graveyard.

Samuel Carson, Virginia militia, came to this section in 1835, settling just across the line in Venice township, Seneca county, having land in both counties. He died in Seneca county.

John Caris came to Liberty township, date unknown, and died there Dec. 14, 1862, and was buried in the Union graveyard east of Sulphur Springs.

Harvey Close, New York militia, came to Texas township in 1869; died in that township, and was buried in the Benton graveyard.

John Coon, Ohio militia, came to Texas township in 1825; died in that township March 22, 1856, and was buried in the Benton graveyard.

Joshua Chilcote, New York militia, came to Cranberry township in 1818; died in Auburn township July 3, 1837, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard near Tiro.

James Ferguson was in the War of 1812. He was expert in woodcraft and was frequently employed as the bearer of dispatches between the different commanders. After the war he settled in Sandusky township and in 1828 removed to Lykens township.

James Forrest was with Perry's fleet at the Battle of Lake Erie; he came to Tod township in 1854, died at Occola May 10, 1880, and was buried in the Occola graveyard.

John B. French, Virginia militia, came to Sandusky township in 1821, died there in 1830.

William Green, New York militia, came to Auburn township in 1815; died April 21, 1862, on the farm on which he first settled, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard, near Tiro.

E. W. Brown came to Auburn township in 1842, where he died in June, 1871.

John Eaton was in the War of 1812; he came to Holmes township in 1830 and died there Aug. 23, 1850, and was buried in the Brokensword graveyard.

Henry Harriger, Pennsylvania militia, came to Whetstone township in 1823, where he died in 1878, and was buried in the Stewart graveyard two miles east of Bucyrus.

Seth Holmes, New York militia, was a teamster in the supply train which passed through Bucyrus in 1812; he came to Bucyrus with Samuel Norton in 1819; died in 1825, and was buried in the Cary graveyard on the Tiffin road.

Christian Hoover, Ohio militia, came to Dallas township in 1822; he died in that township Aug. 11, 1849, and was buried in the White graveyard, Dallas township.

Seth Hawks, New York militia, came to Auburn township in 1819; he died there July 20, 1824, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard near Tiro.

Jacob Holmes, Pennsylvania militia, came to Whetstone township in 1833; he died there Feb. 6, 1882, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Samuel Hanna, New York militia, came to Auburn township in 1819; he died there June 2, 1862, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard near Tiro.

Elijah Jump, New York Volunteer Infantry, came to Tod township in 1843; he died there Dec. 5, 1871, and was buried in the Benton graveyard.

James Magee, Pennsylvania militia, came to Sandusky township in 1824; he died there April 14, 1850, and was buried in the Sandusky graveyard, centre of Sandusky township.

James Marshall, soldier in the War of 1812, came to Bucyrus in 1826; died Aug. 12, 1850.

Benjamin Maskey, Pennsylvania militia, came to Crawford county, date unknown; died in Tod township, Jan. 21, 1867, and was buried at Occola.

Rodolphus Morse, New York militia, came

to Auburn township in 1820; died there Oct. 11, 1872, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard near Tiro.

Jeremiah Morris, Ohio militia, came to Bucyrus township in 1834; died Oct. 19, 1874, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Isaac Monnett, officer in the Ohio militia, came to Bucyrus township in 1828; died July 6, 1864, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Charles Morrow, Pennsylvania militia, came to Auburn township in 1817; died Dec. 4, 1845, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard near Tiro.

Rev. E. O'Flyng, New York militia, came to Bucyrus about 1862; died May 23, 1873, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Christopher Perky, with Harrison at Fort Meigs, came to Crawford county in 1827; died in Seneca county Aug. 28, 1833.

Moses Pugh, Virginia militia, came to Lykins township in 1838; died there Sept. 27, 1848, and was buried in the Andrews graveyard near Benton.

John Pettigon was in the War of 1812, and came to Auburn township in 1815, later moving further west.

William Robinson, colonel in the Pennsylvania militia, came to Jefferson township in 1830; died there Aug. 30, 1847, and was buried in the graveyard on the Tiffin road.

Henry C. Snyder, Maryland Regulars, came to Liberty township in 1844; died Sept. 24, 1870, and was buried in the Roop graveyard, Liberty township.

John Scroggs, Maryland militia, came to Bucyrus in 1839; died Aug. 31, 1861, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

George Sinn, Pennsylvania militia, came to Bucyrus township in 1826; died Jan. 2, 1870, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Valentine Shook, ensign in the War of 1812, came to Whetstone township in 1828; died there in 1843.

Andrew Schreck, Pennsylvania militia, came to Liberty township in 1835; died in Whetstone township in 1872.

John Sherer, Pennsylvania militia, came to Whetstone township in 1830; died there Sept. 30, 1871.

Joseph Smith, captain in the Pennsylvania

militia, came to Sandusky township in 1825; died in 1843.

Thomas Towers, Maryland militia, came to Whetstone township in 1835, and died there.

Benjamin Sharrock, New York militia, came to Polk township in 1818, and died Nov. 16, 1879.

Zachariah Welsh, colonel in Ohio militia, came to Dallas township in 1822; died in Bucyrus township Aug. 16, 1843, and was buried in the White graveyard, Dallas township.

David Wickham, New York militia, came to Texas township in 1837; died there Sept. 15, 1848, and was buried in the Benton graveyard.

James Woodside, Pennsylvania militia, came to Holmes township in 1830; died in Bucyrus, Feb. 21, 1867, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Jacob Walcutt, Virginia militia, served in the War of 1812, entered land in Texas township, soon after died and his widow and seven children settled on the land.

When the Mexican War broke out, John Caldwell, who had been auditor of the county from 1830 to 1836, and sheriff from 1843 to 1845, organized an independent company in this county. They entered the service May 30, 1846, and went as far as Cincinnati, but Ohio's quota was more than filled. Some, however, went to Mexico. The company was mustered out at Bucyrus on Oct. 26, 1846. The following was the roster of the company:

Captain—John Caldwell.

First Lieutenant—James C. Steen.

Second Lieutenant—David Nicholls.

Sergeants—Henry Miller, Jacob Yost, John M. Stouffer, Thomas Wynn.

Corporals—Thomas G. Pillars, John Blake, Horace Potter, W. L. Beard.

Privates—A. Adams, E. Aurandt, William Bailey, Samuel Bair, P. Bollinger, C. Caldwell, William Chambaugh, John Clapper, Lake Clark, A. W. Coleman, J. Curtis, J. Decker, William Decker, D. S. Fuller, John Grant, Lewis Greenick, J. F. W. Gressen, Lewis High, Franklin Hill, Jacob Himman, H. W. Johns, Levi Lehman, Jacob Leiby, C. J. Love, Mordecai McCauly, William T. McGill, William McNickle, Thomas Maize, E. R. Merriam, B. C. Miller, E. C. Miller, F. L. Miller, P. Miller, W. Minor, William Mizner, C. H.

Murphy, Benjamin Myers, H. Orpt, W. Osburn, Cyrus Peck, John Pflaming, Franklin Poppins, Richard Reed, Robert M. Reed, Caleb Scholes, Thomas Scott, Thomas D. Shewy, William Slagle, W. L. Stearns, William Sweet, John Trick, John C. Trick, John Turner, James Warren, G. Wells, Chauncey West, F. Williams, N. B. Williams, James Wilson, John Wilson, J. N. Yost.

John J. Bebout was also in the Mexican War, and George W. Fenner, the latter in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The next war in which the United States engaged was a far more serious and deadly struggle. It was one of State against State, brother against brother, the North against the South, a war from which the Nation as a whole has not yet fully recovered, though the sectional bitterness and animosity it engendered have now, happily, almost entirely passed away. The causes of the War of 1861-65 are so well known and understood by all that no more than a brief reference to them is necessary. It originated in the institution of slavery—an institution which in colonial times and in the early days of the Republic, was common to both northern and southern territory, but which had been gradually abandoned at the north, chiefly because it was no longer profitable. The South, depending upon unpaid negro labor for the cultivation of its cotton, sugar and other crops, naturally desired the retention of this institution, and its extension to the western and southwestern territories. It was chiefly around this question of extension that the struggle arose which for a time split the Nation in twain, and carried bereavement into thousands of homes on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. The election of Abraham Lincoln, who had expressed himself strongly against the further extension of slavery, but who was no "abolitionist," in the sense in which the term was then used, decided the Southern States to sever those political bonds which had hitherto united them with the rest of the nation, and which, as expressed in the Federal constitution, they regarded as a contract assumed for mutual advantage, similar to a business partnership, to be cancelled by any state or aggregation of states, when they should find it to their advantage to do so. This States' Rights doctrine, was opposed to the

ideas of a great majority of the northern people, who regarded the Constitution as an indissoluble contract, and when, therefore, South Carolina took the initiative by firing on Ft. Sumter all knew that the struggle was on; that the burning question which had agitated men's minds for more than a generation, and had found expression in the eloquent outbursts of the greatest American orators on either side—such men as Webster and Clay against Calhoun and Benton, Sumner and Chase against Hayne and Stevens, could now be settled in only one way—by the sword. And by the sword it was settled, completely and finally. The Union was preserved, but only at the cost of precious blood and untold treasure.

After two years of war, the victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg in 1863, marked the turning-point, and from that time the question was simply how long the South could hold out. This question was answered in April, 1865, at Appomattox, with the surrender of General Lee.

Men in the flower of youth, the strength of manhood or the ripeness of age, left family, home and friends in answer to their country's call, and many there were who never returned. Their bones rest beneath the sod at Fredericksburg and Antietam, at Gettysburg and Stone River, at Vicksburg and the Wilderness, or fill some unknown grave that marks the site of a deadly prison pen that was more fatal than the field of battle. Many a one who said goodbye to the departing soldier, with smiling eyes and sorrowing hearts—the mother or the father, the sister or the brother or she who "was a nearer one, still and a dearer one, yet than all other"—little dreamed that the parting was forever, and the bruised and bleeding heart could find its only consolation in treasuring up the hero-death their loved one died. War has its glories and its heroes, but who can fathom the cost?—that unceasing, never-ending sorrow that palsies the heart of the mother and the sister, the wife and the sweetheart; and although time may soften and soothe, the grief is always there; there to ever remain until their mission on earth is ended, and they again meet their loved one in the world beyond.

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861, and two days later President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.

No sooner had the news of Fort Sumter reached Bucyrus than the most intense excitement pervaded the entire community. Men, women and children, old and young, of all professions and calling were aroused. Never was there such an excitement in the village. Business was suspended almost entirely. Workmen left their shops unquestioned by their employers. Clerks quit their counters. Merchants, mechanics, professional men, everybody rushed to the streets while everybody from the country came in, all actuated by one spirit, the preservation of the Union. Reports from Gallion and Crestline showed the same enthusiastic loyalty had caused the suspension of practically all business in those places.

On April 17 a meeting was held at the Rowse Hall at which Jacob Scroggs presided, with Frank Patterson as secretary. Speeches were made by Jacob Scroggs, Judge J. S. Plants, C. W. Butterfield, J. R. Swigart and F. W. Butterfield and a committee on resolutions appointed consisting of John Hopley, F. W. Butterfield, William M. Scroggs, B. B. McDonald and Geo. Donnenworth, Jr. The resolutions were loyal to the core and closed with the ringing declaration in capital letters that "The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved," and all the resolutions as read were received with the most deafening cheers, especially the latter. At the conclusion of F. W. Butterfield's speech he called for volunteers and seventeen signed the muster roll. A committee consisting of F. W. Butterfield, W. R. S. Clark, and Nicholas Buler was appointed to circulate the roll and obtain additional volunteers. Cheers were given to Senator Orr for his vote in the State Senate on the War Bill. The Star Spangled Banner was sung amid great excitement, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday, the 19th. The papers said "The patriotic sentiments of all the speakers was received with the most unbounded applause." This meeting was held on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening the enlistments numbered 34 and on Friday 45, and on Saturday drilling commenced on the Public Square, Jacob P. Hysung being the drill master. Practically the entire town, crowded the square to watch the evolutions of the soldiers.

On Sunday, April 21, just one week from the call of the president for troops, sixty of

the company attended the Lutheran Church to listen to a sermon of Rev. J. Crouse. His text was, "And the children of Ephraim being armed and carrying bows, turned back in the day of battle."—Psalm LXXVIII, 9.

Monday the excitement continued. The people from the country coming in and remaining all day. No work was done and the only discussion on the street corners was the coming war. During the day one or two expressed doubts as to the right of the Government to coerce another state, but the indignation of the crowd was so universally manifested that any doubter found it safest to keep his opinion to himself.

On Monday evening the square was jammed by a crowd of excited and enthusiastic citizens who assembled to take a final leave of the volunteers, who had received orders to march the next morning. Enthusiastic speeches were made by A. M. Jackson, Judge J. S. Plants, Hon. L. W. Hall, J. R. Swigart, and Rev. J. Crouse and Rev. L. B. Gurley.

A special train was to take the company to Crestline the next morning at 5 o'clock, but early hours were nothing to the thoroughly aroused people Tuesday morning by 4 o'clock the town was awake and were out in force thronging to the square. The fire department was out in full uniform to escort the company to the station as F. W. Butterfield, A. W. Diller, J. H. Simon, Thomas Lommison, John Kanzleiter and John McKillipp were members of the fire department, and they were presented with a series of resolutions commending their actions signed by B. F. Lauck, J. G. Stoll, Jr., J. G. Frayer and John G. Birk. At the station Jacob Scroggs made the farewell speech and the train arrived, and the first company from Crawford County left for the war, followed by the enthusiastic cheers of the entire town. The ladies had ordered a beautiful flag, but it failed to arrive in time and was forwarded to the Company at Cleveland later. The members of this company which later became Co. C in the Eighth Ohio, who left Bucyrus on Wednesday morning April 24th, ten days after the president's call for troops, were as follows:

Captain—F. W. Butterfield.

First Lieut.—E. W. Merriman.

2nd Lieut.—David Lewis.

3rd Lieut.—Resin Graham.

Sergeants—Alec Diller, Orderly; John Stough, second; A. G. Hoffman, third; A. G. Bacon, fourth.

Corporals—Henry Hayes, first; N. B. Roberts, second; Oliver H. P. Mallory, third; Geo. W. Neff, fourth.

Drummers—D. W. Bair and J. Hysung, bass; Fred Nichols and Gus. Machold, snare.

Privates—S. Andrews, M. Andrews, William Anderson, C. R. Boram, J. A. Brooks, G. W. Bair, R. J. Bevins, John K. Barclay, Nicholas Bader, John Coutts, Jacob Coutts, W. Cronenberger, Samuel Clark, John W. Doll, William Dutot, James E. Davis, M. R. Dubois, John Donnan, F. M. Diller, John J. Forney, Augustus Fortney, Jacob Gibbens, Geo. Gay, Charles Graaft, Peter Griffen, N. Haggerman, Aden Hill, George C. Howenstein, Giles Haskell, J. P. Hysung, Isaac Irey, Oregon Johnson, James S. Kelley, John Kantzleiter, Stephen J. Kester, William F. Kimmell, Fred Kleindienst, David M. Long, Thomas Lommason, Francis Leasure, Jacob Mowery, Christian Maric, Alfred Minster, John McKellip, James McKellip, Charles McKellip, Terry McMann, Henry Marsh, James Martin, J. C. Miller, John Mulligan, James McNickle, Andrew J. Raub, Philip Ruseman, Henry Snider, L. G. Snowden, James M. Shay, David Sherrock, William Stewart, William Shrader, John H. Simons, John Strawbridge, Philip Saylor, J. Waterhouse, Frank Williams, John Warner, Louis Youngman.

At Galion, the same enthusiastic feeling prevailed. A meeting was held and a company organized. And on Thursday, April 25th, the entire town assembled at the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati depot where enthusiastic speeches were made and the second company left the county for war, the "Galion Guards," later Co. C of the 23rd Ohio. There were 84 men, many of them from the B. & I and C. C. & C. roads. They were officered by J. W. Skiles, who was a veteran of the Mexican war; J. R. McMillan was the first Lieutenant and C. P. Harding, second lieutenant.

At Crestline an enthusiastic meeting was held at Livingston Hall as early as April 10, with Robert Lee as president and William Reed as secretary. Patriotic speeches were made by Rev. J. P. Loyd, Dr. Covert, Robert Lee, and Prof. A. Miller. Patriotic resolutions were

passed, the committee being A. Patterson, Jacob Staley, J. P. Davis, David Ogden, D. S. Keplinger, M. A. Archer, J. S. Smith, S. R. C. Clark.

At Sulphur Springs, a company was organized with fifty volunteers to be held in readiness and they were drilled every week. Amos Keller was the captain, with J. H. Kemmis 1st lieutenant, and J. N. Biddle, 2nd lieutenant. In Bucyrus, Aaron H. Keller, B. F. Lauck and John Jones organized a reserve company, to be in readiness if their services were needed.

Their services were needed, as the later calls demanded more and more men, and for four long years there was a constant drain on this county and the other counties in the State and Nation, for men to save the Union, and it is probable that in that four years of war at least 2,000 men were furnished from Crawford County. From the time the first company had left Bucyrus and gone into Virginia in July of 1861, there were probably but few battles or skirmishes in which one or more soldiers from Crawford County had no part, and as time passed and the seemingly never-ending struggle went on, and the news came of the death of loved ones on the battle field, is it not to be wondered at that all the patriotism of a loyal people was needed to save the nation from disunion. On two occasions drafts were necessary to fill out the quota, drafts which called for 300 and 400 men from the little county of Crawford, who already had 1,000 men in the field, and yet when the draft arrived, most of the volunteers had been secured and in some townships the entire quota had been furnished. A brief history is given of the principal regiments in which Crawford County had entire or almost entire companies. Yet there were few regiments of the more than two hundred in the state but what had one or more men at some time from this county, and a history of Crawford County in the war is nothing more or less than a history of the war itself.

The Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—The first company organized in Crawford county under the President's call for 75,000 men became a part of the 8th Ohio Infantry, and was known as Company C, which was raised in and around Bucyrus. It was officered as follows: F. W. Butterfield, captain; E. W.

Merriman, first lieutenant and David Lewis, second lieutenant. Capt. Butterfield served faithfully until the expiration of the term of service of the regiment, after which he assisted in raising the 192d Infantry, for one year's service and was made its colonel. After affecting leave-takings, public services being held in the church, the company started for Camp Taylor, Cleveland, where, by April 29th, all the other companies had assembled. In May the regimental organization was completed at Camp Dennison and instruction in drill begun. It soon becoming apparent that the regiment could not be sent into the field as three months men, proposals were made to reenlist the men for three years. Nine companies—Company I alone excepted—responded favorably and in the latter part of June were mustered into the service for three years. In September Company I, having re-considered its determination, decided to reenlist and joined the regiment at Grafton, Va., to which point the rest of the regiment had proceeded after leaving Camp Dennison on July 9th.

During their first few weeks of actual service the regiment was stationed at various places in the mountains and along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Here they suffered severely from sickness, some thirty-four deaths resulting from typhoid fever, while at one time over three hundred were in the hospital. On the 24th of September the regiment took part in an attack on Romney, and on Oct. 24th in a second attack on the same place, which the enemy finally evacuated. Next came a successful attack on Blue's Gap. The next fight was at Bloomey Gap, on February 14th, where Colonel Baldwin, with his staff and a part of his command, were captured. In March the division to which the 8th belonged, was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, and, under command of Gen. Shields, drove the enemy up the Valley, fighting battles at Cedar Creek and Strasburg. In these movements the 8th was engaged in skirmish duty, which they accomplished so successfully as to gain a reputation for themselves, which they subsequently maintained throughout the rest of its term of service. On March 23d was fought the battle of Winchester, one of the most severe of the war. Colonel Kimball commanded and here the enemy, under the able

and gallant Jackson were repulsed and driven from the field. In this battle the 8th maintained its reputation both for skirmish duty and in the charge on the enemy's right flank. The losses of the companies engaged—C, D, E, and H—amounted to one-fourth of their entire number.

While following the rebels up the Valley, skirmishes took place at Woodstock, Mt. Jackson, Edinburg and New Market. At the latter place Colonel Kimball received his commission as brigadier general taking command of the brigade to which the 8th belonged. On May 22d the regiment joined McDowell's Corps at Fredericksburg. General Banks having been driven out of the Valley by Jackson, the 8th was ordered back, and on the 30th reached and recaptured Front Royal. The distance of eighteen miles from Rectortown was covered in skirmish order, a number of prisoners being captured, among whom was the famous rebel spy, Belle Boyd.

After marching from Front Royal up the south branch of the Shenandoah, the division was broken up and Kimball's and Terry's brigades ordered to the Peninsula. Some severe skirmishing occurred on the 3d and 4th of July at the Chickahominy swamps, where seven members of the 8th were badly wounded. At Harrison's Landing the regiment was united to the Second Corps, then commanded by Sumner, and, with Kimball's brigade belonged to French's division. On the retreat from the Peninsula and until the army crossed the Chickahominy the 8th acted as rear guard. It then went by way of Yorktown and Newport News, to Alexandria, where it arrived on the 28th. The armies of Lee and Pope being engaged in battle on the 30th, the corps was ordered to the front, and marched to Centerville, near the position of Pope's army, but took no part in the fight. On the march of the army to Chain Bridge, the 2d Corps was on the left flank, and for a short time was under fire at Germantown, north of Fairfax Court House. Crossing the Potomac, the army entered Maryland, and soon after was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The corps acted as a supporting line at South Mountain, and later crossed the mountain and skirmished with the enemy at Boonsboro and Reedyville. Near this place a fu-

rious artillery duel took place on September 16th, during which W. W. Farmer, a color-sergeant of the 8th was killed. The next day occurred the battle of Antietam. Having crossed the river, the 2d Corps occupied the center of the line. Says Mr. Reid ("Ohio in the War"), "Hooker had been engaged on the right for several hours, when French's and Sedgwick's divisions advanced—Sedgwick on the right—and met the enemy in strong position on a ridge. In the advance Kimball's brigade formed the third line, Morris and Max Weber's preceding. They struck the Rebel line and were driven back; when Kimball advanced at a double quick, carrying the line handsomely, and holding it for four hours and until firing ceased in front. During this time Sedgwick was driven back on the right, which made it necessary for the 14th Indiana and 8th Ohio to charge front; which was done most gallantly, and saved the brigade from rout. General Sumner pronounced Kimball's the "Gibraltar Brigade."

After some minor movements, consisting mainly of marching, with some skirmishing, the 8th found themselves in action in the terrible battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, they forming the right wing of the forlorn hope. In the streets of the town the enemy's fire struck the head of the column, killing and wounding 28; but, with the other regiments a line was formed and the enemy's outposts driven to the foot of the hill on which were his main works. In this battle the regiment lost 37 in killed and wounded.

The army remained in camp until April 28, 1863, when it crossed the river and fought the battle of Chancellorsville, General Hooker commanding. Though almost constantly under fire for four days the regiment lost only two killed and eleven wounded. At this time and subsequently the brigade was under command of General Carroll.

The next active service of the 8th was at the battle of Gettysburg in which it took a conspicuous part. On July 2d it drove the Rebel sharpshooters from a knoll beyond the Emmetsburg road, and held the position until the close of the battle, a period of twenty-six hours. During this time it repulsed three several attacks by superior numbers, one being made by three regiments, which were gal-

lantly repelled, broken, and nearly all, with three stands of colors captured. A change of front was then made and the regiment threw an effective fire into the flank of the large mass of troops marching upon General Hay's division. The 8th's losses in this battle were 102 killed and wounded. Some skirmishing followed with the retreating enemy, and then on the 15th of August the regiment was sent to New York city to help quell the draft riots then threatening the city,

This duty, which the men looked on almost as a pleasure jaunt, having been performed, they joined the army at Culpepper, and, after some manoeuvring, the battles of Auburn and Bristow were fought, October 14, the 8th having two men wounded. In the battles of Robinson's Cross Roads, Locust Grove and Mine Run, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of November, the regiment mainly performed skirmish duty, losing several in killed and wounded. Several officers and men were wounded also in the battle of Morton's Ford, February 6, 1864.

The Wilderness campaign, under Grant, opened on the 3d of May. The 2d Corps, crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, marched quickly to Todd's Tavern, occupying the extreme left of the line. On the evening of the 5th, it moved to the support of the right, which was hotly engaged with the enemy. At the "Cross Roads" the 14th Indiana, 8th Ohio and 7th Virginia, under the command of Colonel Coons, of the 14th Indiana, retook a section of a battery, which had been lost by the 6th Corps. Heavy losses were sustained on the 6th during the fighting in the dense undergrowth. The 7th, 8th and 9th were spent in skirmishing, the enemy being closely followed to Spottsylvania Court House. In a charge on a Rebel work, on the 10th, another severe loss was sustained and Sergeant Conlan, color bearer, was wounded. On the 12th, in Hancock's gallant charge on the enemy's right, the regiment again lost heavily. The losses in these several engagements were over 60 in killed and wounded.

The regiment maintained its reputation in the skirmishing which occurred from Spottsylvania to Petersburg, and in the battles of North Anna, Cold Harbor and in front of Petersburg. While in the trenches before Petersburg, on the 25th of June, its term of

service expired and it was ordered to Ohio to be mustered out of service. It had then but 72 officers and men fit for duty. On the return home it received a cordial reception, reaching Cleveland July 31, where it was cordially greeted by the mayor and military committee. It was formally mustered out July 13, 1864 by Capt. Douglass.

The 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was one of the first to respond to the President's call for 75,000 men for three months' service. Its organization was completed on May 4, 1861 at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio, Company D of this regiment being composed in part of Crawford county men, mostly from the northeastern part of the county. The 15th prepared for the field at Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, Ohio and then, about May 18, was ordered to West Virginia, where it was employed for some time in guard duty on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It fought against the enemy at Philippi, June 13, and afterwards at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. At the end of its term of enlistment it returned to Columbus, Ohio and was discharged about the 1st of August, having lost but two men—one killed and one who died of disease.

On the President's call for 300,000 men to serve for three years, the men of the 15th almost unanimously resolved to reenlist, and the regiment was accordingly reorganized at Camp Mordecai Bartley, near Mansfield, Ohio, and left for Camp Dennison on Sept. 26, 1861. Here they were armed and equipped for the field. Early in October they reached Lexington, Ky., and soon after, at Camp Nevin, near Nollin's Station, Ky., the regiment was assigned to the 6th Brigade (Gen. R. W. Johnston, commanding), 2d Division (Gen. A. McD. McCook, commanding), of the Army of the Ohio, then commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman, and subsequently by Gen. Buell. After marches to Bacon Creek and Mumfordsville, on Dec. 14, the division was set in motion for Fort Donelson, but before arriving there news was received of the capture of the fort and the division was marched to Bowling Green. From the 2d to the 16th of March the command lay at Nashville, Tenn.; then the march to Savannah began. The enemy was encountered at that place April 7th and in

the engagement the regiment lost six men killed and 62 wounded.

The 2d Division subsequently formed part of the reserve in the march upon Corinth and in the latter part of May was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, having been ordered to the front on the 27th. From the 18th of July until the 20th of August the 15th was engaged in building a fort and in camp duties at Battle Creek, Tenn. The regiment then accompanied Gen. McCook's command in a movement to head off Gen. Bragg, marching by way of Altemonte, Manchester and Murfreesboro to Nashville, which place was reached Sept. 8th. After a halt of a few days the march was resumed to Bowling Green and thence to Louisville, which was reached on the 25th. Thence the command moved to Shelbyville and Lawrenceburg, where a skirmish took place with the enemy. The main army was reached at Perryville and Bragg's army pursued as far as Crab Orchard. The command then returned to Nashville.

Here the army was reorganized and drilled and on the 26th of December advanced against the enemy at Murfreesboro. In the battle of Stone River the 15th lost 18 killed and 89 wounded. After the occupation of Murfreesboro by Rosecrank's army the regiment was mainly occupied in drilling, foraging and other routine duties, until July 24th, when an advance was ordered on Tullahoma and Shelbyville. The enemy was dislodged from his position at Golner's and Liberty Gaps, the latter being carried by the 2d Division, the 15th taking a very prominent part throughout. In this engagement one officer and seven men were killed and 23 wounded.

The 2d Division remained at Tullahoma until the 16th of August, after which it was ordered to various points in Alabama and Georgia, crossing Lookout Mountain and camping near Alpine on Sept. 10th. Two days later it recrossed the mountain to Winson's Valley and thence moved to a position in connection with the main army in Lookout Valley. On the 19th it marched 13 miles to the battlefield of Chickamauga, where it was engaged soon after its arrival, losing one officer and nine men killed, 69 wounded and 40 missing. Later it took part in the siege of

Chattanooga and on November 25th participated in the storming of Mission Ridge, capturing a number of prisoners and some artillery. On the 28th, the regiment then belonging to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 4th Army Corps, marched to the relief of Knoxville, arriving Dec. 8th; on the 20th the command moved to Strawberry Plains.

On the 14th of January, 1864, most of the members having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment started for Columbus, Ohio, arriving there with 350 veterans on Feb. 10th. On the expiration of the furlough, March 14th the regiment, having been recruited to upward of 900 men, reassembled at Camp Chase, and were ordered to Nashville, and thence to Chattanooga, where they arrived April 5th. On the 8th while moving by rail to Cleveland, Tenn. some 20 of the men were more or less injured in a railway accident.

Moving to McDonald's Station on the 20th the regiment remained there until the opening of the spring campaign. The regiment then accompanied Sherman's army, skirmishing at Tunnel Hill, fighting at Resaca and Dallas, at which latter place the 15th suffered severely, having 19 men killed, three officers and 61 men wounded, and 19 men missing. The army then moved to the vicinity of Acworth and on the 10th advanced toward Kenesaw Mountain. While skirmishing on the 14th of June one officer and one man were killed and five men wounded. On June 18th, the enemy having withdrawn, and accidentally left one of their outposts behind them, the outpost comprising two officers and 16 men, were discovered by Private Cupp, of Company H, who was reconnoitering with three or four privates under his command. The Rebels, when informed of their isolated position surrendered and were taken into camp as prisoners. A number of other prisoners were also captured in this vicinity. The regiment subsequently reached Atlanta with the army and later had a skirmish with the enemy at Lovejoy's Station. They left there Sept. 5th and took camp at Decatur, near Atlanta.

When Hood began his raid on our communications, the 15th marched to the relief of Resaca, and then to Columbia, where it had a slight skirmish. It did not participate in the battle of Franklin, but at Nashville

captured a battery of four brass guns and some 30 prisoners. Later in the action at Franklin Pike it captured two commissioned officers and 100 men. Its own loss in two days' fight was two officers and one man killed and two officers and 24 men wounded. After following the enemy to Lexington, Ala., the corps moved in the direction of Huntsville and went into camp at Bird Springs, where it remained until March 15th, when it was ordered to East Tennessee.

It subsequently moved to New Market, Tenn. and then to Greenville, to aid in preventing the escape of Lee and Johnston, being ordered back to Nashville, April 22d. Here it remained until June 16th at which time it was ordered to Texas, proceeding thence by way of New Orleans. It arrived at Indianola, Texas, July 9th, disembarked, and marched the same night to Green Lake, a distance of about 20 miles. Here it remained one month and then, on August 10th began a march of 150 miles to San Antonio, reaching the Salada, a small stream near that place on the 21st. Owing to the extreme heat and the scarcity of water, this was one of the most severe marches the regiment ever endured. It remained on the Salada till October 20th and then ordered to do post duty in the city. On November 21st, it was mustered out and ordered to Columbus, Ohio for its final discharge. It was mustered out at Columbus on Dec. 27, 1865, having been in the service as an organization about four years and eight months.

The 23d Ohio Infantry,—Crawford county was represented in this regiment by Company C, which was raised in and around Galion, the members being mostly railroad men. The commissioned officers of the company were: John W. Skiles, captain; J. R. McMullin, first lieutenant; and T. P. Harding, second lieutenant. Captain Skiles was a veteran of the Mexican War and an efficient officer. He was wounded at Middletown, Md., which resulted in the loss of an arm at the elbow. On July 29, 1863 he was promoted to major of the 88th Ohio Infantry and served in that capacity until the close of the war. Lieutenant McMullin, who was originally captain of the old "Mansfield Artillery Company," was early promoted to captain of the 23d. So many of

the leading officers of the 23d achieved distinction and were promoted to high rank that the regiment became known as the "regiment of brigadier generals." Among the most noted were W. S. Rosecrans, E. Parker Scammon and Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward president of the United States. Stanley Mathews, afterwards promoted to colonel of the 51st regiment, was also a gallant and efficient officer.

The 23d regiment was organized at Camp Chase, in June, 1861, under Col. William S. Rosecrans and was mustered into the United States' service for three years, on the 11th of the same month. Before leaving for the field Col. Rosecrans received a commission as brigadier general in the United States' regular army, and Col. E. P. Scammon succeeded to the command of the regiment. On July 25th the regiment was ordered to Clarksburg, West Virginia, where it arrived on the 27th. The next day it was ordered to Weston, from which point it operated against the guerilla forces of the enemy, performing excessively hard duty among the rugged spurs of the Rich Mountain range. While in this region the regiment was divided, five companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Stanley Mathews operating as a movable force against the guerillas, and constituting the right wing; while the left wing remained at Weston, sending out occasional expeditions against the enemy. On Sept. 1st the regiment re-united at Bulltown, and thence, as a part of General Rosecrans' army, marched against the Rebels, who, under General Floyd, were strongly posted at Carnifex Ferry. On the 10th some skirmishing occurred with the enemy, in which the 23d took an efficient part. In the night General Floyd retreated across the Gauley river, and in the pursuit a number of prisoners were captured, the enemy being followed to his entrenchment at the foot of Big Sewell Mountain. A few days later the regiment was ordered to Camp Ewing, where, the location proving unhealthy, it lost a number of men from disease.

The winter of 1861-62 was devoted to recruiting, drill and discipline. Companies F and G joined a detachment, under Major Comly, which, on Dec. 31, 1861, occupied Raleigh Court House without opposition. A quantity

of arms and supplies, with 27 prisoners were captured. Being reinforced by Companies A and B, Major Comly, on the 10th of February, marched 28 miles through a snow storm at the mouth of Blue Stone river, driving a regiment of the enemy's infantry, and a small force of cavalry, with considerable loss, across the river. On April 17, 1862 orders were received to go into camp, and on the 22d the command moved toward Princeton, the 23d, under command of Lieut. Col. Hayes, being in the advance. On the approach of the Federal forces the enemy fired the town and fled.

On the 8th nine companies of the 23d, with three small companies of cavalry, were attacked by four regiments of Confederate Infantry, and six pieces of artillery, under command of General Heth. Though most of our cavalry disappeared after the first fire, the regiment made a determined stand, but was finally obliged to retire, which it did in good order, the enemy following to the narrows of New River. Meeting reinforcements, the command returned by way of Princeton to Flat Top Mountain, having endured great hardships, and losing tents and other equipage, which had to be destroyed.

On the 13th of July the regiment was ordered to Green Meadows, on New River, the next move being to Camp Piatt, on the Great Kanawha, where the regiment arrived on the 18th, having made the record march of 104 miles in a little more than three days. Here the 23d boarded transports for Parkersburg, going thence by rail to Washington City, where they arrived August 24th. Soon after they moved with McClellan's army toward Frederick City, driving the enemy before them and reaching Middletown on the 13th.

Here began the battle of South Mountain, culminating, Sept. 17th, in that of Antietam, in both of which the 23d participated, being under command of Lieut. Col. Hayes (Gen. J. D. Cox commanding the division).

Being in the advance of the column, it took an unfrequented path up the mountain, and being met by a heavy fire of musketry, grape and canister from the enemy, who were posted behind stone walls, it sustained severe losses, Lieut. Col. Hayes, Captain Skiles and Lieutenants Hood, Ritter and Smith being

badly wounded, and over 100 dead and wounded lay on the field out of the 350 that went into action. Major Comly succeeded to the command, which he henceforth retained. Soon after, the remainder of the brigade coming up, a charge was made up the hill and enemy driven into the woods beyond, losing many men killed with the bayonet. During the remainder of the day the regiment fought with its division. During the day the 23d lost nearly 200. Only seven were unaccounted for at roll-call after the action.

At Antietam the regiment fought with the Kanawha division, occupying the right of the first brigade. Near the close of the day a charge was made by the division by which the left was exposed to a large force of the enemy, who suddenly emerged from a corn field in the rear of the left. The colors of the regiment were instantly shot down. At the same time a feint was made in front. A Federal battery in the rear opened a fire on the advancing Confederates, by which, however, our forces suffered more than the enemy. Major Comly now planted the colors on a new line, at right angles with the former front and the regiment promptly formed on the new line and opened fire on the enemy, who retired, having done little damage, except to make a few captures. A little later the regiment was ordered to the rear. During the night the regiment supported a battery of General Sturgis's division and was not relieved until the following afternoon.

Ordered back, Oct. 8th, to West Virginia, with the Kanawha division, the regiment reached Hagerstown on the 10th, whence they made a quick dash into Pennsylvania to intercept Stuart's cavalry, who were reported to be operating in that direction; but no enemy was discovered. The regiment then returned to Virginia, arriving at Clarksburg October 15th. Here Colonel Scammon was appointed brigadier general and Lieut. Col. Hayes appointed colonel; Major Comly was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and Capt. McIlrath to major. On November 10th the 23d reached the Kanawha Valley and on the 18th went into winter quarters at the Falls of the Great Kanawha.

On March 15, 1863 the regiment was ordered to Charleston, W. Va., where it lay in

camp during March, April, May, June and part of July, performing only light duties, except an advance to Raleigh, Va. and participation in the movement against Morgan's raid.

Returning to Charleston, they lay in camp during the remainder of the year and up to April 29, 1864, when a movement was made to a point near Brownstown, on the Kanawha, preparatory to joining General Crook's forces in a raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. In this expedition they performed hard duty, but had little fighting until the battle of Cloyd's Mountain on May 9, 1864. Here the 23d was on the right of the First brigade. A gallant charge was made up the mountain under a heavy fire, and the enemy driven from the first ridge, two pieces of artillery being captured and brought off the field by Lieut. Austin. The enemy then attempted to form a line of the second ridge or crest, but after a short struggle, was driven back in full retreat. Receiving reinforcements, he made another attempt to stand but was unsuccessful. The fighting here was desperate. Captain Hunter, Company K, and Lieut. Seaman, Company D, were both killed. Captain Rice, Company A, was wounded, but rejoined his company before the action was over. Lieut. Abbott, Company I, was severely wounded and left in hospital at Dublin Depot.

On May 10th there was more fighting at New River Bridge, artillery being mostly used. The enemy were driven and the bridge destroyed. At Pepper's Ferry a slow and tedious crossing was made with one small ferry boat, the rain pouring down all night and thoroughly drenching the men. Skirmishing occurred on the way to Blacksburg, the regiment having two men wounded and losing four by capture. Salt Pond Mountain was crossed on the 12th, the 23d acting as train guard. Owing to heavy rains the roads were in wretched condition and the command was hampered by large numbers of "contrabands," who with their women and children, were accompanying it in all sorts of conveyances, which, becoming stuck in the mud, tended further to impede the operations of the force. Camp was reached on the 13th, with all the men greatly exhausted and in a state of semi-starvation.

At Staunton, June 8th the 23d joined Gen.

Hunter's command. The first term of service expiring on the 11th, those not re-enlisting as veterans were sent home. The depot, railroad, and other public works likely to be useful to the enemy were destroyed. On the 10th a march of 23 miles was made to Brownstown and the enemy driven. Lexington was reached on the 11th, where some artillery fighting took place. The Confederates burning the bridge, White's brigade effected a crossing about two miles above the town, when the enemy retired. General Hunter's column came up just as the town was captured, and by his orders the Military Academy, Washington College and Governor Letcher's residence were burned, an order the execution of which was distasteful to nearly every officer and man of the command, and was protested against by Generals Crook and Averill.

Starting on the 14th the 23d marched by way of Buckhannon to within two miles of Lynchburg, driving the enemy along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and capturing four pieces of artillery. While encamped close to the enemy a slight skirmish took place with Gordon's brigade, but was stopped by the forces mutually withdrawing a little farther from each other.

Early on the 18th A. M. Crook's command was ordered on a flanking expedition to the right, but, owing to news that the enemy had received heavy reinforcements and was preparing to attack the center of our lines, it marched rapidly back to the exposed point, where the attack was repulsed with trifling loss. After dark a retreat was commenced toward Liberty, the men marching two days and nights without sleep and with scarcely anything to eat. On reaching Liberty shortly after dark on the 19th some fighting occurred, and at ten A. M. of the 20th Buford's Gap was reached. A night march was then made to overtake the command in advance, Salem being reached at 9 A. M. While passing through this town Hunter had been attacked by the enemy's cavalry and a large part of his artillery captured. At the same time Crook was attacked in front and rear, but pushed through without loss. At ten P. M. North Mountain was reached, where the command halted and the men were given a few hours' sleep. The

diary of one of the officers contains the following in regard to the rest of this march:

"At four A. M. next morning (22d) left in the advance, the first time since the retreat commenced. By a mistake a march of eight miles was made for nothing. Thus we toiled on, suffering intensely with exhaustion, want of food, clothing, etc. On the 27th a supply train was met on Big Sewell Mountain. Men all crazy. Stopped and ate; marched and ate; camped about dark, and *ate all night*. Marched 180 miles in the last nine days, fighting nearly all the time, and with very little to eat."

The column reached Charleston July 1st and remained there refitting until the 10th, when Gen. Crook's command having been ordered east to meet Early, who had invaded Pennsylvania and Maryland, the 23d set out for Martinsburg, which was reached on the 14th. On the 18th they marched to Cables-town, ten miles beyond Harper's Ferry, driving in the enemy's pickets. Still under the immediate command of Gen. Hunter, Gen. Crook being at Snicker's Gap, Hayes's brigade (including the 23d) was sent, without cavalry and with scarcely any artillery, to attack Early's army of 20,000 or more in flank, and with no other force on this side of the Shenandoah and no possibility of communicating. The enemy, who lay on the opposite side of the river at Snicker's Ferry, had already beaten the First Division, with the whole Sixth Corps to back them. After some heavy skirmishing, the 23d, with the 36th Ohio, were surrounded by two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, but cut their way out and on the 22d of July joined General Crook at Winchester. In the battle of Winchester, which occurred on the 24th, and in which the National forces were defeated, the 23d Ohio lost 153 men, ten of whom were commissioned officers. At Martinsburg next day, General Crook repelled a charge of the enemy's cavalry, capturing a number of prisoners. He then took position near the ford at Williamsburg, on the south bank of the Potomac.

From the 26th of July to the 14th of August the time was spent in marches and counter-marches, on the latter date Duvall's brigade having an encounter with a Rebel force and

finally capturing some prisoners and cattle. Afterwards came movements up and down the Valley advancing and retreating, with plenty of fighting. At Front Royal Sheridan's cavalry captured 260 of the enemy.

An attack was made by the enemy at Halltown, August 23d. In the evening Hayes's Brigade, the 23d and 36th Ohio, with part of the 5th West Virginia, sallied out and drove in the enemy's skirmish line, capturing a lot of prisoners from Kershaw's Division, the brilliancy of the charge causing much astonishment among the Rebels, who inquired "Who the hell are 'uns?" In another sortie on the 23d six officers and 100 prisoners were taken.

The next engagement took place at Berryville, Sept. 3d, the 23d being sent out on picket. Here there was desperate fighting, the most of it after dark. At ten o'clock both parties retired. In this affair the regiment lost two good officers in Captains Austin and Gillis.

The battle of Opequan was fought on the 19th. General Crook's command was in reserve but was soon called upon to make a flank attack on the right. Hayes's Brigade had the extreme left of the infantry. After crossing some difficult ground the division was halted and formed, with Hayes's Brigade in front and the 2d (Johnson's) in the rear. The brigade advanced rapidly, driving the enemy's cavalry. The Union cavalry at the same time advanced out of the woods on the right. On reaching a slight elevation the enemy's infantry line came into view, off diagonally to the left front and he opened a brisk artillery fire. After passing through some thick underbrush a deep slough was reached, 40 or 50 yards wide and waist deep, with soft mud at the bottom, the surface being covered with a thick bed of moss. This obstacle seemed impassible but Colonel Hayes, after a moment's pause, jumped in with his horse and struggled through, the first man over; the men of the 23d plunged in after him, and crossed under a heavy fire, some of them being drowned or suffocated in the slime. Pausing only long enough on the other side to reform the line, the regiment dashed on driving the enemy, Sheridan's cavalry, having passed around the slough, kept up on the right, capturing a large number of prisoners. Colonel Duvall, the division commander, being wounded, Colonel

Hayes succeeded to the command, and throughout displayed the most daring bravery and skill.

No reinforcements appearing and the enemy's fire becoming every moment more murderous, Lieutenant McBride of the 23d was ordered forward with a small party to kill the enemy's artillery horses. Some Saxony rifles of long range and 71-caliber, are taken and several horses drop. A panic seizes the artillery and they commence limbering up. The infantry also takes the alarm and begin leaving the trenches, soon the whole line rises and run for the breastworks in confusion, our cavalry pursuing and taking prisoners by regiments. Eight battle flags are captured, the Rebel artillery stops firing and falls back and the battle is at an end. About the same time the 6th Corps emerged from the woods in the rear. The result was a complete and decisive victory. The regiment captured about 200 men, the artillery being captured by the combined force.

On September 24, 1864, occurred the battle of North Mountain, which was more in the nature of a brilliant charge than a battle. On Crook's command gaining their rear the enemy fled in utter rout abandoning many guns. The regiment lost only two men. Nothing more of importance occurred until the battle of Cedar Creek.

In this battle the 19th and 6th Corps occupied positions nearly parallel with the enemy's front. General Crook's First Division (Thoburn's) occupied works about a mile further to the front and on the left of the main line, the works from their right flank rearward being guarded only by the 9th Virginia regiment, from the Second Division. Crook's Second Division (Duvall's, commanded by Hayes), or a portion of it, occupied a camp about a mile and a quarter in rear of the First Division and in rear of the Manchester Pike. An independent brigade (Kitching's) occupied a camp to the left and rear of that. The enemy's attacking column crossed the North Fork of the Shenandoah from the left of Fisher's Hill, passed down near the base of the Massanutten Mountain, beyond the picket line, and recrossed the river at Baxton's Ford, well to the rear of Crook's command. From there they passed again to the front, just outside the National lines, through the

darkness and fog, forming a line of battle extending from Thoburn's right to a point about opposite Middletown, beyond the extreme left. The nearest force of National cavalry on the left was at Front Royal, eight miles distant.

Owing to General Sheridan's absence in Washington, the command devolved upon Major-general Wright, commanding the 6th Corps. Discovering a weak point on the left, a ford across the North Fork of the Shenandoah, accessible from the Massanutten Mountain, General Crook applied for a division of cavalry to cover this ford and picket the front of the mountain. His request was granted, but for some reason the cavalry had not yet been placed there on the nights of the 18th and 19th, though a report was made that it was there. Taking advantage of this oversight on the part of the Federals, nearly the whole flanking force of the enemy crossed at this ford, under cover of the darkness and fog, their line, when the attack opened, extending from the front of Crook's First Division all the way around to a point about opposite Middletown. Here they waited for the signal, which was to be a feint on the right of the line. To meet this attack General Crook had about 4,000 men. When the attack came, at 4:30 a. m., the enemy had it all their own way. Crook's command, overpowered, were driven from their advanced position and formed on the left of the 19th Corps, the left also being hotly engaged. The right of the line was not engaged for some time after. A desperate and successful stand was made by the shattered lines of Crook's command to save the headquarters train of the army, in which many brave men lost their lives, among them Colonel Thoburn, Captain Bier and Lieut. Colonel Hall, of the 13th Virginia. Colonel Hayes had his horse shot under him, but escaped with his life. The line then slowly fell back, the enemy seeming content with shelling us.

While things were at this pass, suddenly a great shout went up as General Sheridan, riding a magnificent black horse, dashed up at full speed and, dismounting, engaged in a short but rapid conversation with General Crook. In a moment the members of the staff are flying off in different directions. After awhile Col. Forsyth comes down in front and shouts to the General: "The 19th Corps is closed up,

sir." General Sheridan jumps on his horse and calling out, "We're going to have a good time on them now, boys," rides up the line. The men took their posts, the line moved forward, and ere long, as all the world knows, the enemy was fleeing in utter rout and confusion.

On Oct. 7th the regiment was detailed as rear guard to Martinsburg, marching by way of Winchester, where some of the enemy's cavalry were said to be. On this march the men voted for the Presidential election, but seven anti-war votes being cast, principally among the teamsters. November 13th it returned to Winchester, guarding a supply train of 700 wagons. It was engaged in drill and camp routine duties until the middle of December, when it was transferred from the extreme left to the extreme right of the line. About December 20th Hayes's Brigade was ordered to Stephen's Depot, remaining there until the 29th when it went into camp at Martinsburg. On January 1, 1865, it embarked for Cumberland. Colonel Hayes was promoted to a brigadier generalship and Lieut-Colonel Comly to Colonel. The regiment reached Grafton January 12th, where it lay till the 18th, without tents and insufficient bedding, the weather being very cold. From the 19th to March 1st it lay at Cumberland engaged in drill and camp routine. Soon the news arrived of the collapse of the Southern Confederacy and the boys anticipated an early return home. It was not, however, until the latter part of July that the wished-for order came, and on the 26th they were mustered out at Cumberland, and took cars for Camp Taylor, where the men were paid and discharged.

The 34th Infantry, O. V. I., contained one company—Company E—which was from Crawford county. This company was organized with the following officers: J. W. Shaw, captain; F. B. Helwig, first lieutenant, and W. H. Carpenter, second lieutenant. Captain Shaw was promoted to major, Oct. 10, 1862; to lieutenant colonel, July 18, 1863, and was killed July 24, 1864 at the battle of Winchester. First Lieutenant Helwig was promoted to captain, July 17, 1862 and mustered out with the regiment. Second Lieutenant Carpenter was discharged, Aug. 1, 1863. Isaac P. Grover was promoted to second lieutenant,

Dec. 3, 1862; to first lieutenant, March 2, 1864, and to captain, Sept. 30, 1864. Isaiah C. Lindsey was promoted to second lieutenant March 16, 1864 and mustered out as such. N. P. Marvell was promoted to second lieutenant Sept. 30, 1864, to first lieutenant Nov. 26, 1864 and mustered out April 4, 1865.

The 34th was organized at Camp Lucas, Clermont county, Ohio in July and August, 1861 and on Sept. 1st moved to Camp Dennison. As at that early period of the war much license prevailed with respect to uniforms, it adopted a light blue Zouave dress, and in compliment to their colonel, Abraham S. Piatt, the name of "Piatt Zouaves" was adopted. In September the regiment started for Camp Enyart, on the Kanawha river, W. Va., where it arrived on the 20th. On the 25th it fought its first battle near Chapmanville, whipping a Virginia regiment and badly wounding its colonel. Its own loss was one killed and eight wounded. During the remaining of the autumn and winter the regiment was engaged chiefly in guarding the rear of General Rosecrank's army and in scouting expeditions after the enemy's guerillas. In March, 1862 it joined General Cox's forces at Gauley Bridge and on the 17th and 18th of May, participated in the battle of Princeton, losing several men.

General Cox being ordered to join General McClellan, in August, 1862, six regiments were left to guard the Kanawha Valley. The 34th and 37th held the outpost at Fayetteville, where they were attacked, Sept. 10th, by General Loring, with 10,000 men. By the aid of breastworks, the position was held till midnight, when the place was evacuated. During the attack the 34th repeatedly charged on the enemy. The losses of the six companies engaged (the others being on scouting duty) amounted to 130 men. One-half of the officers were either killed or wounded. Falling back under a heavy fire, the National forces made a stand at Cotton Mountain the next day, and at Charleston on the 12th, where a severe engagement took place. From this point a further retrograde movement was made to Mt. Pleasant. In October, on the return of General Cox, with his command, another advance was made and the valley regained. During May the regiment was furnished with horses and transferred into "Mounted Rifles."

In July, 1863 the 34th participated in a demonstration against Wytheville, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, under command of Colonel Toland. A desperate fight ensued, but about dark the National forces succeeded in capturing the enemy's artillery, when they fled in all directions. The 34th lost four killed, including Colonel Toland, 13 wounded and 33 missing. The brigade left Camp Piatt with nearly 1000 men, marched 652 miles in eleven days, through a very mountainous country, and captured over 250 horses, 360 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and a large amount of stores; destroyed between 3000 and 5000 stand of arms, an important bridge, and partially burned one of the wealthiest cities in Virginia.

The command devolving on Lieut. Colonel Franklin, he commenced a retrograde movement, which was effected with difficulty, the roads being blockaded by a Confederate force under General McCausland. The year's campaign was completed by several expeditions to Lewisburg and vicinity, General Duffie, of the Kanawha Cavalry, commanding.

In January, 1864 about two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and in the latter part of April the regiment was divided into two detachments. The mounted portion was to operate with the cavalry, under General Averhill; the dismounted, with the 36th O. V. I., in General Crook's division of infantry. On the 1st of May, 1864 a second expedition left Charleston for the destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. On the 9th the cavalry were repulsed at Wytheville by General Morgan and fell back with considerable loss. The infantry under Crook, however, defeated the enemy the same day at Cloyd Mountain, capturing Dublin Depot in the evening. Another victory was gained the next day and the railroad bridge over New River destroyed. From this point the command returned to Meadow Bluffs, whence they started to join General Hunter at Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley, having a skirmish at Panther Gap Mountain. Reaching Goshen, on the Central Virginia Railroad on June 5th, another skirmish took place with some of the enemy's cavalry at Cow Pasture River. The day after the Rebels were driven out of Buffalo Gap by General Hayes's Brigade.

Staunton was reached June 8th, and on the

9th, General Hunter, now reinforced by Generals Crook, Averill and Duffie, left this point going by way of Brownsville to Lexington, which was reached on the 11th. Some shots were exchanged with the enemy at Buckhannon on the 14th, and then the force crossed the Blue Ridge, the town of Liberty being reached on the 16th, where another skirmish occurred. From this point General Crook's command, with which the dismounted members of the 34th were serving, was sent on a flanking expedition across the James river, for the purpose of attacking Lynchburg. The attack was made on the 18th and was partially successful, but the enemy being re-inforced that night by 20,000 men under Early, further operations against that city were impossible. The next morning the opposing armies engaged in a fierce cannonade, and in the afternoon an engagement took place in which the 34th suffered severely. At dark on the 19th the National forces began a retreat, being closely pursued by the enemy, another skirmish occurring at Liberty. At Salem, on the 21st, Hunter's artillery was attacked in a narrow defile by a large force of the enemy, who made a sudden descent from the hills, and the guns were captured. The mounted portion of the 34th, being a few miles in the rear, dashed up to the rescue, dismounted, and, under command of Lieut. Colonel Shaw, after a sharp fight, drove off the enemy and recaptured the guns. After enduring great hardships on the retreat, the command reached Charleston on July 1st, where the men were enabled to obtain a much needed rest. About this time the 34th was dismounted, the horses being turned over to the cavalry. On the 10th of July the 34th embarked on transports for Parkersburg, thence moving by rail to Martinsburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, where they arrived on the 14th.

On July 20, while General Crook, with his main force and the 6th and 19th Corps, was pressing Early back on Winchester, General Duvall's Brigade (including the 34th) attempted to occupy the place in advance of the Confederates. Only 1200 strong, they met the enemy two miles from Winchester and completely routed them, capturing their artillery and killing and wounding all their brigade commanders. The 34th lost 10 killed and 20 wounded. Four days later the fourth battle

of Winchester took place, in which General Crook, being weakened by the absence of the 6th and 19th Corps, was obliged to retreat, losing only a few wagons. The losses of the 34th in this battle were severe and included Lieut. Colonel Shaw. Capt. G. W. McKay also received a mortal wound. The command then devolved on Captain S. R. S. West, a brave and gallant officer. On the 25th another stand was made at Martinsburg, the 34th being the last regiment to leave the field. From the 25th of July to the 11th of August the regiment was occupied chiefly in marching and countermarching, there being heavy skirmishing on the 11th with Early, who was falling back on Fisher's Hill. Between the 12th and 17th more skirmishing occurred at Cedar Creek. The regiment then fell back through Winchester to Berryville, and on the 20th of August was at Charleston, with the enemy close in its rear. Expecting an attack, breastworks were thrown up, but none occurring, another retrograde movement took place to Halltown. Some skirmishing occurred up to the 27th when the enemy withdrew to the upper Potomac. On the next day the regiment again occupied Charleston. Here the non-veterans were discharged and on Sept. 3d proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, in charge of Captain West. During the few months previous to this the 34th had been largely strengthened by new recruits, and now numbered between 400 and 500 men, present and absent.

On the evening of the day on which the non-veterans left the regiment participated in the battle of Berryville. The enemy fell back to Winchester and Bunker Hill. The 34th marched to Summit Point, where they lay encamped until Sheridan's victorious battle of Winchester. On that day it lost no less than six color bearers in quick succession. The flag was finally brought through safe by George Rynals, of Company A. At Fisher's Hill, on the 22d, the enemy were successfully flanked, and fled, losing his artillery. In the last two engagements the 34th lost 61 killed.

The demoralized enemy was followed to Harrisburg, where the National forces lay until the 6th of October. In the meanwhile the cavalry was desolating the Valley, in accordance with General Sheridan's order. The work of devastation being now completed, the Na-

tional army fell back to Cedar Creek, while the enemy resumed his old position at Fisher's Hill. On the 19th General Early made his desperate attempt to regain his lost laurels, and had almost succeeded, when the opportune arrival of General Sheridan, so celebrated in song and story, turned the tables, and ended in the utter rout of the Confederates. The brunt of the morning's surprise and attack fell on the left flank, composed of General Crook's Corps, which, with the 19th Corps occupying the center of the line, was badly shattered. The 6th Corps on the right had time to fall back in good order. The troops were rallied near Middletown, from whence the final and successful advance was made.

On the evening before the battle, the regiment was on picket duty, under command of Lieut. Colonel Furney. Before dawn the next morning, when the surprise occurred, the Colonel and 18 of his men, were taken prisoners. He, however, escaped at Mt. Jackson and rejoined his command a few days later. The loss of the 34th in this affair was two killed, 12 wounded and 18 prisoners. From this time until the latter part of December, 1864 the regiment lay near Kernstown, when it marched to Opequan Crossing, and thence to Martinsburg. On the evening of December 22d, while enroute by rail to Webster, a collision occurred, whereby two men of the regiment were killed and fourteen wounded.

On January 11, 1865, while the 34th were in garrison at Beverly, with the dismounted portion of the 8th Ohio Cavalry—being at this time reduced to 300 men present for duty—a sudden and unexpected attack was made on the post by the enemy under General Rosser, and almost the entire regiment captured, though many, favored by the darkness and excitement, subsequently escaped. Colonel Yonart, of the 8th, commanding the post, and Colonel Furney, were both captured but afterward escaped. The survivors of this unfortunate affair fell back to Phillipi, and thence were ordered to Cumberland, Md., where on Feb. 22d, they were consolidated with the 36th Ohio (General Crook's old regiment), commanded by Colonel H. F. Duval. Thus the old 34th lost its identity, the coalition being known as the 36th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

The 45th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was or-

ganized at Camp Chase in August, 1862, being mustered in on the 19th of that month. It was immediately ordered to Cynthiana, Ky., where it remained until the advance of General Kirby Smith compelled it, with the 99th Ohio, to fall back to Covington. After aiding in the defense of Cincinnati, it took post at Lexington, and was engaged for some time in building bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad. While at Lexington it was brigaded with the 18th and 22d Michigan regiments and 112th Illinois, under the command of General G. C. Smith.

While at Danville, about the middle of February, the regiment was mounted and brigaded with the 7th Ohio and 10th Kentucky regiments of cavalry, all under command of Colonel Benj. P. Runkle, of the 45th. Soon after it took part in the pursuit of a body of the enemy's cavalry under command of Colonel Cluke, and on the 30th of March was engaged for the first time, at Dutton's Hill, near Somerset, with the enemy's forces under Generals Gillmore and Pegram. In this affair the regiment lost one man, mortally wounded.

From this time and until the early part of July the 45th was stationed in the neighborhood of Somerset, picketing the line of the Cumberland river and occasionally reconnoitering beyond. During the performance of this duty the regiment lost two killed and several wounded, two of the latter mortally. In the pursuit after Morgan in July, 1863, it had one man killed and several wounded. Subsequently returning to Kentucky, it took part in the pursuit of Colonel Scott's force, which had advanced as far as Winchester, that state.

Upon the reorganization of Burnside's army in August, 1863, the 45th was included in Byrd's Brigade of General Carter's Division with the 1st Tennessee and the 112th Illinois Mounted Infantry and the 8th Michigan Cavalry.

Early in September it was detached and sent to London, and, after crossing the Tennessee River before all the rest of the army, was soon after transferred to the cavalry brigade of Colonel Wolford, which, with that of Colonel Byrd, constituted the extreme right of Burnside's army. While stationed at Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, Wolford's Brigade was surprised and routed losing all its trains, a battery of

artillery and many prisoners. In this affair the 45th had three men killed, four mortally wounded and more than 100 captured.

On the 15th of the following month, as the mounted division of General Saunders, to which the 45th belonged, was falling back before the enemy's cavalry, the regiment was dismounted, and left without any immediate support. While in this position, with its horses in the rear, it was thrown into confusion by a very sudden and spirited attack and lost five killed, several wounded, and about 100 men and officers taken prisoners.

On the 18th of November, during Longstreet's advance on Knoxville, Saunders' Division was hotly engaged, Brigadier General Saunders and Adjutant Fearn, of the 45th being mortally wounded. The regiment lost five men killed and six mortally wounded, including the Adjutant. The regiment was next engaged in action at Bean's Station, Dec. 14th, but without loss.

After Longstreet retired toward Virginia, the 45th, with the 11th and 27th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, were sent to Cumberland Gap and remained in that neighborhood until the 8th of February, 1864, when the brigade was marched to Mt. Sterling, Ky., to be remounted. This design, however, was never carried out, and the regiment ever after served as infantry proper.

Leaving Mt. Sterling April 6th, and Camp Nelson on the 19th, the 45th, with several other regiments, marched across the mountains to East Tennessee, reaching Knoxville May 3d. A few days later it went by rail to Cleveland, Tenn., and thence to Tunnel Hill, Ga., where it was attached to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 23d Army Corps, on the 11th. Three days later it had two men killed and three mortally wounded at the battle of Resaca, and afterward participated in many of the actions during the Atlanta campaign. Toward the end of June the regiment was transferred to the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, 4th Corps. With the 4th Corps the regiment afterward participated in the battle of Franklin and in the fighting before Nashville, when Hood's army was totally routed and dispersed. In the spring of 1865 the 45th accompanied the 4th Corps to East Tennessee, returned with it to Nashville toward the end of April, and was mustered out

of the service on the 15th of the following June, having at that time two months to serve to complete its term of enlistment.

The 49th Regiment, O. V. I., contained a company of Crawford county men, namely, Company B. Its commissioned officers at its organization were as follows: Amos Keller, captain; A. H. Keller, first lieutenant; and J. N. Biddle, second lieutenant. Captain and Lieutenant Keller were killed at the battle of Stone River, and their funeral which subsequently took place at Bucyrus, was one of the largest ever held in the town.

The 49th Ohio regiment was organized at Tiffin, Seneca county, under special authority of the Secretary of War. On the 19th of September, 1861, it started from Camp Noble, near Tiffin, to Camp Dennison and, receiving its equipment on the 21st, moved for Louisville, Ky., where it reported next day to Brig. General Robert Anderson. It was the first organized regiment to enter Kentucky, and was given a very cordial reception, receiving an address of welcome from General Anderson, to which its colonel, William H. Gibson, responded. After further ceremonies and a magnificent banquet, in the evening the regiment took cars for Lebanon Junction, with orders to report to General W. T. Sherman, who commanded troops at that point. The next morning it departed for Elizabethtown and went into camp at Muldraugh's Hill. From this place on the 10th of October, it moved to Nolin Creek and went into Camp Nevin.

In the subsequent organization of the 2d Division of the Army of Ohio, the 49th was assigned to the 6th Brigade, General R. W. Johnson commanding. December 10th, the division moved to Munfordsville, on Green River and, driving the Rebels to the opposite side of the river, established Camp Wood. On the 17th the National Pickets, from the 32d Indiana Infantry, on the south side of Green River, were attacked by the enemy, and the 49th Ohio and 39th Indiana were sent to their relief, the enemy being repulsed, and Colonel Terry, one of their commanders, being killed. From December 17th to February 14th the regiment lay in camp, being occupied in drill and discipline.

On the 14th it moved on Bowling Green and,

after crossing the river marched on Nashville, where, on March 3d it established Camp Andrew Jackson. On March 16th it moved with Buell's army to join Grant's forces at Pittsburgh Landing, arriving there on the 6th. Here, at eleven o'clock it went into battle on the left of its brigade, the latter being commanded by Colonel Gibson, who left his regiment in charge of Lieut. Colonel A. M. Blackman. It maintained its position under a hot fire until four o'clock in the afternoon, and twice performed the hazardous movement of changing front under fire. The 49th, after some fighting at Bridge's Creek and other points, entered Corinth with the army on May 30th, 1862. It then joined in pursuit of the enemy, proceeding as far as Tusculum and Florence, Alabama, and thence marching to Battle Creek, Tenn. From here it took part in the movement after Bragg's army, which was entering Kentucky, threatening Louisville and Cincinnati. The troops suffered severely on this march from intense heat, want of water and short rations. At Louisville, which point they reached on the 29th of September, the troops rested for a few days, and then resumed their march in pursuit of the enemy, whom they drove before them through Shelbyville, and reaching Frankfort, where they dispersed the Rebel troops gathered to guard the inauguration of Capt. Dick Hawes as Confederate governor of Kentucky. The march was resumed on the 7th and a junction made with the main army on the day following the battle of Perryville. During all this time there was daily skirmishing. At Lawrenceburg and Dog Walk sharp engagements took place, in which the 49th took a conspicuous part under command of Lieut. Colonel Levi Drake. With the enemy retreating before them the 49th, with its brigade and division, marched to Crab Orchard, and thence through Bowling Green to Nashville, being with the advance that raised the siege of that city on October 5th. It subsequently remained in camp at Millcreek until the 26th of December.

On that date the Army of the Cumberland, under command of General Rosecrans, began its movement on Murfreesboro. The 49th, forming a part of the right wing, under Major General McCook, after considerable skirmishing, became engaged in battle, on the extreme

right of the National army, before Murfreesboro, on the evening of the 30th. At six o'clock next morning, Kirk's Brigade, being furiously assailed by the enemy, was thrown back on the 49th, which also became engaged, and was borne back by overwhelming numbers a mile and a half to the Nashville Turnpike, which it reached after an incessant conflict of nine hours. The next morning it was sent to reconnoitre on the right and rear of main army, and operated on the extreme right in connection with Stanley's cavalry. On January 2d it occupied a position in reserve, to the center, and late in the afternoon, upon the repulse of Van Cleeves Division, to the left, it joined with its brigade in a magnificent bayonet charge, retrieving the fortunes of the day in that part of the field and inflicting a severe defeat on the enemy. By the capture of General Willich, Colonel Gibson, of the 49th succeeded to the command of the brigade. Lieut. Colonel Drake was killed during the battle, Major Porter wounded, and all the senior captains present either killed or wounded, the command of the regiment at the close of the day devolving on the junior Captain, S. F. Gray.

After losing some men in various foraging expeditions, the regiment moved with the army on the 24th of June, from Murfreesboro, and, finding the enemy strongly posted at Liberty Gap, an encounter took place, the 49th assaulting the enemy's right, which was posted on a hill. It drove him from the heights and compelled him to fall back to another strong position about a mile in his rear.

On the next day the advance was resumed and in the middle of the afternoon the 40th was brought into action of the enemy's center, which covered the valley, his flanks resting on the hills. Advancing briskly in four ranks, according to a newly introduced drill, the regiment opened fire and soon broke the enemy's center, the position being maintained by the co-operation of other troops. Tullahoma was reached July 1st, without further engagement, and the regiment went into camp.

In the movement of the National army on Chattanooga in August, the 49th crossed the Tennessee river on the 31st near Bellefonte. In the battle of Chickamauga the regiment, under command of Major S. F. Gray, held a position on the morning of the first day, on

the extreme right of the National forces, forming a part of General R. W. Johnson's Division. Before being engaged the brigade and division were shifted to the extreme left of the army and united with Thomas's Corps. Between three and four o'clock P. M. the regiment made a charge against the enemy's right, which was posted in dense woods and drove them back, capturing two guns. Three guns were captured in all by the brigade. At dusk the enemy made a sudden and furious charge with the bayonet, which after some ground had been lost, was repelled and the Confederates driven back.

On the second day of the battle the 49th Ohio performed gallant and important service on various parts of the field, and took part in an exploit which, it is claimed, saved Thomas's Corps from being swept from the field. Having broken through the National left, the enemy were charging fiercely on the center, when the 49th faced to the rear and poured a destructive fire into them, which being backed by Goodspeed's Battery, and a hot fire from the 15th Ohio, checked the Rebels and drove them back on their main body. At evening, the 49th, with its brigade, was the last to retire from the field. At Rossville some temporary fieldworks were thrown up, in expectation of an attack, and on the following night the brigade reached Chattanooga.

On November 24th the 49th, with its brigade, joined in the movement against Mission Ridge, under Grant, where, with conspicuous gallantry it was one of the first regiments to plant its colors on the summit. Soon after this it moved with Granger's Corps to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. This was one of the severest marches made during the war. The weather was intensely cold and the ground covered with snow, while the men were almost naked, without shoes and the rations exhausted. Hearing at Strawberry Plains that Burnside had repulsed Longstreet, the National forces returned to Chattanooga. While engaged in this severe campaign the men were called upon to re-enlist for the war, to which call a hearty response was given. The regiment now returned to Ohio to enjoy its veteran furlough of 30 days and was warmly greeted at Tiffin, the place of its organization.

On the expiration of its furlough it re-

ported at the headquarters of the Fourth Corps at Cleveland, Tennessee, where the National forces were preparing for the campaign against Atlanta. In this campaign its history formed a part of that of the Fourth Army Corps. It participated in the engagements at Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River and Atlanta, exhibiting its usual gallantry and discipline and sustaining severe losses. In the movement that forced the enemy from Atlanta, it participated in the battle at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, and after abandoning pursuit of the enemy, went into camp at Atlanta.

On the division of the grand army, when Sherman commenced his march to the sea, the army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, was left to attend to General Hood, who was rashly moving on Nashville. In the movements of Thomas's forces and in the subsequent battles of Franklin and Nashville, the 49th Ohio, under command of Lieut. Colonel Strong, fully sustained its reputation in gallantry and efficiency. In the battle before Nashville, December 15-16, 1864, the regiment participated in the brilliant charges made by the 4th Army Corps, suffering severely in killed and wounded. After the battle it took part in the pursuit after the flying enemy, subsequently going into camp at Huntsville, Alabama, where it remained until about the middle of March, 1865. It then formed part of an expedition to East Tennessee, going into camp at Greenville. On its return to Nashville, it was embarked on transports, June 15th, and taken to Texas, by way of New Orleans. It reached Victoria, Texas in July, and advanced into the interior as far as San Antonio. After four months service in this field it returned to Victoria, where it was mustered out of service on the 30th of November, 1865.

The number of names upon the rolls of this regiment was 1,552, nineteen of the men were born in Europe, and 760 in Ohio, 440 being from Seneca county. Eight officers were killed in battle, and 20 wounded, six of these mortally. Of the privates 127 were killed in battle, 71 were mortally wounded, 165 died from hardships or disease, and seven perished in Southern prisons. During two-thirds of his service Colonel Gibson commanded a brigade by virtue of his rank.

The 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry went into camp at Norwalk, Ohio, on the 17th of October, 1861. Maj. John C. Lee was made colonel Nov. 25th, receiving his commission on January 20, 1862. The lieutenant-colonel was George H. Safford; Major Lee, on being promoted to colonel, was succeeded by Daniel F. DeWolf; Jay Kling was surgeon. During the three years' service of the regiment various changes took place in officers, caused by death, resignation or promotion. A number of the men in Company H were from Crawford county.

On January 25th, 1862 the regiment left for Grafton, Western Virginia, where it was stationed until the latter part of March. While here it suffered greatly from measles and other diseases, having at one time as many as 400 men on the sick list, 20 of whom died. When ready for service again it joined General Schenck's Brigade at Romney, subsequently going into camp near Moorefield on the Potomac. In the latter part of April seven companies moved with the brigade to Petersburg and on through Franklin to McDowell, leaving companies D, E and G at Moorefield. After taking part in the action at McDowell, the troops fell back to Franklin, during this march and later suffering severely from the scarcity of rations. In the later part of May a movement was made toward Strasburg, threatening the communications of "Stonewall" Jackson, who was moving for the B. & O. Railroad. Jackson now began a retreat and the National troops followed in pursuit, there being frequent skirmishing between the National advance and the Confederate rear. Jackson having destroyed the bridge across the Shenandoah at Fort Republic, further pursuit was found impracticable.

About the 20th of June the army arrived at Middletown, near Winchester, and here the Army of Virginia was organized. The 55th was brigaded with the 25th, 73d and 75th Ohio regiments, and was attached to General Schenck's Division. The regiment left Middletown July 7th for Sperryville, where it remained until the 8th of August, and then moved toward Culpepper Court House. While encamped on Robertson's river, near Rapidan, the regimental band was mustered out and a detail of officers returned to Ohio on recruiting service. On the 19th the army

commenced a retrograde movement, the 55th, with its brigade covering the retreat. The Rappahannock was crossed at White Sulphur Springs, and for several days the regiment was employed in guarding the various fords of the river to prevent the enemy from crossing. On the 25th the regiment moved toward Warrenton and thence northward to intercept Jackson in his attempt to join Lee's army. An engagement took place on the 29th on the old Bull Run battleground. At night the regiment, with its brigade, gradually moved to the rear and, after dark, fell back to Centerville. From this point several marches and expeditions were made, there being, however, little or no fighting. The column being re-enforced, proceeded as far south as Catlett's Station, where a small skirmish took place. A return was then made to Centerville, where the regiment remained until the 2d of November. The rest of the month was taken up by a series of marches and encampments, the regiment then going into camp near Chantilly. On December 10th the regiment marched for Stafford Court House, which was reached on the 17th. The 55th was next sent to defend Belle Plain Landing in view of Burnside's contemplated attack on Fredericksburg, but heavy rains and bad roads interfering with that movement, it went into winter quarters at Brook's Station.

The Army of the Potomac beginning its movement on Fredericksburg in the latter part of April, the 55th participated in the movements of the 11th Corps, and on the 2d of May, when the enemy executed a successful flank movement on our right, the regiment, with others was compelled to fall back, losing 153 men killed, wounded and missing.

About the middle of May the 55th regiment was transferred to the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division, and it remained in this brigade during the remainder of its service. It took part in the battle of Gettysburg, being first posted with its division on Cemetery Hill but moved subsequently to the left of the Baltimore Pike. The battle line of the regiment was not engaged but the skirmish line was subjected to a severe fire, and the regiment lost in this battle about 50 men. Having pursued the retreating enemy, the 55th went into camp, July 25th, near Catlett's Station.

On the 30th of September the 55th, with the 11th and 12th Corps, arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., and in the latter part of October moved for Lookout Mountain. The regiment moved to Chattanooga November 22d and later took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, being posted on the extreme left to guard the flank. Immediately after the regiment took part in the Knoxville campaign, returning to Lookout Valley on the 17th of December. On the 1st of January, 1864, 319 men of the 55th re-enlisted and went to Ohio for their furlough. On the 4th of March it was again encamped in Lookout Valley. About this time the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated and denominated the 20th, and the regiment formed a part of the 3d Brigade of the 3d Division.

The regiment started on the Atlanta campaign on the 2d of May, and participated in all the battles in which the 20th Corps was engaged. At Resaca it lost upwards of 90 men. It took part in the fighting before Atlanta, and during the siege of that city, occupied its place in the lines, assisting in the advancement of the parallels toward the city. During the Atlanta campaign the 55th lost over 200 men. About the 1st of November the regiment received 200 drafted men and substitutes, and about the same time those who were not veterans were mustered out.

Subsequently the regiment took part in Sherman's march to the sea, entering Savannah December 21st. Here it remained until early in January, 1865, when it was thrown across the Savannah river, and on the 29th of January started fairly on the march through the Carolinas. It took part in the fighting at Smith's Farm, on March 16th, where it lost two men killed, one officer and 23 men wounded, and seven men missing. On the 24th of March it took part in the review before General Sherman at Goldsboro. From this place it marched to Raleigh, and on April 30th commenced the march to Washington, where it subsequently participated in the grand review. Upon the disbanding of the 20th Corps the Ohio regiments were organized into a Provisional brigade and were assigned to the 14th Corps. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., on July 11th, being paid and discharged at Cleveland,

Ohio on the 19th. During its term of service the 55th enrolled about 1,350 men, of whom 750 were either killed or wounded in battle. Ten officers were wounded once or more and eight officers either died of wounds or were killed in battle.

The 57th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment was partially organized at Camp Vance, Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, its organization being completed at Camp Chase, on the 10th of February, 1862. Company I was partially recruited in Crawford county, the other members coming from Shelby and Sandusky. William Mungen was commissioned colonel Feb. 17, 1862; resigned April 16, 1863 and was succeeded by A. V. Rice. The latter being made brigadier general, was succeeded by Samuel R. Mott, who was mustered out with the regiment.

The regiment started for Fort Donelson, on the 18th of February, 1862, but an order received at Smithfield, Ky. diverted its course to Paducah, that state. Here it was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 5th Division of the Army of the Tennessee. On the 8th of March it took boat for Ft. Henry on the Tennessee, and thence proceeded to Savannah, where it arrived on the 11th. On the 14th it accompanied a gunboat expedition to the mouth of Yellow Creek, and then returning, went to Pittsburg Landing. On the 17th the 5th Division made a reconnoissance to Pea Ridge, and on the 19th went into camp at Shiloh Chapel, three miles southwest of the Landing. In the latter part of March reconnoissances were made in the direction of Corinth, and on April 1st the regiment accompanied another gunboat expedition to Eastport, Miss., the gunboats throwing a few shells into the town. They then moved up the river and shelled the enemy's works at Chickasaw, Ala. A few prisoners were made in this vicinity.

About this time the regiment suffered much from sickness, on April 6th there being but 450 men fit for duty. On this day the enemy was encountered near Shiloh Church, where the 57th withstood three Rebel regiments from 6 until 10 o'clock A. M. These regiments left 78 dead on front of the 57th. The regiment was then ordered to fall back on the Hamburg and Purdy road, the line being subsequently

pressed back three-quarters of a mile further. On the next day the enemy being driven back, the 57th recovered its old position, having lain under arms all night in a drenching rain. After another night in the rain and mud, without tents, the command moved on the 8th about seven miles toward Corinth, and near Pea Ridge had an encounter with Forrest's cavalry and about 1500 Confederate infantry. Here the National cavalry gave way before that of the enemy, and two companies of the 57th, who had been thrown out as skirmishers, were captured, along with two companies of the 77th Ohio. The 57th then fixed bayonets and charged the cavalry, which gave way, and the captured companies rushed to their comrades or laid down. The regiment then poured a volley into the retreating enemy. In three days the 57th had lost 27 killed, 150 wounded (16 mortally) and ten captured.

The regiment then took part in the advance on Corinth, being employed largely in marching, picketing and building breastworks, with an occasional engagement. During this time it was assigned to the 1st Brigade of the 5th Division. After the evacuation it was occupied in repairing the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and in making reconnoissances. While at Moscow a detachment of 250 men was sent to accompany a train to Memphis to procure supplies. Near Morning Sun, on the Memphis & Nashville road, the train was attacked by 600 of the enemy's cavalry, who charged three times, but were finally repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The detachment lost four men wounded. The regiment moved to Memphis on the 18th of July and on the 29th of August was ordered to Raleigh to look after Burrow's Rebel cavalry. The cavalry fled after exchanging a few shots and the regiment captured a number of horses. Early in September the 57th was sent on a four days' scout into Mississippi during which it was engaged with the enemy six different times. It was then assigned to guard the Randolph road, north of Memphis and also the bridge over Wolf Creek, and while engaged in this duty, was attacked by Burrows' cavalry, Sept. 23d. The enemy were repulsed without loss to the regiment. On November 12th it was

assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps.

On the 26th the regiment, with quite a large force, moved against General Price, on the Tallahatchie river, near Wyatt, Miss. The enemy evacuated the place and the march was continued to Grenada. The Corps returned to Memphis on the 15th of December, and here the 57th now received an addition of 118 volunteers and 205 drafted men, which made its aggregate force 650 men. Soon after, with the 15th Corps, it moved down the Mississippi to Young's point, where the troops proceeded up the Yazoo, disembarking on Sydney Johnston's plantation. The next day, when attempting to cross Chickasaw Bayou the 15th Corps encountered the enemy and fighting took place, which lasted for five days, the troops finally returning to the transports. In this action the regiment lost 37 in killed and wounded. Early in January the Corps moved down the Yazoo to the Mississippi, up the Mississippi to White river, thence, through the "cut-off," into the Arkansas and up the Arkansas to within two miles of Arkansas Post, disembarking on the 10th. Here the 1st Brigade attacked the Rebel pickets and drove them to within 600 yards of Fort Hindman, and subsequently, with the 6th Missouri, drove the enemy from their barracks, in front of their lines, and about half a mile further to the west. In an assault against the works on the next day the 57th led the charge and after a desperate battle of three hours, the enemy surrendered. In this action the regiment lost 37 in killed and wounded.

Ordered to Clay Plantation on the 13th, the 57th here defeated some of the enemy's cavalry and destroyed a large amount of stores, and then moved with the fleet for Vicksburg. In the operation against this place under Grant, the regiment took a very active part, being frequently engaged with the enemy, marching, digging, fighting and capturing large quantities of supplies. In the advance upon the city the regiment participated in the actions at Raymond, Champion Hills, where it lost heavily, and Black River. It took part in the general assault on the 19th of May, advancing to within 70 yards of the enemy's line, and holding its position under

a terrific fire until two o'clock on the morning of the 20th, when the brigade was withdrawn to a position in the rear. In the advance on the 22d it was in the front line and suffered more than in the previous assault. On the 26th of May it accompanied the division in a reconnoissance between the Big Black and Yazoo rivers and engaged successfully with the enemy at Mechanicsburg. From the time until the surrender it was continually engaged, either on the picket line or in the trenches.

It then took part in the movement against Jackson, where Johnston's army lay, and after the evacuation of the place aided in the pursuit of the enemy to Pearl River, losing several men. Subsequently returning to Vicksburg, it went into camp at Camp Sherman, four miles west of Big Black River, where it remained until the 27th of September. In the latter part of September it started by steamer for Memphis, arriving there October 4th, and thence on the 8th marched for Chattanooga, arriving November 22d at the mouth of North Chickamauga Creek, ten miles northeast of Chattanooga. During this march, which was long and fatiguing, there was frequent skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. The regiment now formed a part of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Corps. After some further operations the regiment participated in the battle at Mission Ridge, sustaining heavy loss. After pursuing the enemy to Ringgold, it started with the Corps to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, marching 104 miles in four days. Returning, it arrived again at Chattanooga on December 18th and drew "hardtack" for the first time in 15 days. On the following day it started for Bellefonte, Ala., where it arrived on the 29th, the men being by this time almost exhausted by fatigue, hunger and privation, besides being hatless, shoeless and half naked. In spite of this experience, however, the men of the 57th were the first to reenlist as veterans on the 1st of January, 1864.

After the usual furlough the regiment, with 207 recruits, rendezvoused at Camp Chase on March 16th. On April 17th it rejoined its brigade at Larkinsville, Ala., and on the 1st of May moved on the Atlanta campaign. It participated in the battle of Resaca on May

13th and 14th, holding its ground on the 14th against three successive charges of the enemy. Its loss in this battle was 57 killed and wounded. The enemy were again encountered at Dallas, the regiment losing 15 men in three days' fighting. Accompanying the army in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, the 57th took part in the actions at New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, where it lost 57 killed and wounded, and skirmished almost incessantly both before and after crossing the Chattahoochee. Atlanta was reached on the 20th and two days later the enemy made a furious assault. The works in front of the 57th were captured by the enemy and recaptured by the regiment three separate times, the regiment finally holding its position. In this engagement the regiment lost 92 men. The 57th was then moved to the extreme right of the army and on the 28th again encountered the enemy, the Rebels being repulsed after a seven hours' fight. The regiment had 12 men killed and 55 wounded, the enemy leaving 458 of their number dead in front of the brigade. The enemy was also repulsed with fearful slaughter at the battle of Jonesboro, the National troops occupying that place after its evacuation by the Rebels. On the 7th of September the 57th went into camp at Eastport.

Here it remained until the 4th of October, when it started after Hood, having an encounter with the enemy at Snake Creek Gap. At Taylor's Ridge another fight occurred, the enemy being repulsed. The time after this was spent in marching, countermarching, skirmishing and fighting until Atlanta was reached again on November 13th.

On the 15th the 57th left with Sherman's army on the march to the sea. On the 21st it encountered Rebel cavalry near Clinton, and on the 28th had quite a fight at the crossing of the Oconee river. On December 3d some of the regiment's foragers were captured and on the 4th it lost heavily in an engagement at Statesboro. It engaged in the assault on Ft. McAllister on the 13th, losing ten killed and 80 wounded. On the 17th it moved with its expedition on an expedition to the Gulf Railroad and, after destroying about 50 miles of track, returned to camp.

On the 1st of January the 57th moved two

miles southeast of Savannah, and on the 14th left camp for Beaufort, South Carolina, where it overtook the remainder of the force. On the 30th it started on the campaign through the Carolinas, and reached Columbia, after heavy skirmishing on the 17th. When within 25 miles of Goldsboro, it was ordered back to re-enforce the left wing of the army, then menaced by Johnston. It was engaged severely on the 19th and was engaged in sharp skirmishing for two days after. Later it moved by way of Goldsboro to Raleigh, and after the surrender of Johnston, the march was continued through Petersburg and Richmond to Washington City.

The 57th participated in the grand review on May 24th and was then ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived June 7th. On the 25th it started for Little Rock, Arkansas, arriving there August 6th. On the 14th it was mustered out of the service and on the 25th was paid and discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio. The 57th traveled by railroad, steamboat and on foot more than 28,000 miles. The names of 1,584 men had been on its muster rolls and of that number only 481 were alive at its muster out.

The 64th Infantry, O. V. I., drew from Crawford county, Company H, and furnished also recruits to Company K. Company H was organized with E. B. Finley, captain; William Starr, of Crestline, first lieutenant, and Pinkney Lewis, second lieutenant.

The regiment was recruited and organized at Mansfield, Ohio, and went into Camp Buckingham, at that place, Nov. 9, 1861. Ordered to Cincinnati about the middle of December, it went thence by steamer to Louisville, Ky., marching from Louisville, Dec. 26th, to Bardstown, Ky. It was then brigaded and then moved to Danville and Hall's Gap. Here it engaged in road building to facilitate the movement of supplies to Thomas's army. Soon after the battle of Mill Springs, it joined the National forces at Munfordsville and moved with them to Nashville, Tenn. A week later it accompanied General T. J. Wood's Division to Pittsburg Landing, by way of Columbia. Taking steamer at Savannah, it arrived at the battlefield of Shiloh at 11 A. M. on the 7th of April, and was hurried to the scene of conflict. The battle was

nearly over, however, and only Company A, Capt. Alex. Melvaine, succeeded in getting into action. It took part in the subsequent movement on Corinth and was afterward sent to Iuka, Tuscumbia, Decatur, Huntsville and Stevenson. Here it erected Fort Harker, in honor of its brigade commander.

About the first of August the regiment with its brigade moved with the National forces toward Nashville, and from there engaged in a race with Bragg's forces to Louisville, Ky., on the way driving the enemy out of Munfordsville and across Green river.

About ten days after arriving at Louisville the regiment moved out with National forces to the vicinity of Perryville, and had the mortification of witnessing the battle at that place, without the permission to help their hard-pressed comrades. After taking part in the retrograde movement of the National forces, the regiment with its brigade, marched through Stamford, Scottsville and Gallatin to the vicinity of Nashville, going into camp on the Nolinsville Turnpike.

In the battle of Stone River, the 64th was in Crittenden's Corps, Wood's Division, on the left wing. At dusk, on Tuesday evening, it crossed the river, but meeting overwhelming forces, was recalled and withdrew with slight loss. At seven o'clock the next morning it was hurried to the relief of the right wing, General R. W. Johnson's line having been forced. On its arrival it held the enemy in check until the scattered National forces were rallied. It then fell back on the main line, drawing the Rebels until within reach of a strong force of Nationals, who were lying in wait for them, and who poured into them a murderous fire, which drove them staggering back to the point they had started from. The regiment then returned to its former position on the left. On the last day of the battle, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, the regiment participated in all the movements of its brigade. It lost in this battle 75 men killed and wounded, out of about 300 engaged.

The 64th was then located at Murfreesboro until June 7, 1863, when it moved with the National army under Rosecrans on the Tullahoma campaign, stopping at Chattanooga over night and proceeding on to Chickamauga Creek. On September there was

skirmishing at Lee & Gordon's Mills, the enemy being driven, and on the 18th another skirmish took place. The bloody battle of Chickamauga opened on the 19th, the 64th being closely engaged during the whole day, also on Sunday, the 20th, until after dark. They lost in this battle over 100 men in killed, wounded and missing. Subsequently the regiment was employed in building fortifications and in picket duty at Chattanooga, until the arrival of Hooker's Corps and the relief of the National forces. On November 25th the regiment, with its brigade participated in the taking of Mission Ridge, losing but few men. Captain King and a private were killed. After the battle of Chickamauga the regiment moved with the expedition for the relief of Knoxville, marching as far as Strawberry Plains, but the siege of that place being raised it returned to Chattanooga. About January, 1864, the subject of re-enlistment came up, and most of the men consenting to re-enlist for three years, they were granted a furlough for thirty days, being warmly received at Mansfield by the citizens, and honored with a grand supper.

On March 14th they left again for the front and arrived at Chattanooga April 1st, having marched from Nashville to Cleveland, Tenn.

Accompanying Sherman in his march on Atlanta, which began May 3d, the regiment with its brigade participated in the charge on Rocky Face Ridge. Colonel Alexander McIlvaine, then in command, and Lieutenant Thomas H. Ehlers were killed with nineteen men, sixty-five being wounded. Captain Chamberlain, commanding Company C, was severely wounded.

At Resaca, June 14th the 64th lost several men killed and wounded. It sustained a slight loss at Muddy Creek on the 18th. During this time it was daily skirmishing with the enemy, and on July 20th it lost Sergeant Marion Trage, of Company H, in the battle of Peachtree Creek. On June 21st it moved to the front of Atlanta and from this time until August 26th was almost constantly under fire. General Sherman then began his flanking movement on Jonesboro, and on September 3d the fight at Jonesboro took place, where the 64th sustained but slight loss. In the evening of the 6th the regiment was engaged in a

skirmish at Lovejoy's Station, losing one man, Sergeant Towsley, of Company G.

After the taking of Atlanta the regiment, with its brigade and division, returned to that place and went into camp, remaining two weeks. It then moved with the 4th Army Corps in the pursuit of Hood to Chattanooga. It also received 400 new recruits from Ohio and was then sent on a reconnoissance in pursuit of Hoods' forces to Alpine, Georgia, 50 miles south of Chattanooga.

Returning to Chattanooga the regiment was sent by rail to Athens, Alabama, and from that point marched to Pulaski, Tenn., and to Spring Hill, passing through Columbia. In an engagement at Spring Hill the regiment lost a few men killed and wounded. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., it sustained a severe loss in killed, wounded and missing. It was subsequently engaged in the fighting before Nashville, where, however, its losses were slight.

It then joined in the pursuit of Hood's scattered and demoralized forces across the Tennessee river, subsequently going into camp at Huntsville. From there it moved to Decatur and Athens, where it remained two months and then returned to Huntsville. It was next sent into East Tennessee, going as far as Strawberry Plains, where it remained a week and then returned to Nashville.

From Nashville the regiment was sent on board transports to New Orleans, where it lay three months and suffered severely from sickness. From the middle of September until the 3d of December, 1865, it was stationed at Victoria, Texas. It was then mustered out at Victoria and was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where the men were paid off and discharged.

The 81st Regiment, O. V. I., had one company from Crawford county—Company K. By order of the War Department, during the summer of 1861 it was permissible for anyone to enlist men, either singly, in squads or in companies, to recruit General Fremont's command, and to have them forwarded to his headquarters at St. Louis. Thomas Morton, formerly colonel of the 20th Ohio, set out to raise a full regiment under this order, which was to be known as "Morton's Independent Rifle Regiment." One company, having been raised, was sent to St. Louis, and by mistake

or mismanagement, was incorporated into another regiment, while one or two other companies, which it was expected would join this regiment were prevailed upon to become a part of other organizations, thus greatly delaying the formation of the regiment. But at last the state came to the rescue by taking the independent regiment into its fold. It was denominated the 81st O. V. I., the state undertook the work of recruiting and it was agreed that the officers already appointed should be commissioned by the governor.

The regiment rendezvoused at Benton Barracks and there entered upon its first military duties, which it continued subsequently at Franklin and Herman, Missouri. It now numbered eight companies with an aggregate of nearly 600 men, which was as high a number as it seemed possible to attain. In November it moved against the enemy in Callo-way county, but failed to find him. In the following month it chased a force of rebels who were destroying a portion of the Northern Missouri Railroad, but the enemy, being mounted, escaped. During the winter it occupied various places on the Northern Missouri Railroad, with headquarters at Danville, and accomplished a great amount of useful work in protecting the railroad, pursuing guerilla bands and arresting Rebels engaged in the work of destruction.

About the 1st of March it was ordered to St. Louis. It was armed with short Enfield rifles, and on the 17th disembarked from the steamboat at Pittsburg Landing. Soon after it was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Army of the Tennessee. The brigade was commanded by Colonel McArthur and the division by General C. F. Smith. The regiment soon made great proficiency in drill. When the battle of Pittsburg Landing (or Shiloh) opened Sunday morning, April 6th, it was ordered across Snake Creek, and remained in position until nearly noon when it was withdrawn to its own color line. A small cavalry force of the enemy approached about one o'clock, but was driven off by two companies. After two o'clock General Grant ordered Colonel Morton to take position near the center of the line and then move forward until he found the enemy. Advancing toward the front and left the colonel soon found his

little regiment alone, far ahead of the main line and out of sight of it. While marching by the flank, left in front, it emerged into a clear piece of ground and was suddenly greeted with a discharge of cannister from a battery not more than 200 yards away. Forming line, the regiment faced to the rear and, lying down, delivered a volley or two which silenced the enemy's fire. A movement was then made to a ravine a little further to the left. In making this movement a road had to be crossed which was commanded by the enemy's battery. The regiment ran the gauntlet a company at a time and got safely across. Soon after, being threatened by some Rebel cavalry, it was ordered back to the main line, and just as the order was given, Captain Armstrong, who commanded the right company, was killed by a grape shot. During the desperate fighting on the 6th, some of the brigades and divisions had become broken up and the regiments scattered, and on the morning of the 7th when Grant took the initiative, there was no time for reorganization. Provisional brigades were hastily appointed, to one of which the 81st was assigned. The regiment advanced and after crossing an open field, were met by a heavy fire from the enemy who were posted behind a breastwork of logs, while at the same time the shot and shell from two opposite batteries plowed through the ranks. The regiment therefore withdrew to a less exposed situation, and after taking up their new ground, found themselves without support and confronting a Rebel force. A furious fire ensued, in which the 81st boys had the best of it and the enemy broke and fled. Encouraged by this success they started up and dashed after the flying foe, not halting until they found themselves far in advance of any supports and flanked both by infantry and artillery. Such was their enthusiasm that even then they were withdrawn with difficulty. In this charge the regiment captured a number of prisoners and also a battery.

The 81st took part in the subsequent slow advance on Corinth, having several men wounded in a skirmish on the 31st of May. After finding the place evacuated the regiment joined in the pursuit as far as Boonville, this service being severe on account of the intense

heat. In July means were taken to recruit the regiment. Companies H and G were consolidated with other companies, and this made five minimum companies in the regiment. From the middle of August to the middle of September the 81st was engaged in protecting public stores and performing post duty at Hamburg, on the Tennessee river, subsequently returning to Corinth. A few days later it marched under General Ord against Iuka, which point General Rosecrans was also approaching from the rear. Ord waited at Burnsville, to allow time for Rosecrans to come up, but the latter pressed on and made the attack alone, after which Ord's column returned to Corinth, the brigade taking up position two miles south on the Mobile railroad.

On the 3d of October the regiment moved toward Corinth, the brigade commanded by General Oglesby, and the division by General Davis. This division was marched out a short distance into the woods where it was halted. The Third Brigade occupied the old Confederate works on the left, while the 2d (Oglesby's) took position half a mile further to the right, with the 1st Brigade on its right. The 81st was widely extended on the left of its brigade. This weak line was hardly in position ere it was attacked by the enemy. It gave way at first, but being rallied it assumed a more compact formation and held its position during the remainder of the day. The brunt of the battle fell upon Davis's Division and soon the hospital was filled with the wounded. Among them were Gen. Davis's three brigade commanders—Col. Baldwin, Gen. Oglesby and Gen. Heckelman, the last mentioned being in a dying condition. During the night the division changed position and in the morning was stretched out in a single line, without intrenchments or reserves, with its left resting on Battery Powell and its right covering Battery Richardson. About nine or ten o'clock it was again attacked by the enemy, and at first gave way, but being supported by Hamilton's artillery and Batteries Williams and Robinett, the division rallied and killed or captured most of the assaulting column. The loss of the 81st in this battle was 11 men killed, 44 wounded and three missing. Among those to fall was Sergeant

David McCall, the color bearer, who had left a sick bed to join his comrades in the fight.

The regiment joined in pursuit of the enemy to a point near Chewalla, on the Tusculum river, where it remained a week, then returning to Corinth. The remainder of October and some time after were spent in garrison duty. On the 19th of October the regiment was strengthened by the arrival of five newly recruited companies, and on the 1st of December they took up winter quarters within the defenses of Corinth. For a number of weeks they had little to do except to engage in reconnoissance and foraging duties, during which time they brought in a large amount of supplies. In December, owing to Forrest's raid, which had cut communications, the garrison was placed on half rations, but successful foraging parties obtained a quantity of supplies and no great amount of suffering was experienced. This state of things lasted about three weeks. After the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, the 81st, with other troops, made an unsuccessful attempt to intercept Forrest at Clifton. In the latter part of January, 1863, the 81st, with three other regiments and a battery, went to Hamburg to procure supplies, and also to capture a force of the enemy encamped near Florence, but owing to an injury to one of the boats the expedition was obliged to return without meeting the enemy.

On April 15th the regiment joined in an expedition to Tusculum, under General Dodge, its object being to co-operate with Colonel Streight in his movement on the Southern Railroads. On the 28th there was a sharp skirmish at Town Creek, in which the regiment had a few men wounded. After keeping the enemy engaged for two days and nights General Dodge returned to Corinth. This march, which lasted 18 days, reflected credit on the regiment, every man being found in his place when it reached Corinth. From early in June until the latter part of October the 81st was engaged in garrison duty at Pocahtontas, and subsequently performed similar duty at Wales, Pulaski, Sam's Mills and Nance's Mills being divided up for that purpose. At Pulaski, which was made the headquarters, Major Evans had a few of

his men mounted for service against the enemy's guerrillas, who infested the country.

In January, 1864, the question of re-enlistment came up, three-fourths of the men being ready to respond favorably, but the Secretary of War deciding that the five companies lately recruited were not entitled to the privilege of re-enlisting, the regiment was thus prevented from going North as a veteran organization. A number of veterans from the old companies were granted a furlough and went home in two squads, each in charge of a sergeant. On April 26th the regiment concentrated at Pulaski and on the 29th set out for Chattanooga, on its arrival going into bivouac at the foot of Lookout Mountain. In May the 81st started southward on the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. Though brought into line at Resaca, it was not engaged, and on the 14th was withdrawn from the main battlefield and ordered to Lay's Ferry to lay a pontoon bridge across the Costenaula. Crossing the river they dispersed a force of the enemy on the other side, taking some prisoners, including a captain and two lieutenants. The order for laying the pontoon was countermanded the work being deferred until after the evacuation of Atlanta, when the regiment crossed and had a slight engagement with the Rebels. It also fought May 16th in the battle of Rome Cross Roads. It then moved by way of Kingston and Van Wert to Dallas, where while General McPherson's Corps was being withdrawn to the left the enemy made seven assaults, but were every time repulsed.

From this point there was continual skirmishing to Kenesaw. At the latter place it was in the front line most of the time, and often on picket duty, but was not called on to make an assault. In the battle July 22d in front of Atlanta, the 81st, with three companies in reserve, the command stood like a rock and made an effective resistance, and subsequently with the 12th Illinois executed a splendid charge, carrying everything before them. The 81st captured a number of prisoners and three battle flags. Later in the day, in response to an order from General Logan, General Dodge sent Mersey's Brigade, of which the 81st formed a part, to assist the 15th Corps in recovering its works, a duty which was successfully performed. Late at night

the 81st and 12th Illinois went with the brigade to Bald Hill where they constructed some extensive works. On July 28th, while a portion of the army was moving to the right, Hood made another assault. The 81st, with other regiments, was called upon to assist the 15th Corps and took an active part in repelling the enemy.

Later it took part in the engagement at Jonesboro and in the skirmish at Lovejoy, subsequently returning to the vicinity of Atlanta. Here the few men of the five old companies who had served three years and had not re-enlisted—about 150 in all—were mustered out. The official notice of their muster-out was not received until late in December, and then only two companies (B and C) lost their existence. The remaining members of those companies were assigned to other companies of the regiment.

In September, at Rome, Ga., the 81st was assigned to the 4th Division of the 15th Corps. It arrived at Atlanta on the 15th and the next day joined in the march toward Savannah, which place it entered on the 21st, being subsequently camped near the city. January 28th it crossed the Savannah at Sisters' Ferry and subsequently participated in the campaign in the Carolinas, being engaged with the enemy at Bentonville. At Goldsboro they participated in the review of the army, those in tattered uniforms and without shoes and hats being massed into one company. Soon after a number of absentees and recruits joined the regiment, so many of the latter being received that two new companies were formed—companies B and C. The regiment now marched through Raleigh to Morrisville, where it lay until after Sherman's negotiations with Johnston, when it returned to Raleigh.

On the 26th of April it started home, reaching Washington May 20, and joining in the review on the 24th. Early in June it started to Louisville, near which city it was encamped until on July 13th the welcome order to muster out was received and the regiment immediately started for Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it was paid and discharged July 21, 1865. During its term of service 34 men were killed in action, 24 died of wounds, 121 died of disease, and 136 were discharged for disability.

The 86th O. V. I.—There were two or-

ganizations of this number, one of three and the other of six months' enlistment. The first was called out by Governor Tod in response to the President's call for 75,000 men, in May, 1862, there being at that time some apparent danger of an invasion of the Northern States by the forces under "Stonewall" Jackson. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase on June 11, 1862, and on the 16th left for Clarksburg, Va. Company K of this regiment was from Crawford county, as were also some of the field officers, of whom W. C. Lemert was major, afterward, on the reorganization of the regiment, becoming its colonel. Company K was officered as follows: E. C. Moderwell, captain; Samuel Smalley, first lieutenant; Horace Potter, second lieutenant; J. M. McCracken, orderly sergeant; J. B. Scroggs, sergeant major; B. F. Lauck, quartermaster's sergeant; and H. V. Potter, regimental postmaster.

Arriving at Clarksburg on the 17th the regiment took up the work of guarding the railroad and protecting Grafton, that place being the base of supplies for the troops at several points. On July 27th Companies A, C, H and I, under command of Lieut. Colonel Hunter, were sent to Parkersburg, in anticipation of a Rebel raid on that town, their arrival allaying the fears of the inhabitants.

On August 21 this detachment was ordered back to Clarksburg to rejoin the regiment and take part in a movement against a Confederate force under Jenkins, which it was reported was getting ready to make a raid on the railroad and invade Ohio. The 86th went as far as Huttonsville, when, the enemy not appearing, the regiment was ordered back to Clarksburg, the 87th Pennsylvania being sent on to Beverly, to be ready in case the enemy should appear before that place. Jenkins made his raid in an unexpected direction and captured the town of Buckhannon, after meeting with a gallant resistance. He destroyed a large amount of Government stores, both in that place and at Weston, and, crossing the Ohio river, stole a few horses and then returned to the mountains of West Virginia.

As he was expected to attack Clarksburg, the stores at that place were transferred to Fairmount and Wheeling. Learning probably through his spies that the town was well

guarded by the 86th Ohio and a detachment of the 6th Virginia, he made no attack on the place. On the expiration of the 86th term of enlistment, the regiment started for Camp Delaware, Ohio, where it arrived September 18th, and on the 25th was paid and mustered out of the service.

The 86th O. V. I. (six months' organization). As the Confederates still showed an inclination to invade the Northern border states, measures were taken by the authorities to enlist troops for defense, the same to serve for six months. Wilson C. Lemert, of Bucyrus, who had been major of the three months' organization, was authorized by Governor Tod to reorganize the 86th regiment. On the completion of this work the regiment rendezvoused at Camp Cleveland. About this time Morgan was making his raid through southern Ohio, and the 86th was ordered to Zanesville, where a detachment of 200 men, under Lieut. Colonel McFarland, took boat for Eagleport, on the Muskingum river, where it was supposed Morgan would attempt to cross. They arrived in time to witness the crossing of the enemy's rear guard, but, not being strong enough to attack, endeavored by skirmishing as long as possible, until the pursuing force should come up; having done which the detachment returned to Zanesville. In the meanwhile, Major Krauss, with the remainder of the regiment had been ordered to Cambridge, Ohio, to intercept Morgan at that point, but, being delayed, reached Washington, eight miles from Cambridge, a few minutes after Morgan had passed through the latter town. Pursuit was continued, however, in conjunction with the force under Colonel Shackleford, and finally resulted in the capture of Morgan's force at Salineville, Ohio.

The 86th returned to Camp Tod and soon after, on August 8th, was ordered to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, to join an expedition organizing for the capture of Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee. This expedition was under command of Colonel John De Convey and consisted of the 86th and 120th Ohio detachments of the 9th and 11th East Tennessee cavalry and Capt. Neil's 22d Ohio Battery—in all about 3,000 men. It arrived in front of Cumberland Gap on the 8th of September, and at the same time General Burnside arrived

with his forces on the opposite or Tennessee side, thus completely investing the Rebel garrison, under General Frazier. By a ruse of Colonel De Courcy's in dividing his regiments the Confederates were deceived into believing his force much greater than it really was. On the 9th of September, the troops having been placed in position for an attack, a formal demand was made on the enemy for surrender, which was acceded to by General Frazier, a great loss of life being thereby avoided, as the place might have been stoutly defended. Two thousand eight hundred prisoners were made and 5,000 stand of arms, 13 pieces of artillery and large quantities of ammunition and other stores were captured in this affair. The 86th remained at the Gap doing garrison duty until its term of service had expired, and during this time was engaged in foraging expeditions, having many encounters with the enemy's guerrillas. On January 16, 1864, it started for Ohio and arrived in Cleveland on the 26th. The six months' organization was mustered out of the service February 10, 1864.

The 101st Ohio Volunteer Infantry was one of the patriotic organizations raised in 1862, after a series of reverses to the Northern arms had seemed to presage the final triumph of the Southern Confederacy. It was recruited from the counties of Erie, Huron, Crawford and Wyandotte, and was mustered into service at Monroeville, Ohio, August 30, 1862. Companies C and E of this regiment were from Crawford county. The first was organized with the following officers: B. B. McDonald, captain; Isaac Anderson, first lieutenant, and J. B. Biddle, second lieutenant. Capt. McDonald was promoted to major, December 26, 1863, and to lieutenant-colonel, February 18, 1864, with which rank he was mustered out with the regiment. Lieut. Anderson resigned January 2, 1863, on account of disability. Second Lieutenant Biddle was killed December 31, 1862. W. N. Beer was promoted from sergeant major to first lieutenant on the 2d of January, 1863, and to captain, March 19, 1864, and as such was mustered out with the regiment. J. M. Roberts was promoted to second lieutenant for bravery at the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862; to first lieutenant, March 19, 1864, and

to captain, February 10, 1865, and was transferred to Company K.

The story of Capt. McDonald's escape from Libby prison is well known to the people of Crawford county. He, with a number of his comrades, was captured by the enemy September 20, 1863, during the Chattanooga campaign, and remained in Libby, suffering all the horrors of confinement there, until the spring of 1864, when, with a few fellow officers he escaped by tunneling underneath the prison walls.

Company E was organized with the following commissioned officers: William P. Parsons, captain; Lyman Parcher, first lieutenant; and Robert D. Lord, second lieutenant. Capt. Parsons died November 15, 1862; Lieut. Parcher was promoted to captain, November 15, 1862, and resigned February 26, 1863. Second Lieutenant Lord was promoted to first lieutenant, November 15, 1862; to captain February 26, 1863, and was honorably discharged August 12, 1863. Samuel S. Blowers was promoted to second lieutenant, and resigned January 9, 1864.

The 101st regiment was organized with Leander Stem, colonel; John Trautz, lieutenant-colonel; Moses F. Wooster, major and Thomas M. Cook, surgeon. It first saw service at Covington, Ky., to which place it was ordered to assist in repelling a threatened raid on Covington, Ky., by Kirby Smith. After remaining near Covington until late in September, it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and there incorporated into General Buell's army, being placed in the brigade commanded by Gen. William P. Carlin and the division of Gen. Robert B. Mitchel. Marching in pursuit of Bragg, the regiment had its first encounter with the enemy at the battle of Perryville on the 8th of October, where it bore itself bravely, losing several men. In the subsequent pursuit after the enemy it had a severe skirmish at Lancaster, Ky., with their rear guard. At Nashville Gen. Jeff. C. Davis took command of the division, and on December 26th it marched with the Army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans. The enemy were met the same day and a battle ensued, in which the regiment distinguished itself, the men behaving like veterans. One of the guns cap-

tured by it belonged to Georgia troops and had on it the word "Shiloh."

On December 30th this brigade was the first to arrive on the battlefield of Stone River, at night becoming briskly engaged. The 101st was in the hottest of the fight on the following day, taking up six different positions and stubbornly maintaining them. Col. Leander Stem and Lieut. Col. Wooster were both killed. The regiment was held on the front line of the right of the army until January 2d, when it was one of the many regiments ordered to support the left, and with the bayonet helped to turn the tide of battle. It lost seven officers and 112 men killed and wounded.

During the remainder of the winter the regiment was constantly engaged in expeditions through the country surrounding Murfreesboro, this service, which was very arduous, lasting until April, 1863, at which time it went into camp at Murfreesboro for rest and drill.

In the Tullahoma campaign, which opened June 24th, the 101st was with that portion of the army which moved toward Liberty Gap and was there engaged with Cleburne's Rebel troops. It accompanied the army to Chattanooga and at the close of that campaign was with Davis's Division at Winchester, Tenn. About the middle of August the regiment marched on the Chattanooga campaign, and on the 19th and 20th participated in the battle of Chickamauga, displaying great coolness and gallantry, retaking a National battery from the enemy. On the subsequent reorganization of the army, the 101st became a part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, and on October 28th marched to Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained in camp until January 16, 1864, when it marched to Oldtawah, Tenn.

Later it accompanied Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, taking part in heavy fighting at various places. It moved with the army around Atlanta, fighting at Jonesboro and Lovejoy, and back to Atlanta. It subsequently aided in the pursuit of Hood, marching from Atlanta to Pulaski, Tenn., and thence on to Nashville. At nightfall, at the battle of Franklin, it was ordered to take an angle of the works held by the enemy, which it did with the bayonet, and held the position till

9 o'clock P. M., although the Rebels were almost within bayonet reach during all that time.

The 101st fought in the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, and subsequently followed in pursuit of Hood to Lexington, Ala., later going into camp at Huntsville. While lying at this place it was mustered out of the service, on June 12th, 1865, and sent to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, where it was paid off and discharged.

The 123d Ohio Volunteer Infantry contained one full company (Company H) of Crawford county men, besides a number scattered through the other companies of the regiment. The county had received permission to recruit three of the ten companies of the regiment, but only succeeded in raising one, with the exception of the additional recruits mentioned. Company H was officered as follows: John Newman, captain; David S. Caldwell, first lieutenant; and H. S. Bevington, second lieutenant. Capt. Newman resigned February 3, 1863. Lieut. Caldwell was promoted to captain, February 3, 1863, and honorably discharged July 24, 1864. Lieut. Bevington was promoted to first lieutenant, February 3, 1863; to captain, January 6, 1865, and honorably discharged February 1, 1865. William A. Williams was promoted from orderly sergeant to second lieutenant, February 3, 1863, and honorably discharged July 29, 1864.

The 123d was organized at Camp Monroeville, in Huron county, Ohio. William T. Wilson was commissioned colonel and was subsequently mustered out with the regiment. Henry B. Hunter was lieutenant colonel; A. B. Norton, major; and O. Ferris, surgeon. The regiment reached Clarksburg, Va., October 20th, and a week later marched to Buckhannon. It then went to Beverly, Va., left there November 8th, then camped eight days at Huttonsville, then marched to Webster, thus returning to within 10 miles from the point from which it started.

From November 18th to December 12th it lay in camp at New Creek, and while here Capt. Kellogg, of Company B, was sent on detached service to assess the Rebel citizens of that place for outrages committed by Imboden's guerrillas on Union men. Five thousand dollars was collected under this order and

turned over to the sufferers. On January 3d, 1863, the regiment was sent to relieve the 116th Ohio, which was surrounded and in danger of being captured by Confederate cavalry, in which service it was successful, the enemy being driven off. Lieut. E. H. Brown, who had been left behind at Petersburg, having destroyed some stores, attempted to rejoin his regiment, with the sick and a few cavalrymen, but was captured, by a body of the enemy's cavalry, being, however, paroled the next morning. For about six weeks from the 12th of January the regiment was engaged in scouting duty in the vicinity of Romney, and while at this place a company of the 116th Ohio (in the brigade) and a small detail from the 123d was captured by McNeil's Confederate cavalry, and the train in their charge burned. The men were paroled and sent back into the National lines. The regiment arrived at Winchester on March 4th and from that point made several raids up the Shenandoah Valley, going as far as Newmarket.

On the 13th of June Lee's whole army, then on its way to Pennsylvania, passed through and surrounded Winchester. In the afternoon of the same day the 123d, with its brigade under Brigadier-General Elliott, lost nearly 100 men in an engagement with General Early's Corps. On the 14th the National forces were driven into their fortifications, and subjected to a heavy artillery fire, the outworks being later carried by the enemy. At a council of war it was decided to evacuate the place. Spiking the artillery, which had to be left behind, the troops were marched out silently at two o'clock in the morning, but after marching four miles along the Martinsburg Road, the enemy was found strongly posted along the road and retreat was cut off. In an attempt to cut a way out, the 123d made three distinct charges, losing in killed and wounded about 50 men. While the regiment was forming for the fourth charge, Colonel Ely, of the 18th Connecticut, temporarily in command of the brigade, surrendered to the enemy, and the whole brigade, except Company D of the 123d, were made prisoners of war and sent to Richmond, where the officers of the 123d remained in Libby prison for about eleven months. Lieut. W. A. Williams and Capt. D. S. Caldwell made their escape,

as subsequently did several other officers. Some were exchanged and sent home, while the remainder of those confined in Libby were transferred to other prisons, where one or two of them died of disease. The privates of the regiment were exchanged within a few months.

The stragglers of the regiment were collected by Major Horace Kellogg, who had escaped from the enemy at Winchester, and were joined by the paroled men at Martinsburg about September 1st, 1863. Here they were newly armed and equipped, and as the regiment was deficient in officers, it was engaged mainly in provost and picket duty until March 1st, 1864, and was then used to guard the B. & O. Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Monocacy Junction. In April the 123d accompanied the forces of General Sigel in a raid up the Shenandoah Valley, and in a fight with the enemy under Breckinridge on the 15th of May, lost 79 in killed and wounded, Sigel being compelled to fall back to Cedar Creek.

Sigel being replaced by General Hunter, the latter prepared for a raid on Lynchburg, and at Port Republic, on June 4th, the enemy was encountered and whipped, 2,000 prisoners being taken. The regiment was not actively engaged in this fight but performed valuable service in guarding trains. At Staunton General Crook's column joined the army, which then proceeded toward Lynchburg, the skirmishing becoming hotter each day. A battle took place on the 14th near Lynchburg, in which the 123d lost a number of men. Finding that the enemy had been largely reinforced and lay between him and the Shenandoah Valley, Hunter drew off his forces and began his retreat to the Kanawha Valley. This retreat was almost a continual fight until the army reached Salem, at which place two batteries were captured by the enemy, but afterward captured and spiked. On crossing another spur of mountains the enemy drew off from the pursuit. On this retreat the men suffered severely from exhaustion and starvation and numbers lay down by the roadside and died. The army finally reached Gauley Bridge, in the Kanawha Valley, where the army obtained rest and refreshment. Early in July the 123d returned to Martinsburg.

having 250 men left out of the 700 with which it had started. Soon after an unsuccessful attempt was made to intercept Early in his retreat from Washington. On July 18th the Army of West Virginia, of which the 123d formed part, had a fight with Early at Snicker's Ferry, on the Shenandoah River, in which the regiment lost a number of men, including Lieut. C. D. Williams, of Company B. That night the enemy retreated up the valley.

The National troops moved after them and a sharp skirmish took place on the 23d. The two armies fought up and down the valley for several days, with alternate success, the National troops finally being ordered back to Monocacy Junction.

The command of the National forces was now placed in the hands of General Phil Sheridan, and a new era dawned upon the Shenandoah Valley. In the fighting at Berryville the 123d lost 25 men killed and wounded. On the 19th of September, near Winchester, another battle was fought. In this affair the 123d was engaged on the right in Colonel Thoburn's Brigade, and formed part of the grand flanking column which changed the fortunes of the day. The regiment took part in the final charge and had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy in full retreat, ending in a perfect rout. The loss of the 123d in this battle was five officers and about 50 men.

The enemy taking refuge behind strong works at Strasburg, General Crook, in whose command was the 123d, executed a secret movement on the left flank of the Confederate army, and reached the side of a hill immediately overlooking the Rebel position before he was discovered. A sudden charge scattered the enemy like chaff. In this action the regiment lost six men.

The next day, September 23d, the National forces moved up the valley to Harrisonburg, the 123d being left behind at Fisher's Hill to bury the dead and collect the arms thrown down by the enemy; this done it joined the main army.

Some days later the National forces began a retrograde movement down the valley for the purpose of drawing the enemy after them, and finally took up a position at Cedar Creek, where they threw up fortifications. The enemy followed and resumed their strong posi-

tion at Fisher's Hill, which they further strengthened. During this time the 123d, in repelling a reconnoissance made by the Rebels, lost their gallant brigade commander, Colonel Thoburn, of the 4th Virginia.

On the 19th of October, the enemy, under cover of a dense fog, crept up through a gap unfortunately left in the National line of pickets, and turned the left flank of the army, held by General Crook's Corps, pushing the army back five or six miles and capturing the works and all that were in them. In this rout the 6th Corps acted as a breakwater against the Rebels, holding them in check until the National lines were re-formed. While matters were at this pass, General Sheridan suddenly appeared, having made his famous ride from Winchester. He at once infused new life into the demoralized forces, and having made some slight changes in the order of battle, gave the word for a general advance. The enemy were swept from the field, losing all their own artillery and that which they had captured in the morning. This victory was so thorough that thereafter there was no opposition to the National forces worth mentioning in the valley.

After going into camp for about ten days with the rest of the troops, the 123d was assigned to guard the line of the Harper's Ferry & Winchester Railroad. A month later it was ordered to report to General Butler, commanding on the north side of the James river, near Bermuda Hundred, and attached to the 24th Army Corps, General Ord commanding. The regiment lay in camp near Deep Bottom until March 25, 1865, when it moved to the Chickahominy to aid Sheridan across that river. On April 2d a charge was made on the Rebel works at Hatcher's Run, the works being carried. For three days and nights previously the 123d had been on the skirmish line without relief, and during this time their losses were quite severe. The regiment captured two battle flags and a number of prisoners. During the pursuit of Lee's army toward Danville the 123d was included in a force sent out from Burke's Junction to burn High Bridge 15 miles in advance on the South Side Railroad. When about half a mile from the bridge they were taken in the rear by the cavalry in advance of Lee's army and, after sev-

eral hours' fight, the whole National force, including the 123d, was captured. General Reed, the commander of the expedition, was killed, the regiment was carried with the Confederate army to Appomattox Court House, where, on the surrender of Lee, the prisoners were released. The regiment was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 136th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized for the 100-days' service, with W. Smith Irwin, colonel; David A. Williams, lieutenant-colonel; A. W. Diller, major, and William F. Brown, surgeon. Companies C and E were composed, in part, at least, of men from Crawford county. The regiment arrived at Camp Chase on May 12, 1864, and, having been mustered, uniformed and equipped, left the next day for Washington City. On May 20th the regiment was placed on garrison duty in Forts Ellsworth, Williams and North, a part of the defenses of Washington, south of the Potomac, and was assigned to the 3d Brigade, DeRussy's Division. It remained on garrison duty during the remainder of its term of service, which expired August 20th. It was mustered out August 30th, 1864, having lost, from disease, two officers and 23 men.

The 144th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, National Guard.—The 19th Battalion, O. N. G., of Wyandotte county, and the 64th Battalion O. N. G., of Wood county, were consolidated at Camp Chase on the 11th of May, 1864, forming the 144th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. A number of Crawford county men were among its members.

Its organization being completed, the regiment was ordered to report to General Wallace at Baltimore. Upon its arrival there Companies G and K were detached for duty on the fortifications, the remainder of the regiment reporting to General Morris, at Fort McHenry, and from there Company E was ordered to Wilmington, Delaware; Company B to Camp Parole, near Annapolis, and Company I to Fort Dix, at the Relay House. At the time of Early's attempt against Washington, Companies B, G. and I were in the engagement at Monocacy Junction and suffered severely, losing in all about 50 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. On July 13th the

regiment was ordered to Washington and from there moved toward Winchester, Va. It was halted at Snicker's Gap, and after a day's delay was moved back toward Washington, but soon after set out again for the Shenandoah Valley, moving via Harper's Ferry, under command of Major-General Wright. On August 13th a portion of the regiment, while guarding a train near Berryville, Va., was attacked by Moseby's command, with two pieces of artillery, but, after some slight confusion, the men rallied and drove off the enemy, saving the train. In this action the detachment lost five killed, six wounded and 60 captured. The regiment was mustered out on the 31st of August, 1864, having lost about 125 men killed, wounded and captured. Most of those captured died from starvation in Southern prisons.

The 179th Regiment, O. V. I., contained some men from Crawford county, who were attached to Company B. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase, in September, 1864, and mustered in for one year September 27th. It was ordered to Nashville, where it was assigned to guard and provost duty. Picket and guard duty was always irksome to the soldiers, who would have greatly preferred to be at the front or on the "firing line," in modern war parlance. But there had to be troops to perform these routine duties, and the boys of the 176th and 179th, which had been brigaded together, submitted as gracefully as possible. However 50 men were detailed from the 176th and 179th, after the battle of Nashville in December, 1864, and assigned to the First U. S. Engineers, to assist the latter organization in building block-houses along the Nashville & Chattanooga and other Southern railroads used by the Federal forces in transporting troops and supplies. The 179th was in the reserve at the time of the battle in Nashville, but not actively engaged. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville June 17th, and paid off and discharged at Columbus June 21, 1865.

The 186th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was one of the regiments raised under the last call of the President to serve for one year, and was composed of men gathered from all parts of the state, most of whom had already seen service. The last company was mustered in at Camp Chase, March 2, 1865. Company C

of this regiment contained a number of men from Crawford county. The regiment was organized with Thomas F. Wildes, colonel; George Wilhelm, lieutenant-colonel; W. L. Patterson, major; and W. H. Matchett, surgeon. On the 2d of March, without arms or supplies, the regiment started for Nashville, leaving there on the 8th for Murfreesboro. The latter part of this journey was made in intensely cold weather. The regiment went into camp at Cleveland, Tenn., where Colonel Wildes received a commission as brigadier-general by brevet for gallantry in the Shenandoah Valley, while lieutenant-colonel of the 116th Ohio. On May 2d the regiment moved to Dalton, where it remained a few days. General Wildes had in the meanwhile been assigned to the command of a brigade at Chattanooga, and at his request the 186th was transferred to his command. During its stay in Chattanooga the regiment, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilhelm, became very proficient in drill. On the 20th of July the 186th was relieved from duty at Chattanooga and ordered to Nashville. This order returned General Wildes to the command of his regiment, as it did all other officers on detached duty. Orders were received September 13th to prepare rolls for the muster-out of the regiment. It was paid off and disbanded at Columbus, Ohio, September 25, 1865. The regiment was never in an engagement, but would doubtless have performed every duty required of it had it been called into action.

The 197th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was the last regiment which Ohio sent to the field and also the last complete organization which the state raised for service during the Civil War. Most of its officers had seen service in other commands and nearly one-half of the men were experienced soldiers. Some Crawford county men were members of Company C. The first company was mustered in at Camp Chase on the 28th of March, 1865, the regimental organization being completed on the 12th of April. Benton Halstead was colonel; G. M. Barber, lieutenant-colonel; Robert Hill, major, and W. G. Bryant, surgeon. This regiment never saw active service in the field, as on its arrival in Washington in the latter part of April, news was received of the surrender of General Johnston's army. The 197th was

temporarily assigned to the 9th Corps and was camped for some time near Alexandria. On May 9th it was incorporated in the Provisional Brigade, Ninth Army Corps. Subsequently it was sent to Dover, Delaware and encamped at Camp Harrington, where it spent four weeks. Ordered to Havre de Grace May 31st, it performed guard duty along the railroad southward to Baltimore, being broken into detachments for that purpose. At that time it became part of the 3d "Separate Brigade," 8th Army Corps. The regimental headquarters were removed to Fort Washington, near Baltimore, on the 3d of July, where the different companies were engaged in guard duty. The regiment reassembled at Camp Bradford, near Baltimore, and on the 31st of July was mustered out of the service. It was disbanded August 6, 1865.

The 3d and 10th cavalry regiments also contained some men from Crawford county. Capt. E. R. Brink, of the 3d, was from this county. He entered the organization as first lieutenant, was promoted to captain, and resigned May 9, 1865.

The 3d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was organized at Monroeville, Ohio, in September, 1861. Lewis Zahn was its first colonel, with D. A. Murray, lieutenant colonel; John H. Foster, major, and M. C. Cuykendall, surgeon. During the first year of its service it was attached to Gen. T. J. Wood's Division, during the most of the time being under his immediate command. It saw active service in many battles and to give a detailed account of its operations would fill a small volume. It took part in some brisk fighting at Corinth, in May, 1862; at Munfordsville, in September, where it drove a Rebel force three times its own number; also at Bardstown, in October, where it lost six men killed, 20 wounded and 17 captured; fought Kirby Smith's cavalry at Shelbyville, Ky., and was engaged with the enemy at the battle of Perryville. In the latter part of October, a detachment of the 3d Cavalry, with a portion of the 4th, numbering 250 men, were surprised at Ashland, Ky., by Morgan's forces, and forced to surrender. Subsequently the 2d brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Lewis Zahn, to which the 2d and 3d battalions were attached, attacked Morgan near Gallatin, capturing his camp equipage and a

large number of prisoners. Soon after they struck another blow at Morgan, attacking an escort from his forces, killing three and capturing 17 prisoners and 146 mules. In December they took valiant part in the operations around Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., killing a number of the enemy and taking many prisoners. In January, 1863, they repulsed an attack on a supply train at Stewart's Creek, by Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry, and later in the same day, with the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, repulsed a second attack, the train being safely escorted to Nashville. They took part in the pursuit of the enemy after the battle of Stone River, and near Middleton, Tenn., captured one of his trains. Later, in a skirmish with Morgan's guerillas, near Woodbury, they suffered a severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Their subsequent actions in the vicinity of Murfreesboro are too numerous to mention. At the battle of Chickamauga they fought on the extreme left of the National lines, and subsequently pursued Wheeler's cavalry through Tennessee, winning a decisive victory at Farmington.

In January, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn., the 3d Cavalry re-enlisted, there being at this date only 400 effective men left out of the original 1,300. During the usual furlough they met with a hearty greeting from the citizens of their native state. At this time, through the efforts of Major C. W. Skinner and Capt. E. M. Clover, nearly 1,000 recruits were enlisted, and on its return to the front at Nashville the regiment numbered over 1,500 strong. They subsequently marched with Sherman through Georgia, participating in the engagements at Etowah, Kenesaw Mountain, Noonday Creek and at the Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek and Decatur and in the raids to Covington and Stone Mountain; also in the Stoneman raid under General Garrard, and in the Kilpatrick raid. In each of these raids the regiment suffered severely. It subsequently fought at Lovejoy's station, took part in the pursuit of Hood, and occupied a position on the left of General Thomas's forces in the first battle of Franklin. It was also engaged in the battle before Nashville. After Hood's defeat, it followed his army into Alabama, and was then engaged in the Wilson raid through Alabama, and Georgia, losing heavily in killed

and wounded at Selma. Subsequently, as a part of Wilson's command it engaged in the chase after Jefferson Davis. The regiment finished its long career of arduous and brave service at Macon, Georgia, and was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, August 14, 1865, having served four years, lacking 20 days.

The 10th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.—Crawford county was represented in this regiment by a number of men in Company L. The regiment was organized at Camp Taylor in October, 1862, by Charles C. Smith, under a commission from Governor Tod, and in the spring of 1863 it left for Nashville, Tenn. Its first services in the field were in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro, and during the subsequent campaign against Bragg it performed a vast amount of marching, with no little fighting, being usually successful in its bouts with the enemy. At Chickamauga the main portion of the regiment was used to guard communications in the rear. After that battle it did duty in the Sequatchie Valley against the Rebel guerrillas. During this time a portion of the regiment, with the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was sent on a scouting expedition into East Tennessee, and was absent from the regiment about three months, having almost daily fights with the enemy belonging to Longstreet's command. While on this raid they met and defeated a force of 300 Indians and 200 white soldiers led by Governor Vance, of North Carolina, who was captured. On its return the detachment found its regiment station at Bridgeport, Ala., and dismounted, the horses having starved to death from scarcity of forage. In the spring of 1864, while at Lavergne, Tenn., the command was again equipped for the field.

At Ringgold, Ga., the regiment was attached to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, Cavalry Corps, Colonel Chas. C. Smith, of the 10th, being assigned as brigade commander, and acting as such until the army arrived before Marietta. In this march the command was repeatedly engaged with the enemy, and in the battle of Resaca the 10th under Col. Smith, led the charge which opened the battle.

The 10th took part in Kilpatrick's movements during Sherman's Atlanta campaign and subsequently accompanied the army on

the "March to the Sea." During the greater part of this march the regiment had almost daily encounters with the foe, in particular with Wheeler's cavalry, being usually successful. In the campaign through the Carolinas also the 10th was actively engaged, meeting the enemy frequently and almost invariably repulsing their attacks. General Kilpatrick more than once expressed the opinion that the 10th Ohio Cavalry was the best charging regiment he had in his command. Colonel Smith, the commander of the 10th, during the majority of the time the regiment was in service, was on duty as brigade commander, and although enfeebled by ill health, remained with his command until it reached Cartersville, Ga., when he was obliged to leave for home, and subsequently, by the advice of his medical attendant, resigned his commission. He was honorably discharged January 13, 1865. His second in command, Col. Thomas W. Sanderson, was mustered out with the regiment.

The 12th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.—This organization contained quite a number of Crawford county men, most of whom belonged to Company A. Capt. E. C. Moderwell and Lieut. D. A. Newell, of this company, were from this county. Capt. Moderwell was promoted to major and was mustered out as such with the regiment. Lieut. Newell was promoted from second to first lieutenant, November 24, 1863 and was honorably discharged May 20, 1865.

This regiment was recruited during the months of August, September and October, 1863, in accordance with an order from the War Department to Governor Tod. Lieut.-Col. Robert W. Hatliff, of the 2d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, was commissioned colonel, and the first company reported at Camp Taylor, October 2, 1863. Most of the officers of the regiment were trained soldiers and the regiment in consequence was soon prepared for the field.

On November 29th the regiment moved from Camp Dennison to Mount Sterling, Kentucky. The regiment was a portion of General Burbidge's command in the first Saltville raid. Arrived in the vicinity of Pound Gap, after eight days' forced march, the command started in pursuit of John Mor-

gan, who with his force had just entered Kentucky. The command, after severe marching, reached Mount Sterling June 9, 1863, there engaging the Rebel raiders. The 12th again overtook Morgan at Cynthiana, scattering his forces, and continuing the pursuit for three days. The regiment had hard fighting at Saltville, September 20th. The 12th with its brigade charged up a hill occupied by the enemy from his works. The regiment did good service under Stoneman at Bristol, Abingdon and Marion, and as a support to General Gillman in pursuit of Vaughn. Under Stoneman, Breckenridge was engaged and defeated after 40 hours of fighting. In this engagement all the members of the 12th bearing sabers participated in a grand charge, driving back the enemy's cavalry. After the capture of Saltville on December 21st, they returned to Richmond, Kentucky. As a result of this raid four boats were captured, 150 miles of railroad, 13 trains and locomotives, lead mines, iron foundries and immense quantities of stores of all kinds were destroyed. The regiment moved to Nashville March 6th, and thence to Knoxville. From this point, under Stoneman, the regiment penetrated North Carolina, attacked the Lynchburg & East Tennessee Railroad at Christianburg, Virginia, which was destroyed for 30 miles. They also cut the Danville & Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro, North Carolina, which drew the garrison to Salisbury; and cutting the railroad between them and Salisbury, that place, with stores and many federal prisoners, fell into the hands of the Union forces April 12th. The command assisted in the capture of Jefferson Davis; then moving through South Carolina and Alabama, they captured Generals Bragg and Wheeler and their escorts and finally reached Bridgeport, Alabama, having been in saddle 67 days. The 12th finally rendezvoused at Nashville, and was mustered out November 14, 1865.

During the war Crawford county was twice drafted. The first draft took place the last of September, 1862, and was for the following numbers of men, by townships: Auburn, 22; Bucyrus, 22; Chatfield, 59; Cranberry, 42; Dallas, 0; Holmes, 55; Jackson, 102; Liberty, 56; Lykens, 40; Polk, 69; Sandusky,

33; Texas, 2; Vernon, 30; Whetstone, 45. Dallas, it will be seen had filled its quota and was not drafted. Some of the drafted men resisted and being supported by a numerous party in the county that was opposed to the war, it looked for a time as though the resistance might develop into a riot, but this contingency was avoided, although several exciting scenes occurred.

The second draft was on the 16th of April, 1864, and was for a smaller number of men. By townships it was as follows: Auburn, 9; Bucyrus, 16; Chatfield, 2; Cranberry, 1; Holmes, 11; Jackson, 5; Liberty, 8; Polk, 24; Texas, 2. The quota of most of the townships was filled, however, by voluntary enlistment before the day set for the drafted men to report at headquarters.

While the men of the county, state and nation were in the field, fighting their country's battles, the women at home were not idle. Though not exposed to danger or hardships in the field, they suffered not less acutely in saying farewell—in many cases forever—to those who were near and dear to them, and many a tender heart was wrung as they fearfully read the news columns and war bulletins after a battle, dreading to see the name for which they sought in the lists of killed, wounded or missing. Many of these women, anxious to minister to the suffering soldiers, left their comfortable homes to serve as nurses in the military hospitals, performing their hard duty bravely and patiently amid scenes of blood and suffering, enough to chill the stoutest hearts.

And those who remained at home performed a useful and noble service, through the numerous Ladies' Aid Societies, sending to the soldiers both in the field and in the hospitals all sorts of useful and necessary articles of clothing, provisions and other things that were heartily appreciated by the boys at the front, and greatly helped to alleviate their hardships.

The Soldiers' Ladies Aid Society was organized in Bucyrus, Oct. 14, 1861, Mrs. Dr. Merriman being elected president, Mrs. William Rowse, secretary, and Mrs. Howbert, treasurer. A membership fee of ten cents was charged and meetings were held for some time in the Quincey Block. After awhile the

enthusiasm waned to some extent, but in the fall of 1862 the society was reorganized, with Mrs. J. Scroggs as president and Mrs. Howbert, secretary. A third reorganization occurred in June, 1863, when Mrs. I. C. Kingsley became president; Mrs. R. T. Johnston, vice president, Mrs. J. G. Robinson, secretary, and Mrs. H. M. Rowse, treasurer. With these officers in charge it continued in operation until the close of the war. Many boxes of clothing, provisions for the sick, and other useful supplies, were forwarded to the front by the society, and were doubtless appreciated by the soldiers into whose hands—or stomachs—they fell.

At one time during the progress of the war, a movement was set on foot to erect a monument to the soldiers of Crawford county who had fallen or might fall in battle. In January, 1863 the Oakwood Cemetery Association offered to donate a lot, valued at \$125, provided the citizens of the county would subscribe enough to erect a suitable monument. An organization, known as the "Crawford County, Ohio, Monumental Association," was accordingly formed, but before a sufficient amount was subscribed the enthusiasm of most of those concerned died out and the soldiers' only monument lies in the record of their own heroic deeds and in the hearts of those to whom they were dear.

After the war was over Decoration Day, later called Memorial Day, was made a national holiday in most states, and on that day, annually on May 30, the soldiers accompanied by the citizens in every community in the north and south assembled at the cemeteries and little grave-yards to place memorial wreaths and beautiful flowers on the graves of those who had given their lives that the nation might live. The soldiers organization at Bucyrus is Keller Post. It was named after the Keller Brothers who were killed at the battle of Stone River. Amos Keller was captain of Company B, of the 49th O. V. I., and his brother Aaron H. Keller was first lieutenant of the same company. They were both wounded at the battle of Stone River, on December 31, 1862, and Capt. Amos Keller died the next day, New Year's Day, 1863, while his brother Lieut. Aaron H., died on January 25th. They were brought to Bucyrus, and on February 15,

1863, their funeral took place with their burial in the same grave at Oakwood. Of these brothers, W. H. Wortman, when he was Adjutant of the Post, wrote: "They were both born in the same month; they served in the same company; they endured the same hardships; they fell in the same battle, received their death wounds in the same hour; they were both single, they never separated in life, and sleep together in death. In our beautiful Oakwood cemetery, in a quiet spot, guarded by the beautiful stars of heaven they both rest in one grave."

The charter members of Keller Post No. 128 were A. E. Hummiston, A. H. Wortman, N. Steen, W. H. Wortman, W. H. Sheckler, J. H. Williston, H. E. Rosina, Henry Rupersberger, George Q. Mallory, John Jones, G. A. Lauck, E. D. Randall, B. F. Lauck, P. E. Bush, D. O. Castle, G. W. Harris, James Finley, S. D. Welsh, J. F. Fitzsimmons, Wm. McCutcheon, G. H. Stewart, Geo. L. Deardorff, Alexander McLaughlin, G. H. Binkerhoff, Solomon Benson, Wm. Sharpenack, Geo. Wagerly, Joseph Walker, G. H. Terry, F. Hufnagel, O. E. Gravelle, Albert Wentz, H. H. Elliott, S. S. Blowers, G. W. Myers, J. N. McCurdy, John Strawbridge, Mitch Bryant, John Scheidegger, F. R. Shunk, A. M. Boyer, Joseph Hunt, Jerry Niman, H. G. Lane, Conrad Bauman, C. F. Kanzleiter, Daniel Kanzleiter.

Peter Snyder Post No. 129 was organized at Crestline and named after Peter Snyder of Company E, 101st O. V. I. He was wounded on December 30, 1862, the first day of the battle of Stone River and died three days later, on January 2, 1863. He was buried on the field of battle. The charter members were T. P. Kerr, David Snodgrass, James Dummire, J. S. Cole, W. Shumaker, Gaylord Ozier, Theo. Rinkard, J. A. Smith, John Cook, David Grubb, Samuel Zink, J. C. Channell, John C. Williams, P. B. Young, John A. McJunkin, J. L. Booth, G. W. Thompson, Jacob Lewis, C. Hoke, Geo. Herr, Mathew Jaques, E. Pampel.

The post at Galion was Dick Morris Post No. 130, named after G. A. Morris, who enlisted in Co. K, Fourth O. V. I. He was wounded in the thigh at the Battle of the Wilderness but he remained in the service until they discharged his regiment in 1864. He re-

turned to his home in Galion with his health badly impaired. He never recovered and died at Colorado Springs in 1880, where he had gone for his health. His remains were brought to Ohio, and buried at his old family home at Delhi, Marion County. The charter members of this post were J. R. Homer, J. W. Holmes, Julius Brascher, W. R. Davis, T. C. Davis, Abner G. Bryan, H. Bachelder, W. B. Osborn, M. Manley, E. A. Johnson, Morris Burns, J. S. Nace, Geo. M. Zigler, D. R. Gorman, E. S. Boalt, W. H. Davis, W. F. Haney, John English, J. W. Conklin, J. H. Green, M. Rigby, J. H. Ashbaugh, S. M. Reese, Chas. Webber, Wm. Riley, S. B. Nute, Theo. Wooley, A. Wild, Geo. Snyder, S. E. Conrad, Wm. Blacksen, W. H. W. Nichols, Andrew Schneider, Chas. Obetz, John Diday, B. W. Hosford, L. M. Beck.

Biddle Post No. 522 was organized at Sulphur Springs and was named after John B. Biddle of Company C, 101st O. V. I. He was a lieutenant in Company C, and was killed at the Battle of Stone River while repelling a charge. The charter members were Peter Rutan, N. S. Boardman, A. Fry, John K. Zerbe, Jeremiah Tressler, Hiram Smith, George Howell, George Haislett, H. S. Bevington, Hiram Orewiler, John Caris, Oliver Flohr, John Weston, Andrew Depler, Jacob Rice, Harvey McCullough, Samuel Smalley, Thomas Loux, O. I. Keller, M. M. Carruthers, D. L. Felters, Caleb Ackerman, Geo. B. McIntyre, Geo. E. Gowing, S. B. Koons, R. B. McCammon, Jacob Waters, Isaac Crouse, Reuben Finch, David Hites.

A Post was organized at Tiro, with the following charter members. John O. Davis, John McConnell, Wm. M. Waid, Samuel B. Raudabaugh, Martin V. Wood, T. S. Burroughs, John Vantilburg, G. M. Jeffrey, Frederick Bloom, Eli Rininger, John Hilborn, Chas. McConnell, Thomas C. Bear, Robt. Degray, Hiram McDougale, James Miller, D. W. Daugherty, H. H. Sanderson, S. W. Trago, S. W. Jeffrey, W. W. Ashley, James Scheckler, E. T. Devoe.

Connected with the several posts, Relief Corps were also organized among them Buecyus Keller Relief Corps No. 68 was organized with 20 charter members. Galion Relief Corps No. 130, and Crestline Relief Corps.

At Sulphur Springs Biddle Relief Corps No. 88 was organized with 18 charter members.

Probably the oldest soldier who enlisted from Crawford county was William Blowers. He knew he would not be taken where known, so in the Fall of 1882, he enlisted in the 151st New York Infantry as a private. He was 62 years of age, and as soon as his enlistment was known, and it was found he insisted on serving his country he was transferred to hospital duty. He died Jan. 28, 1868, and was buried in the Blowers graveyard in Liberty township. The youngest soldier was probably George W. Harris, who was but 13 years of age when in 1862 he enlisted in Co. B of the 61st O. V. I., and served for three years. For several years he has been Commander of Keller Post.

Among more than two thousand soldiers from Crawford county who took part in that war there were many acts of heroism, and many brave deeds the memory of which is treasured by their descendants. Three Grand Army Posts in this county are named after men who lost their lives at Stone River; died that a Nation might live. But there are three instances that are, perhaps, more prominent than others:

B. B. McDanald was major of the 101st Ohio, and was captured Sept. 20, 1863, during the Chattanooga campaign. He was sent to Richmond and confined in Libby Prison. He with Col. A. Streight of an Indiana regiment, organized the most daring escape of the war. Major McDanald was the superintendent in the construction of a tunnel. It commenced in the basement of the prison, extended under the street a distance of over sixty feet. Their principal implement used in the construction was a chisel about nine inches long. With this they worked by relays storing the excavated earth beneath the straw on which they slept. The work was all done after night and it took them a month to complete the small hole through which they crawled to liberty. On Feb. 9, 1864, 109 officers made their escape; emerging from the tunnel they separated into small groups to make their way north, and 55 succeeded in reaching the Union line, and Major McDanald was among the number, and the faithful chisel was brought home by him as a souvenir of his daring escape.

Libby was a prison for the officers. There

was a prison for the privates. It was Andersonville, and perhaps two dozen of Crawford's soldiers were in that living hell. It was 23 acres in size. On June 17, 1864, Sergeant Thomas J. Sheppard was captured in a night attack on Kenesaw Mountain, and was sent to Andersonville. During July there were 31,648 prisoners there, and 1742 died that month; in August out of 31,693 prisoners 3,076 died. In July one in every 18 died; in August one in every eleven; in September one in every three; and in October every other man died from starvation and exposure, for there was no protection except holes burrowed in the ground. In this prison pen, Sergeant Sheppard who had studied for the ministry, for ten months preached to his comrades, and gave what comfort and consolation he could to the sick and the dying. His comrades drew up a petition telling of his services, and the paper, discolored by age, its edges frayed and torn, is still in the possession of his children. He lived through all the horrors of Andersonville, and when the war ended was released and returned to Ohio to finish his ministerial studies, and filled several pulpits in this State, among them the Baptist church at Bucyrus. He was known throughout the State and Nation as "The Andersonville Chaplain." He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James R. Hopley, in Bucyrus, on Aug. 14, 1912.

When the troops were getting closer and closer to fated Richmond, Gen. Grant received from patriotic citizens a purse of \$460 to be presented to the soldier who should first plant the Stars and Stripes in the captured city. Richmond was not taken by assault, but was abandoned in consequence of the successful attack on Petersburg, on April 2, 1865. So the commanders of the three corps who made the successful assault were each requested to select the man most distinguished for bravery on that occasion, and Gen. Wright selected Sergeant David W. Young, of Co. E, 139th Pa., and he received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1865.

SERGEANT DAVID W. YOUNG,

Co. E, 139th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

The sum of four hundred and sixty dollars was sent to me by patriotic Citizens to be presented as a reward for gallantry to the soldier who should first raise our flag over Richmond. As Richmond was not taken by assault, I have concluded that the donors' wishes will be best carried out by dividing the sum between three

soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final and successful assault on Petersburg.

You have been selected by Major General H. G. Wright, commanding the Sixth Army Corps, as entitled to this honor on behalf of that command, and I herewith present to you one hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents as one third of the original sum.

It affords me great satisfaction to receive from your Commanding General such unqualified testimony of your gallantry and heroism in battle, and to be the medium of transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of your services in defense of our common country.

U. S. GRANT.
Lieutenant General.

This brave soldier died on Dec. 11, 1911, and was buried by Keller Post, of which he was a member, with all the honors of war.

On April 23, 1898, President McKinley issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, war against Spain having been declared.

The first call of the President was received by the Governor at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of April 25. Telegraphic orders were immediately sent to the commanding officers of the Ohio National Guard. Company A at that time was a part of the 8th Regiment, the senior major of which was Edward Vollrath of Bucyrus. On the 26th of April, within 24 hours of the receipt of the orders Company A was at Akron and two days later proceeded to Camp Bushnell, Columbus, Ohio, where on May 13, 1898, they were mustered into the United States service as the 8th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The company and regiment were mustered out of service at Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1898.

During the war Company A was stationed at the following points:

Station	Arrival	Departure
Camp Bushnell, O.	April 28, 1898	May 18, 1898
Camp Alger, Va.,	May 20, 1898	July 5, 1898
Camp Siboney, Cuba	July 11, 1898	July 16, 1898
Camp Sevilla Hill, Cuba	July 16, 1898	Aug. 11, 1898
Camp San Juan Hill, Cuba	Aug. 11, 1898	Aug. 17, 1898
Camp Montauk Point,	Aug. 26, 1898	Sept. 6, 1898

8TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The following were the members of the company:

Field and Staff—Maj. Edward Vollrath, Bucyrus, Batt. Adjt., Charles F. Schaber, Bucyrus, Batt. Sergeant Major, Edward G. Reid, Bucyrus.

Captain—Marcus A. Charlton, 1st. Lieut.—John W. Birk, 2nd. Lieut. Guy D. Swingle.

Sergeants 1st., Edward Rodew, O. M., Joseph E. Wert, Alva S. Humiston, * Charles Thoman, John C. Cramer, Milton W. Stailey, Lewis S. Nedele.

Corporals—William F. Reber, Frederick T. Beer,

George E. Kinninger, Robert W. Kerr, Henry E. Volk, Fred W. Bacon, Samuel Raymond, Frank H. Hill, Ephriam G. Monnette, John B. Crim, Christopher Dinkel, Edward M. Wise, William M. Burwell, Daniel Spade.

Musicians—C. W. Deardorff and Charles W. Raub.

Artisans—E. A. Burroughs and William C. Beer.

Wagoner—Lucian Anthony.

Privates—Rufus Altaffer, Harry T. Beelman, Charles F. Belzner, William J. Breymaier, John B. Brown, Fay W. Brown, Charles F. Bryant, Charles L. Bittikofer, Ulrich Bauer, * Ebbie N. Bland, Arthur C. Bloodhart, Arthur Becker, Thomas Berry, Robert L. Christie, George O. Coleman, Jay E. Coulter, Wilbur J. Charlton, Chris Carle, Harry Couts, Peter Callaghan, Wm. M. Cummins, William C. Deam, C. F. Donnenwirth, Guy P. Emerson, Cyrus H. Fisher, Charles W. Foreman, Homer A. Foreman, Charles Ferrall, Charles Fidler, James P. Hill, William D. Hillis, E. G. Hillis, Roy H. Hayman, Harry H. Holland, Walter M. Hubbell, Jacob Huber, Michael Hipp, Joseph J. Hieronimus, Luther Haffner, Albert Heintz, Charles V. Jones, Samuel Kahler, * Charles C. Keplinger, Glenn H. Koons, E. Harry Kerr, George Kehrner, Harry W. Leitz, Jay C. McCracken, Jesse H. Minich, Jay Moore, Harry W. Morrow, Gilbert McKeelien, Frank Manz, Louis Mollenkopf, Samuel H. Nelson, Charles Nail, William R. Orr, Benjamin L. Orr, Thomas Plummer, Edward Rettig, John Rettig, Orlando C. Rice, Birt Rogers, Frank Reynolds, Theodore Reminger, T. P. Raycl, Frederick Stahl, Edgar A. Stanley, Charles E. Shanks, Sherman Sampsel, * Otto Sandhammer, Ralph J. Stewart, Roscoe A. Taylor, Roscoe A. Trumbull, Frank Trautman, Albert Teetrick, Bert Ullam, Albert Warden, Harry R. Winner.

* Died in Service.

The 8th Regiment of Infantry, O. N. G., popularly known as "The President's Own," was the only Ohio regiment that went to Cuba. The order to start for Cuba came on the Fourth of July and on the 6th the regiment embarked at New York city on the U. S. Steamer St. Paul, arriving off Siboney, several miles below Santiago, on July 10th. The troops being urgently needed at this time, the regiment was immediately disembarked, some companies being landed that night and the remainder on the following morning. On their march to the front, over the mountain trail, they met numerous wagons loaded with sick and wounded soldiers. The regiment marched part way under a furious tropical storm and camped on the east bank of the Aguadores river. So heavy was the downpour of rain that the camp was completely flooded and none were able to sleep. In the morning it was found that the streams were so swollen that an immediate advance of the regiment was impracticable and they were obliged for some time to remain at this camp, which was named by the soldiers "Camp Mud."

On the 13th of July the Third Battalion, consisting of Companies B, E, G and K, were detailed as guard to General Shafter and the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps. After the surrender of Santiago, a few days later, the headquarters were moved into the city and the battalion acted as guard of the Ammunition Reserve and Small Arm Park until August 10th, besides performing various other duties.

On July 15th Colonel Hard obtained permission of General Miles to change the location of the camp, which was an unhealthy one, and accordingly the First and Second Battalions took camp on Sevilla Hill, the Third remaining at headquarters. At this time the regiment suffered greatly from sickness, principally malarial fever, the companies being obliged to furnish details to assist the hospital corps. The health of the army generally continued so bad and the deaths were so numerous that it was found impracticable to send the troops to take part in the Porto Rico campaign, as had been intended, and representations having been made by the chief officers

to General Shafter and submitted by him to Washington, the army was ordered north immediately.

On August 18th the 8th regiment left Santiago on the steamer Mohawk, some of the men, however, being unable to embark on account of sickness. On the way home two deaths occurred at sea. On the 26th the troops were landed at Montauk Point, Long Island and were immediately placed in quarantine until danger of infection was over. On September 6th, a '60-days' furlough having been granted, the various companies took the train for Ohio, to reassemble for muster out at Wooster, Ohio on November 10th. They remained in camp at Wooster until November 21, 1898, when they were discharged. While in the United States' service the 8th Regiment lost 72 men, a number of others dying subsequently as the result of disease or hardships encountered.

The soldiers of the Spanish American War have organized Thoman Camp No. 69, United Spanish War Veterans, named after Sergeant Charles Thoman who died in Cuba.

CHAPTER XXIX

BENCH AND BAR

The Ordinance of 1787—Formation of the Courts—President and Associate Judges—Justices of the Peace—Crawford County Lawyers—Some Interesting Cases.

"The hope of all who suffer,
The dread of all who wrong,"
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Sixteen years before the admission of Ohio into the Federal Union the foundations of law and order throughout the great Northwestern Territory, of which it formed a part, were laid by the passage in Congress of the "Ordinance of 1787." The author of this compact, who was also chiefly responsible for its passage, was the Rev. Mammaseh Cutler, one of the leading directors of the Ohio Company, formed for the development of lands and the planting of settlements along the valleys of the Ohio, Muskingum and Scioto rivers. This compact, which has been called the true corner-stone of the northwest, declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." It also forever prohibited slavery within the territory and, strange to say, was passed by the aid of the southern members of Congress, every one of whom voted for it. This result was accomplished through Dr. Cutler's ability and adroitness as a politician. Ample provision was made for education, Section 16 of each township being set apart for school purposes. When the State Constitution was adopted in 1803 it was based in its essential parts of the Ordinance of 1787. The judicial powers of the state were a Supreme Court of Common Pleas and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court was composed of three members, in 1807 increased to four, and two members constituted

a quorum and were to meet once a year in every county in the State.

The Common Pleas Court consisted of a president judge elected by the Legislature, and in each county two or three associate judges were elected by the Legislature to sit with the president judge when he visited that county and form the court. Each court appointed its own clerk to serve for seven years, but the clerk must have a certificate signed by a majority of the Supreme Court certifying as to his qualifications for the position.

A competent number of justices were elected in each township their term of service being three years.

Soon after the organization of the county, Bucyrus was selected as the county seat, and in July, 1826, the first term of the Common Pleas Court was held at the residence of Lewis Cary, on the south bank of the Sandusky river, on the site of the present residence of C. H. Shonert.

The presiding judge on this occasion was Ebenezer Lane, of Norwalk, who had been appointed in 1824. This circuit was No. 2, and included all the northwestern part of the state, Crawford County having been attached to, this circuit on its organization. Judge Lane was a native of Northampton, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1811. He had studied law under Judge Matthew Griswold, at Lyme, Conn., had been admitted to the bar in 1814, and commenced practice at Norwich, Conn. In the spring of 1817 he came to Ohio, settling first at Elyria. In May, 1819 he was appointed prosecuting

attorney of Huron County and in October of the same year removed to Norwalk. After his election by the Legislature in 1824 as presiding judge of the Second Circuit he continued to discharge the functions of that office until the fall of 1830, at which time he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a position he held until the winter of 1844-45, when he resigned. He then accepted the presidency of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company and for ten years after was engaged in the management of railroads in Ohio. In the fall of 1855 he became counsel and resident director of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with his residence at Chicago, and was thus occupied until March, 1859, when he resigned and retired to private life. He was a scholarly man, a close student, not only of his profession, but also of science and general literature, and was prompt in the discharge of every duty. His legal ability is evidenced in his opinions contained in the Ohio Supreme Court Reports and he possessed in a high degree the respect and esteem of his fellow members of the bench and bar and the confidence of the people generally. He died at Sandusky, Ohio June 12, 1866.

Judge Lane was succeeded on the bench of the Common Pleas Court by David Higgins, also of Norwalk, who held the office of president judge for the full term of seven years, from 1830 to 1837. He was a man of fine personal appearance and of good ability, a firm believer in a strict construction of the law, and would brook no opposition, and as a result his relations with his legal brethren and the people were not so harmonious as those of his predecessor. His ability and integrity, however, were unquestioned. In the winter of 1837-38 his term came to a close and he retired to private life.

Ozias Bowen of Marion was the successor of Judge Higgins, and held the office of president judge for two terms, or fourteen years, until the judicial system under the Constitution of 1802 was superseded by that of the Constitution of 1851. Judge Bowen was born at Augusta, N. Y., July 1, 1805. He was admitted to the bar at Canton, Ohio, in September, 1828 and soon after began practice at Marion. In 1856 he was appointed by Governor Chase a judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy

caused by the resignation of Judge C. C. Converse.

The Associate Judges were generally of the same political party as the majority in the Legislature at the time of their election. Yet the names of the judges in Crawford County show that it was an indispensable qualification that the men selected should be of such high standing and character that the people would have confidence in the court and respect its decisions. These men, although none of them were lawyers, received the title of judge.

The first associate judge in this county was E. B. Merriman, elected in 1825, when Crawford was under the judicial supervision of Marion, the Legislature electing two Marion men and one from Crawford. The next year Crawford was organized and its first three associate judges were elected on Jan. 26, 1826, five days before the act was passed organizing the county. The following were the associate judges in Crawford County with the dates of their election. The office was abolished in 1851 by the adoption of the present Constitution.

Enoch B. Merriman—1825-26.

John Cary—1826.

John B. French—1826.

Jacob Smith—1827.

Abel Cary—1829.

Josiah Robertson—1830.

George Poe—1833.

Hugh Welsh—1835-42.

Samuel Knisely—1836-43.

Andrew Failor—1836-43.

Robert W. Musgrave—1845.

Robert Lee—1849.

James Stewart—1850.

In the early days there were few lawyers in the little towns, and when court met and the judge arrived, he was followed by a retinue of attorneys, who accompanied the court from town to town. Judge Lane's circuit at that time included all of northwestern Ohio; the roads were bad, sometimes only trails; many streams had to be forded, and the lawyers carried their books from town to town; once it is of record that in the fording of a heavily swollen stream the law library of the party was swept away. They entered towns sometimes covered with rain and mud, but with the fire and internal refreshments promptly served by the jovial landlord, were soon made comfortable. Court days

were great days for the little towns in those early times. It brought the citizens in touch with the outside world, and every evening the tavern was crowded to listen to the latest stories and hear the inside of all political developments.

The first court was held in the lower front room of Lewis Cary's residence, and upstairs the jury was sent; if Sarah Cary's school was in session at the time education was suspended to let justice hold sway. Among the lawyers who followed Judge Lane on his rounds were Andrew Coffinberry of Mansfield, known as "Count" Coffinberry on account of his dignity and faultless apparel. Then there was John Spink, the wit of the northwestern Ohio bar and a favorite with everybody; James Purdy and John M. May of Mansfield; Charles L. Boalt of Norwalk; Orris Parish of Delaware, and a few years later Charles Switzer of the same place, as fastidious in dress as "Count" Coffinberry, and there being then a semblance of roads he used to arrive in state with a carriage drawn by two white horses. From Marion came Ozias Bowen and James S. Godman.

When the first court was held David H. Beardsley came over from Marion to act as temporary clerk on the organization of the court. Zalmon Rowse was selected as clerk and on the first meeting of the Supreme Court at Bucyrus his qualifications were certified to and he became the first clerk of the court of the county. At that time the attorneys in the place were John H. Morrison, who was county treasurer; Isaac H. Allen, appointed the first prosecuting attorney, Michael Flick and Charles Stanberg.

No records are in existence of these early courts, as they were probably destroyed in the fire of 1831.

The first record found in this county is of the July term of 1832, when the supreme judges coming to Bucyrus were Joshua Collett and Ebenezer Lane, the latter having been elected a supreme judge by the Legislature in 1830. They heard eight cases. The first court house had been completed, as the record states the court met in the court house. July was the month for meeting in Bucyrus and in 1833 the judges attending were Joshua Collett and Reuben Wood, who heard nine cases. In 1834

Joshua Collett and Ebenezer Lane were the judges hearing eight cases; 1835, Joshua Collett and Ebenezer Lane; 1836, Ebenezer Lane and Reuben Wood; 1837, the same judges; 1838, Peter Hitchcock and Frederick Grinkie. Zalmon Rowse was Supreme Court clerk, with his bond fixed at \$10,000.

The justices of the peace were an important court in those days. The custom appears to have prevailed for the citizens to pick out some man or men in each township, whose common sense, honor and integrity were unquestioned. This man was selected justice of the peace and was kept in office, and when he was an exceptionally good man the only way he could escape the position was by running for some county office or dying, the latter being the only safe course, as John Campbell was elected justice in Whetstone, and tried to escape the job by being elected to the Legislature, but his neighbors wouldn't have it, and for a while he held both offices. No one appeared to mind his double salary, for the reason his legislative pay was very little, and the emoluments received from the office of justice were still less. More than half a century ago the citizens of Chatfield commenced electing John Burgbacher as justice, and when he became county commissioner they let him off for two terms, but when he returned in 1871, they again pressed him into the service as justice and he was holding the office when he died 30 years later. Mr. Burgbacher has the record, having been elected justice for 13 terms of three years each. His partner, Frederick Hipp had only eighteen years, but after he was elected to the county office he never went back to Chatfield. The other veteran justices were Amos Morse of Auburn, David Ogden of Jackson, William Hise of Liberty and John Warner of Vernon with thirty years each; S. A. McKeehen of Liberty, Abraham Underwood of Polk, Harvey Close of Texas and W. B. Cummins of Whetstone, with 27 years each, the last two persons being modern, as they still hold the position. Mr. Close inherited the office, as his father, Nelson Close was justice from 1852 to 1873; C. D. Ward of Bucyrus, John Holman of Holmes, Charles B. Shumaker of Polk, Solomon Harley of Sandusky, J. E. Coder of Tod, and John W. Humphrey of Vernon have a record of 24 years, with Messrs.

Harley and Coder still in office. Frederick Hipp of Chatfield and Matthias Kibbler of Cranberry had 21 years, making 17 men who averaged 27 years each. Another gentleman with a record of eight terms in this county can well be called the movable justice. In 1873 and 1876 Rufus Aurend was elected justice by the citizens of Tod township, but he left there and moved across the line into Holmes township and in 1880 the citizens there elected him to the same office. After being elected for four terms in Holmes he moved over into Liberty as the only way to escape being a justice, as Mr. Hise and Mr. McKeehen were serving so faithfully in that township there was no danger of any justiceship being thrust upon him. Misfortune followed him, as he reached Liberty just as Mr. Hise, ripe in years, was called to his reward, and Mr. Aurend in 1900 was elected to the office. He served one term and came to Bucyrus, where aspirants for every office were so numerous that he would be allowed to pass his declining days in peace. But in 1912 a vacancy occurred in the office and the township trustees looking around for some suitable and competent man to place in the position, selected Mr. Aurend. He accepted, and commenced business; his first case came on, and after what was no doubt a correct decision, the attorney who had lost found that the new justice had omitted some formality in the securing of his commission; he therefore appealed the case, averring that Mr. Aurend "was not qualified to act as justice." This was the final blow; a man who had served in three townships, and who had given satisfaction for more than twenty years, to have his qualifications doubted by a young attorney. The attorney explained, the friends argued, but it was useless, and he threw up the job, but had established the record of having served as justice of the peace in four townships.

The people of today little know what sound sense and what absolute justice was dealt out by these officers more than half a century ago, and the court records show what townships had these practical men and kept them in office, for from those townships few law suits came up to the county court; they had a way of settling their cases, and settling them right, believing what was just and right was law. A

few incidents have been gathered of early justice—not law, but justice:

About 1830 Robert Mays was justice of the peace of Lykens township. Settlers were few and far between and hogs ran at large, the honesty of the few settlers being the only assurance that stray pork would be returned to the rightful owner. But one shiftless settler named Pratt found it easier to kill stray porkers than to raise his own. He had been arrested and fined several times for his petty stealing, but stray hogs continued to disappear and the pork was frequently traced to Pratt's shanty. Finally, he was caught in the act of stealing one of his neighbor's hogs, and Robert Mays, decided to try a new method for putting a stop to his depredations. Pratt was illiterate, and like all petty thieves an arrant coward. Squire Mays had him arrested by the constable and brought to his cabin for trial, and the neighbors were notified to appear as witnesses. The evidence was clear, there being no question of the man's guilt, but the squire went further, and many other cases were traced to Pratt. Finally the justice, putting on his most solemn look, reviewed the man's many cases of stealing, called his attention to the fact that he had been several times fined for similar offenses; that in a new country, remote from courts, it was the duty of the justice to protect innocent citizens from such outrages; that the right of property must be held sacred; that warnings and fines had all been useless, and much as he regretted it, he saw no other way of protecting the people than by sentencing the man to death. It was therefore the judgment of the court, that the constable procure a rope immediately, and the man be taken to some convenient tree and there hanged by the neck until he was dead. The man begged and pleaded for his life, but the justice was firm, and dispatched the constable for a rope, and instructed the settlers to look up some suitable tree on which the man could pay the penalty for his crimes. This left no one in the cabin but the justice and the terror-stricken wretch. The justice took advantage of the occasion to depict in the most gruesome terms the disgraceful death the man had brought on himself by his acts, and the scared man finding all hope gone did exactly what was



RESOLVED WHITE
Settled in Auburn Township, 1819.
Descendant of Peregrine White, who
Came Over in the Mayflower.



COL. WILLIAM CRAWFORD
(At the age of 35 years)



LUCY SEARL WHITE
Wife of Resolved White



BUCYRUS BAR, 1863

Upper Row, Left to Right—Franklin Adams, David Cahill, S. R. Harris, John Hopley, William Scroggs, Matthias Buchman.

Lower Row, Left to Right—Jacob Scroggs, Thomas Beer, A. M. Jackson, C. W. Butterfield, E. B. Finley.

anticipated. He made a dash from the cabin, one of the early pioneers said he went through the window. The alarm was given, and the man's speed was accelerated by shots being fired in his direction, care being taken not to hit him as he fled through the woods. The squire, the constable and the witnesses followed in hot haste, yelling and screaming, and skillfully managing to keep just close enough to the fleeing man to spur him to renewed exertions, and finally after an hour's chase the pursuing party returned to the cabin. Nothing was ever heard or seen of him again, and no report ever reached the settlers as to where or when he stopped running.

One of the first law suits in Liberty township was before Ichabod Smith, justice of the peace, on a complaint against Isaac Weatherby for running his saw-mill on the Sabbath Day. The defendant brought in testimony showing the uncertain nature of the stream; that the water-power was an important item of his property; that when the water was sufficient to run the mill it must be utilized, otherwise there would be great loss to him, and delays and inconvenience to his customers. The justice held that when the water was there the mill ought to be allowed to run, even if it was Sunday, whereupon he discharged Weatherby and taxed the costs against the complainant. Of course the law of the state prohibited labor on the Sabbath, and the complainant appealed to the court above, when the judgment for costs against him was set aside. The complainant was conscientious in his protest against labor on the Sabbath day, and the only way to stop the mill was to buy it, which he did, and leased it to his brother-in-law, who was as religious as himself, and the mill did not run on Sunday.

Another case was before Squire Elias Markley. A man named Smith sued Charles Dony for pay for grain. The account had stood for months, and there were counter accounts, and in the mix-up Dony was given a judgment against Smith for \$8, and when the judgment was announced Dony refused to take it, saying Smith owed him only \$2.

John Slifer was a justice of the peace in Liberty township from 1835 to 1841. He was the man who laid out the village of Annapolis. He was a fine scholar, and an excellent pen-

man, but at times exceedingly careless in his writing. One time he sent a transcript to the Court of Common Pleas so illegible that it was almost impossible to read it, and Judge Ozias Bowen, who was puzzled over the document, expressed his disgust with the remark, "The people must be fools to elect such ignorant men as justices of the peace." Josiah Scott was present, and was well acquainted with Slifer, and he remarked to the judge: "How would it be, judge, if this ignorant justice could write a better hand than either of us!" Slifer happened to be present in the court room, and he came forward and asked the clerk, Zalmon Rowse, for a pen and sheet of paper, which were given, and which he paid for. He took the transcript, and made a copy in a neat and faultless hand, the most perfect of writing, and handed it to the judge. Bowen looked at it with astonishment, and turning to Slifer, exclaimed, "Why didn't you write in that way before?" Slifer looked at the judge, and then quietly replied, "Because, sir, I supposed I was writing it for the perusal of men, and not of boys," and then turned and stalked out of the court room.

Squire Peter Worst was a justice in Bucyrus township in the thirties. He was a tailor by trade, and had his shop about where the Kehrer Block now is. A case came before him, and with his docket by his side, he sat on his bench, cross-legged, and sewing while the trial was going on. The plaintiff argued the case, and the squire laid down the cloth on which he was working, picked up the docket, and was making his entries. The lawyer for the defense was on his feet to reply, and waited patiently for the attention of the court. Becoming impatient, he finally inquired: "Doesn't the court wish to hear any evidence on the other side?" The squire, having finished his entries, picked up his cloth and resumed his work, and gazing calmly at the attorney through his glasses, said: "Oh yes, you can talk just as much as you please, but I have decided the case in favor of the plaintiff." It was this same honest old justice of whom Judge Hall remarked, "When I die, I want Peter Worst to settle my estate!" The judge did die in 1863, and like the bright and careless, intellectual and brilliant man he was, he left no will, but Peter Worst was his administrator, and the neat and exact accounts

of that settlement are on file in the Probate office.

One of the pioneer justices in an adjoining township was Robert Newall, who sometimes decided cases according to his own views of equity, without regard to either law or precedent. A man named Andrew Clark wished to bring suit against Martin Mason for a balance claimed for work performed on a mill-race. It was against pioneer ethics for a justice of the peace to encourage litigation, and Squire Newall endeavored to effect a settlement between the parties without resorting to the law, but, being unable to do so, he issued a summons to Constable Kline against the said Martin Mason, the writ being a verbal one, and the constable's mace of authority was a buckeye club, with which he was instructed to belabor the said defendant over the "head and shoulders" until he would consent to accompany the officer to the court room of the justice. Force, however, was not required in this case, as Martin recognized the potent power of the constable's club, and he obeyed the summons promptly and was soon arraigned before His Honor, who required that plaintiff and defendant each make a statement of his side of the case, and after this was done the court decided that Mason should pay to Clark two bushels of corn, and continuing said: "Clark being a poor man and having no horse, you, Mason, shall deliver the corn at Clark's house. Forever after this you are to be good friends and neighbors, and if either shall ever fail in the least particular to obey this order, I will have the offender before me and whip him within an inch of his life. As for myself, I charge no fees. Not so with Constable Kline; his charge being a quart of whisky, which plaintiff and defendant will see is brought into court as promptly as possible for the use of all present."

Another case, and although at a much later date was nearly fifty years ago, occurred in Bucyrus. George Domenwirth was the justice and a man was brought before him for petty stealing. He had as his attorney Alfred C. Cattley, who was reading law in the office of S. R. Harris. It was a clear case, but in the course of the examination, Cattley asked that the prisoner be sworn. The justice was indignant at the idea of a thief being allowed

to give testimony, and promptly refused to let him testify. Cattley stated that by a recent law the man could testify, and the justice insisted on seeing the law, so the student went over to the office of Mr. Harris, and returned with the printed slip. The Legislature was in session, and had just passed the law allowing a criminal to testify in his own behalf. The squire put on his glasses, read the law over carefully, and after some reflection, said: "Well, it appears to be the law, and this court will always obey the laws of the state, whatever they are." He studied over the matter again, and finally turned to the attorney and said very disgustedly, "The man can testify," and voiced his indignation with the remark, "but I want to tell you before hand I shan't believe a d—n word he says." And he didn't, for the man got thirty days.

When the second term of court was held in Bucyrus, the brick schoolhouse had been built and this was used for court purposes, and if the case was to a jury, these gentlemen were escorted to some convenient room in the village where they were locked up until they reached a decision, and in fine weather sometimes held their consultation in the woods back of the schoolhouse, the sheriff sitting on a stump at some distance keeping his eye on them.

The first early records of the court are in 1834, Hon. David Higgins was the presiding judge, and his associates were Abel Cary, Josiah Robertson and George Poe. The first grand jury of which there is any record was composed of the following persons: David Ellis, foreman; John Burwell, Emanuel Dardorff, David Marquis, Joseph Hart, William Arnold, Adam Beck, Isaac Cornell, James Higbee, William Scott, Robert Foster, Isaac Rice, Joseph S. Smith, William Cooper, William Robinson.

At this term several cases were called, and the papers were reported missing, and it is probable Judge Higgins, who was a trifle irritated, made some reflections on the clerk for the next day the following appears on the court docket:

"Personally appeared in open court Zalmon Rowse, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is clerk of the court, and that on the night of the 16th day of March, 1831,

some person or persons entered the clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas and took from the proper place of deposit the files and papers belonging to the causes pending in court, that the same have been taken beyond the reach or knowledge of the deponent and he knows not whether said papers have been destroyed or what has become of them."

Further Zalmon Rowse tendered his resignation as clerk of the court, and the judge accepted it, and turned around and reappointed him for another term of seven years, showing if he was irritable at times, he was just. The record shows that thirteen cases were called and had to be continued on account of the records being stolen, so minor business was mostly transacted. A wave had swept over the town against gambling so a special grand jury was called to investigate the matter, and Samuel Norton was made the foreman, and true bills were returned against six of the most prominent men in the village for gambling, and the next day they found six more, and followed it up with a batch of fourteen. A few were fined but most of them acquitted, some of the cases being carried over for several terms. Several tavern keepers were fined \$5 and costs for selling liquor to the Indians, after which their licenses were renewed for another year.

The court held three terms a year, and the prosecutor was allowed \$100 a year for his services, the sheriff and clerk each being allowed \$60 a year.

At this term of court, a case was heard and damages of \$25 were allowed the plaintiff by the presiding judge. It is probable the law was very strongly in favor of the plaintiff, but the three associate justices had an idea that real justice was on the side of the defendant, and they reversed the verdict and found for the defendant, and further ordered that the plaintiff should pay the costs.

It is probable that Judge Higgins was indignant, as the next term of court shows the following entries:

"Sept. 8, 1834—No quorum; George Poe adjourned court until next day at noon.

JOHN MODERWELL, Sheriff."

"Tuesday, Sept. 9—Cary and Poe present and adjourned until Wednesday at 10, when no quorum appearing court adjourned without day."

When the next term arrived, the sheriff must have had his doubts as to whether the judge had recovered from his anger, as he summoned no jury. The court met on Monday, Feb. 10, and there being no quorum they adjourned until Tuesday. The next day Associates George Poe, Abel Cary and Hugh Welsh were there, and they granted a few administration papers, and adjourned until Wednesday, and that day the Hon. David Higgins showed up, and proceeded to business by ordering the sheriff to secure a jury immediately, which he did, most of them Bucyrus men.

The securing of a jury was no easy matter in those days, and the records show instances of men being fined for ignoring the summons. A story is told of the county west of Crawford in 1835. The country was sparsely settled, the farmers were busy, and the sheriff had great difficulty in securing a jury. On the morning of the second day, the judge opened the court and asked the sheriff if the jury was full. The sheriff replied: "Not quite full yet, judge. I have eleven men locked up in the jail, and my dogs and deputies are after the twelfth man."

Courts in those days granted licenses authorizing ministers to solemnize marriages. Among those early ministers are:

March, 1834—Harrison Jones, Church of Christ.

February, 1835—John Davis, United Brethren in Christ; John Smith, United Brethren in Christ.

June, 1836—Charles Edward Van Voorhis, Church of Christ; Frederick G. Maschkop, German Reformed.

September, 1837—Peter Gatz, Church of the Evangelical Association.

July, 1838—George Sagar, Evangelical Association.

Other duties of the court were the issuance of naturalization papers. The first found are as follows:

1836—Robert Reid, March 18; Stephen Brinkman, Sept. 13.

1837—Ehregott Hesse, March 13; Samuel Roth, March 13; Garnett Sheets, March 15; Lewis Heinlen, March 16; Jacob Scherer, Sept. 11; George Fouser, Sept. 11; Jacob Genther, Sept. 11; Frederick Stoll, Sept. 12.

1838—Frederick Myers, March 1; John Adam Gessman, March 1; John H. Fry, March

2; Adam High, Conrad Haas, George Resler, John George Strawhucker, Frederick Weaver, Conrad Beaver, Joseph Boehler, July 16; Christian Widman, July 20; Andrew Wingert, George Donnenwirth, Christian Pfeleiderer, Jacob Wingert, Sept. 29; Michael and Anthony Brackley.

In 1834 David Chute was granted a license to keep a tavern in Chatfield township for \$8; Aaron M. Decker, tavern in Liberty township, \$5; John Luke, tavern, Liberty township, \$5; Abraham Hahn, Bucyrus, tavern license renewed he to pay \$10 and all arrearages.

At the July term in 1836, the docket contains the entry "Franklin Adams admitted to the Bar." Below is written in pencil, "Came from Mansfield, August, 1837." For seventy years he was a practitioner at the Crawford County bar.

Several parties were tried for minor offenses, and given five days' confinement in the county jail on bread and water. The same term when the spasm of reform swept over the city in regard to gambling, three men were brought before the court charged with horse stealing and were discharged.

The first penitentiary case of which record is found was on Sept. 29, 1838, when Ephraim Eaton admitted he was guilty of stealing a horse, and was sentenced to the penitentiary at hard labor for three years, and to pay the costs of the prosecution, amounting to \$30.88.

When practicing law in Bucyrus in the early days Josiah Scott commenced a suit with the following lines:

"Suit for trespass. Sent to justice;
This is to cause you for to summon
Linsey woolsey, what you call 'em?
The crazy son of old Spitzholm,
To answer for his devilish tricks
Of cutting sundry sticks—
Of timber, on Sam Myer's land."

Another case of Mr. Scott's was against John Luke. Seventy years ago Mr. Luke kept a tavern where the boundary road crosses the Sandusky river in Sandusky township. It was a popular resort, and in the early days did a large business. In front of the tavern was the usual post, and on top of it was the signboard on which was painted a black horse, so it was known as the Black Horse tavern. One of the neighbors had some trouble with Mr. Luke,

and he hired Scott to conduct the case for him. The trial came off, and it was to a jury. One of the jurymen was Resolved White of Auburn township who has handed down the story. In the course of his speech, Mr. Scott warmed to his subject, with the following very far from flattering reference to the defendant:

"In six days God made the heavens and the earth, and on the seventh he rested; and then he took the scraps which he could not use in the formation of the earth or the animals that walked on the earth, or in the fishes of the sea or the reptiles that crawled upon the earth; he moulded this refuse into human form, and with his fist he punched in two eyes, and put on a nose, and he called it John Luke."

Another similar case was in 1844, when a hog case was being tried in the court house; the attorney for the prosecution was Jude Hall of Upper Sandusky, the stealing having occurred in the Wyandot part of Crawford. In his speech to the jury he said: "Why, gentlemen of the jury, you may put one foot upon Hercules, and the other upon Jupiter, and lay your telescope, straddle of the sun, and gaze over this wide creation, and you can't find as mean a man as John Smith."

This same gentleman in a case at Bucyrus, thus alluded to the opposing counsel: "Why, your honor, he's a mere circumstance, a fabric, a ruta бага."

A similar illustration occurred at Bucyrus, years later. An important case was on, and John R. Clymer was one of the attorneys, and speaking of one of the young attorneys of the opposition, with a wave of the hand he brushed him aside, with the remark: "He amounts to no more in this case than a fly on the periphery of a wheel."

Josiah Scott once went to Osceola to try a case before Squire Tuttle, and after he had made his eloquent and convincing argument, as he thought, to the jury, the opposing counsel spoke of the effort of the future Supreme Judge in the following vigorous style: "The gentleman may roar like a salamander, but my positions are adamantine, and must prevail."

Of the early lawyers, Isaac H. Allen died in Bucyrus in 1828.

John H. Morrison, soon after he left the Treasurer's office went to Findlay. He had but one arm. He was a very fair lawyer, not

one of the ablest in those early days, but had a keen tongue. At one time he was conducting a case in which he became very much interested, and after the evidence was all in he was satisfied he would lose, so he opened his remarks to the jury, about as follows: "May it please the court: By the perjury of witnesses, the ignorance of the jury, and the corruption of the court, I expect to be beaten in this case." Here, the judge, who was Patrick G. Goode, interrupted him with the remark: "What is that you say, Mr. Morrison?" The latter coolly replied: "That is all I have to say on that point," and commenced his address to his "ignorant" jury. At another time he had a separation case, where the wife had taken the child, and the husband wanted it, so Morrison for the husband, got out a writ of replevin, and the sheriff seized the child, and two disinterested parties were appointed to appraise the value of it. They failed to agree, and two more were appointed with a like result; while the third set of appraisers were at work, a brother of the mother of the child grabbed the infant and mounting his horse, started away at full speed. Morrison gazed after the vanishing horseman, and remarked: "There goes my case. I could replevin the devil out of hell, if I could only get appraisers to put a value on him."

Charles Stanberg was known as the "linsey woolsey" lawyer, as he appeared in court wearing a suit of that material. Both he and Michael Flick left at an early date.

Josiah Scott arrived in June, 1829. One of his first cases was before Squire Jas. Stewart, two miles east of Bucyrus. He walked out and back. His client was Charles Bacon, and Scott asked him if he thought \$1.50 was too much to charge for his services. Bacon thought not, and the charge was made, but Scott overlooked the collecting of the bill for years. He was a great student, and at times very absent minded. In 1840 he was a member of the Legislature, and on one of his trips to Columbus, George Lauck, who was county treasurer, gave him a package containing the money for his semi-annual settlement with the state treasurer. Reaching Columbus he took the package from his saddle-bags and put it in his pocket before going in to breakfast. After he left the dining-room he found

the money was gone, he hurried back and fortunately found the package under the table, it having slipped from his pocket. At another time he had business at Marion, and he hung up his coat in the hotel office, and went to bed. The next morning the coat was still there, but the pocket-book containing \$500 was gone. Scott was a great friend of the Indians who called him "Big Head," as he wore a number 8 hat. He used to take part in their sports, and in all their cases he was the attorney for the Indians. One of the Indians named a son Josiah Scott, and when the Wyandots went west in 1843, Josiah accompanied them. Mr. Scott was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1803, and graduated with high honors from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1821. He taught in that college, studied law and was admitted to the bar. Located at Bucyrus, in 1829.

When the war was over the Michigan boundary came up in 1835. Mr. Scott raised a company but the matter was settled by the courts and the company was not needed. In 1840 he represented the county in the Legislature and about 1851 went to Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, where he continued the practice of his profession.

In 1856 he was appointed, by Governor Chase, a judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Ranney, and in October of the same year he was elected to serve the full term of five years, being subsequently re-elected in 1861 and 1866. He returned to Bucyrus in 1870 and at the close of his last term as judge resumed practice at the bar. In 1876 he was appointed, by Governor Hayes, as a member of the Supreme Court Commission, a body composed of five judges, created in 1875, to dispose of a part of the accumulated business then on the docket of the Supreme Court, and having the same jurisdiction and power in respect to such business as the Supreme Court itself. Elected chief judge for one year by his associate members of the commission, he served ably in that capacity, and subsequently remained a member of the commission until February 1, 1879, the close of its term.

Judge Scott was an eloquent advocate and an able and learned lawyer and jurist. He was a man of excellent education, a fine mathematician and well read in the classics. He

was moreover a Christian gentleman, an elder for years in the Presbyterian church, of genial disposition, sparkling wit and endowed by nature with a fine presence. His active professional career covered a period of half a century, the great part of which time was spent in this community and no man was better understood and more highly appreciated and esteemed. He died June 15, 1879.

George Sweney was born near Gettysburg, Pa., in 1796. After graduating at Dickinson college, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Beginning about 1820, he practiced his profession for ten years at Gettysburg. In 1830 he came to Bucyrus, where he continued in his profession. He was elected prosecuting attorney, and while holding that office, in 1838, was elected a member of Congress from the Fourteenth Ohio district, being re-elected in 1840. In 1853 he removed to Geneseo, Ill., but, after an absence of three years, returned and was again elected prosecuting attorney. After his term in this office he retired from the bar. He died in Bucyrus, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1877. Mr. Sweney was a man of fine appearance, honorable character and amiable manners. He was a good lawyer but his tastes inclined him more to the study of science and literature than to the practice of his profession, which was always more or less distasteful to him. He was plain and domestic in his habits and was never so well contented as when engaged in his favorite studies in the quiet and retirement of his own home.

John Smith came in 1832, but did not practice law until later. At first he kept a dry goods store on the west lot of where the Quinby Block now is. He later was elected justice of the peace, and had his office in a frame just west of the Rowse Block. He was an office lawyer, and did much in the way of conveyancing, writing wills, and settling estates. He was an exceedingly conscious and upright citizen. He was a widower and his daughter kept house for him. He died in his office forty years ago and at the time of his death was about eighty years of age.

In August, 1837, Franklin Adams located in Bucyrus, and had his office opposite the court house, boarding when he first arrived with Samuel Norton, and when the Lutherans sold their property opposite the court house in 1858,

he bought the balance of the corner and built the brick which was his office for so many years. In 1838 he was appointed prosecuting attorney, succeeding George Sweney who had been elected to Congress that year, and in 1839 he was elected to that office, and re-elected for two more terms. He died in 1908, having been a member of the Bucyrus bar for over seventy years.

John M. Armstrong practiced law in Bucyrus from 1838 to 1843. He was a graduate of Norwalk Seminary and had studied his profession under Judge James Stewart, of Mansfield, graduating at the Cincinnati law school. He was a well educated and accomplished man, but was partly of Indian blood, his father, Robert Armstrong, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, having married a quarter-blood Wyandot woman. In 1839 he was the Whig candidate for prosecuting attorney against Franklin Adams, but was defeated. He moved west in 1843 with the Wyandot Indians to where the town of Wyandot, Kansas, now stands. A few years later he died at Mansfield where he had stopped for a visit, while on his way back from Washington, having gone there on business connected with the Indians. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Russell Bigelow, a prominent Methodist preacher in the early days.

In the spring of 1844 the Bucyrus bar was strengthened by the accession of Lawrence W. Hall, who came here from Cuyahoga county. Elected prosecuting attorney for the county, he held that position by successive elections from October, 1845, to October, 1851. At the fall election of 1851, the first under the new constitution, he was elected a judge of the Common Pleas Court, and served in that office until February, 1857. He was a member of the National House of Representatives, being elected in 1856. He subsequently continued the practice of law in Bucyrus until his death, which took place January 18, 1863. Judge Hall was a successful practitioner, and was a politician as well as a lawyer. He was kind and genial in disposition, was very popular and was noted for his urbane manners while on the bench. Being associated with that party that was opposed to the prosecution of the War for the preservation of the Union, he was arrested in 1862 and for a number of

weeks was nominally held as a political prisoner at Camp Mansfield, but allowed to go about on parole.

Josiah S. Plants came from his father's farm in Liberty township to Bucyrus and worked at the trade of shoemaker, and while at work kept a law book beside him from which he studied. Later he was taken from his shoemaker's bench to teach in the schools. He then read law under Josiah Scott, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1844 began the practice of law in Bucyrus.

In the fall of 1858 he was elected a judge of the Common Pleas Court for a five years' term, beginning in February, 1859. He was distinguished for industry, honesty of purpose, devotion to his friends, fidelity to his clients, and earnestness and force as a public speaker. His promising career was unfortunately cut short, his death taking place August 23, 1863, as the result of wounds received by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting in Indiana.

E. A. Wood and William Fisher practiced law in Bucyrus early in the forties, but after a short stay here removed to other locations.

Joseph E. Jewett, who came from Wayne county, conducted a law office in Bucyrus from 1844 until the fall of 1848, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa. While here he assisted in organizing a Masonic lodge, and was the first master. He was also the first captain of the fire department.

Enoch W. Merriman, born in Bucyrus in 1830, was admitted to the bar in 1853 and practiced until the spring of 1861, when he responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops, and was lieutenant of the first company that left the county, Co. C of the Eighth Ohio. He died in camp at Grafton, W. Va., August 12, 1861.

Burr Morris, born in Stark county in 1829, was educated at Findlay Academy, read law with Henry Brown of Findlay, Ohio, and was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1855. In the following year he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Bucyrus. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney, first in October, 1861, and again in 1863. Subsequently removed to Albany, Linn county, Oregon; he was there elected county judge and died while in office in November, 1866.

Henry C. Rowse, son of Zalmon Rowse, born in Bucyrus in 1835, practiced law here for about three years, beginning in 1857. He was mayor of Bucyrus in 1860. He died at Rockford, Ill., in October, 1862, at the time of his death holding a position as clerk in the Interior Department at Washington.

Samuel J. Elliott began law practice at Bucyrus in August, 1857. In August of the following year he was appointed probate judge of Crawford county by Gov. Chase, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of P. S. Marshall. Mr. Elliott was the only Republican that ever held office in the court house since the Republican party was formed. He held the office until October 18, 1858, when his successor was elected and qualified. In 1859 he removed to Wapakoneta, where he subsequently died.

William S. Fitzsimmons, born in Crawford County in 1841, read law under D. W. Swigart at Bucyrus and was admitted to the bar in March, 1868. In March 1861 he enlisted in the 8th Regiment, O. V. I., with which he saw much hard service. He was severely wounded at Antietam, and finally died from the effects of his wounds, at Bucyrus, on July 11, 1870.

Robert McKelley was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1815, and removed to Knox county, Ohio in 1834. Subsequently coming to Bucyrus, he commenced law practice here August 1, 1842. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk registrar of the land office at Upper Sandusky. Here he had charge of the sales of the lands of the Wyandot reservation, holding the office until its removal from Upper Sandusky. From January to October, 1852, he was probate judge of Wyandot county, being the first to hold that office. In January, 1854, he was elected a director of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company and was its president the last year of its separate organization. While serving on its board of directors he originated the movement for the consolidation of the three companies owning the continuous line of railroad between Pittsburg and Chicago, resulting in the organization of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. He was also for several years a director and solicitor of the latter company. He was a member of the Ohio senate for Crawford, Seneca

and Wyandot counties from January 1, 1858, to January 1, 1860.

Abraham Summers commenced the practice of law in Bucyrus in 1850. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Crawford county in 1855 and was re-elected in 1857. He was subsequently twice elected probate judge, in 1860 and 1863. He afterwards removed to Hicksville, Ohio, where he died.

William M. Scroggs came to Bucyrus with his father in 1839. He was conductor on the first passenger train that came to Bucyrus. Was admitted to the Bar, but practiced very little, becoming Mayor of the village and county auditor.

Conrad W. Butterfield opened a law office in Bucyrus in 1853 and practiced here until 1860, when he removed to Lima, Ohio. Returning to Bucyrus in 1863 he resumed practice here and remained until 1870, when he removed to Madison, Wis. He was a man of literary tastes and was the author of several works, including a "History of Seneca County, Ohio," and a "History of Col. Crawford's Expedition Against the Indians in 1782," which latter work has had a wide circulation, and is the standard authority on that campaign. He died at Madison, Wis.

Abner M. Jackson, admitted to the bar in September, 1854, began practice in Bucyrus. From 1851 to 1855 he served as auditor of Crawford county and was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in October, 1859. In 1871 he was elected judge of the Fourth Subdivision of the 3rd district of the Common Pleas Court, composed of Crawford, Hancock, Marion, Seneca, Wood and Wyandot counties. In 1874 he resigned and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, from there he went to Silverton, Col., where he died.

Cyrus Linn, James W. Smith, John D. Sears and I. F. Price all practiced law in Bucyrus for short periods in the forties and early fifties, subsequently removing to other localities, J. D. Sears removing to Wyandot county when it was organized in 1845, and becoming the leader of the bar in that county. In 1873 he was elected without opposition to represent Wyandot county at the Constitutional Convention. Some years ago he retired from practice and made his home in California where he died in September, 1912.

Cyrus Sears, born in Delaware county in 1832, came to Crawford county with his parents in 1836. Graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1856 he began practice in June of that year at Upper Sandusky. From April 1, 1857, to June 15, 1859, he practiced his profession in Bucyrus, when he removed to Upper Sandusky. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 11th Ohio Independent Battery of Light Artillery, and subsequently made a brilliant record as a soldier, being several times promoted, and in April, 1863, becoming Lieut. Colonel of the 11th Louisiana Volunteers, afterward named as the 49th U. S. Colored Infantry. He behaved with great gallantry in various battles and was recommended for promotion by Generals Hamilton, Rosecrans and Grant.

Matthias Buchman, who read law with Judge A. M. Jackson, was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was prosecuting attorney of Crawford county from April, 1864 (succeeding Burr Morris, who resigned), until October, 1865. Later he removed to Cleveland, Ohio.

Among the other lawyers who practiced in Bucyrus in the later fifties and early sixties, but who remained only a short time, were Christopher Elliott, 1858; C. M. Dodson, 1860-1862; Archibald McGregor, 1858-60; J. A. Estill, 1858-59; John B. Scroggs, 1861-63; and Joseph R. Swigart, 1859. Mr. McGregor during his residence here, in addition to his law practice, engaged in the publication of the Crawford County Forum. He subsequently returned to Canton, from which place he had come. Stephen D. Young practiced two years in Bucyrus, from 1875 to 1877, when he removed to Norwalk, Ohio, and is now judge in that district. Walter B. Richie, who came from Lima, practiced in Bucyrus as a member of the firm of Richie & Eaton from 1876 to 1879, when he returned to Lima, became prominent in his profession and Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the United States.

Robert Lee, born 1805 in Butler county, Pa., in 1823, removed with his father's family to Leesville, then in Richland county. In early manhood he was engaged in various business enterprises. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Ohio legislature for Richland county and was re-elected in 1837. For ten years, beginning with 1839, he held the office of justice of the peace. In 1849 he was elected by the Legislature an associate judge of the Court of

Common Pleas of Crawford county, and held that office until February, 1852, when it was abolished by the new constitution of the state. In 1853 he was elected state senator for Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot counties, and was chosen president *pro tem* of the senate, May 1, 1854, serving during the illness of Lieut. Governor Myers. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court May 3, 1854, but he devoted very little time to the profession of the law. For one term he served as mayor of Crestline. In 1869 he was elected probate judge of Crawford county, being re-elected in 1872, and made his home at Bucyrus until his death.

John Hopley came to Bucyrus in 1856 as superintendent of the Union Schools. Admitted to the bar in 1858, he began practice in partnership with A. M. Jackson. In 1862 he visited England on professional business. On his return in the fall of the same year he accepted a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, became secretary in the office of Secretary Chase, giving especially attention to the subject of finance. He was afterward transferred to the Currency Bureau, and had charge of the statistical division. In 1864 he resigned and engaged in a New York City banking establishment. In 1866 he was appointed examiner of National banks for the southern states and Kansas. In September, 1867, he purchased an interest in the Bucyrus Journal and became its editor, in the following May becoming sole proprietor of the office. He was appointed postmaster at Bucyrus in August, 1870 and held the position until January, 1879, and was reappointed in 1890, serving another four years. He died at his home in Bucyrus June 3, 1904.

Daniel W. Swigart, born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1824, came to Crawford county in the fall of 1846. He was appointed deputy clerk of the court, in which position he served until April, 1848, when he became clerk and held the office until January, 1852, when it became an elective office under the new constitution. Having graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1852, and at once opened an office in Bucyrus. During the Civil War he served in the Quartermaster's Department, with headquarters at Cincinnati, and was president of the Atlantic

& Lake Erie Railway Company from September, 1869, to August, 1873. He died very suddenly on November 25, 1880.

Jacob Scroggs was born at Canton, Ohio, in 1827 and came to Bucyrus with his father's family in 1839. He was variously occupied for several years and in the meanwhile studied law, being graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1854. He was admitted to the bar in Hamilton county and in 1855 began the practice of his profession in Bucyrus. He was several times elected mayor of the village. He served during the greater part of the Civil War as chairman of the Crawford County Military Committee, and in 1864 and in 1880 was Presidential elector for this district.

Stephen R. Harris was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1824. He finished his collegiate education at Western Reserve College in 1846, and, having read law with his uncle, John Harris, at Canton, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he opened an office in Bucyrus, being in partnership with Josiah Scott, their association being continued up to the time of the latter's death, except during the time that Judge Scott was on the bench of the Supreme Court and a member of the Supreme Court Commission. In 1895 Mr. Harris was elected to Congress from this district, serving one term. He died at his home in Bucyrus, Jan. 15, 1905.

James Clements was admitted to the bar in August, 1854. He had previously held the office of county sheriff, having been elected in 1845 and re-elected in 1847. He was probate judge of Crawford county from February, 1864, to February, 1870.

Thomas Beer began the practice of law in Bucyrus in 1862, coming to the county as the editor of the Forum. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Legislature and was re-elected in 1865. He represented Crawford county in the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and, as a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Municipal Corporations showed his great legal ability. In August, 1874, he was appointed by Gov. Allen a judge of the Fourth Subdivision of the third district of the Common Pleas Court, composed of Crawford, Hancock, Marion, Seneca, Wood and Wyandot counties, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge A. M. Jackson. In October

of the same year he was elected by the people to fill the remainder of the term expiring in February, 1877. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to a full term of five years and re-elected in 1881. In 1885 he was elected to the circuit bench and re-elected, serving until 1893.

John A. Eaton, born in Crawford county, Ohio, in 1853, was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1876. Until May, 1879, he practiced his profession in Bucyrus as a member of the firm of Richie & Eaton. He then went to Kansas where he engaged in the banking business, in connection with his law practice.

Isaac Cahill, admitted to the bar in 1877, and served for four years as prosecuting attorney.

John R. Clymer, born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1834, acquired both a commercial and university education, and for two or three years in the later fifties was engaged in educational work. He was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county from 1860 to 1868, when he took charge of the Forum which he conducted for ten years. He was admitted to the bar at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1878, and practiced law in Bucyrus until his death. He was noted as one of the most finished speakers in the county.

Frank S. Monnett was a graduate of the Delaware University, read law in Bucyrus, and was elected city solicitor. In 1896 he was elected attorney-general of the state, and re-elected in 1898, and after his term of office expired has made his home in Columbus.

Smith W. Bennett read law in Bucyrus, was admitted to the Bar, and in 1897 went to Columbus as Assistant Attorney General and chief counsel in that office, and after ten years' service made his home in Columbus.

W. C. Lemert was born in Texas township, March 4, 1837. He attended the academy at Republic for one year, then Heidelberg College, finishing his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University where he graduated in the class of '58. He read law with Franklin Adams and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He practiced for two years when the war broke out, and he entered the army, becoming colonel of the 86th Ohio; after four years' service he was mustered out, and devoted his time to railroad building,

and manufacturing, until he retired from active business, his home still being in Bucyrus.

Among the present practitioners in Bucyrus, are David C. Cahill who was admitted to the bar in December, 1860, and practiced law in Bucyrus until April, 1865. He then went West, spending two years in California and Oregon. Subsequently returning to Bucyrus, he resumed practice here in June, 1867. In the fall of 1873 he was elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, and held that position from February, 1874, until February, 1880, after which he returned to the practice of law.

Ebenezer B. Finley was born at Orville, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1833. Some years of his earlier life were spent in the West. In 1859 he located in Bucyrus and, having studied law under his uncle, Stephen R. Harris, was admitted to the bar in June, 1861. In the fall of that year he recruited a military company, was elected first lieutenant, the company becoming a part of the 64th Regiment, O. V. I. The regiment was present at the battle of Shiloh. Disabled by an accident, Mr. Finley retired from the service in September, 1862, and resumed the practice of law in Bucyrus, and was mayor of the village for two years. He was twice elected to Congress, in 1876 and 1878, and as a member of the House of Representatives distinguished himself by speeches on various public questions, during his second term serving as chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures. In 1884 he was appointed adjutant-general of the state under Gov. Hoadly and had charge of the Ohio troops at Cincinnati when the rioters burned the Hamilton county court house. In 1896 he was elected circuit judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Henry W. Seney. With David C. Cahill he is the veteran practitioner in the county. Besides a vast amount of legal work, he has devoted much time to historical research, being an authority on the Mound Builders.

Judge J. C. Tobias read law in Bucyrus, was admitted to the bar, and in 1887 was elected probate judge of the county, serving for six years. In 1897 he was elected Common Pleas judge, serving two terms of five years each.

Anson Wickham was admitted to the bar at

Kenton, Ohio, in September, 1875, and was for four years prosecuting attorney of the county; Charles Gallinger, of the firm of Finley & Gallinger, was also prosecuting attorney for two terms. Judge Edward Voirath was appointed circuit judge by Gov. Herrick in 1905. Judge C. F. Schaber was elected probate judge in 1905 and re-elected in 1908. Wallace L. Monnett, of the firm of Scroggs & Monnett was referee in bankruptcy for a number of years. W. J. Schwenck is the present prosecuting attorney. William C. Beer is the present referee in bankruptcy, and also served as city solicitor. O. W. Kennedy is the present city solicitor. Other attorneys are L. C. Feighner, R. V. Sears, Charles J. Scroggs, Alfred S., Samuel and Godfrey Leuthold, James W. Miller, J. W. Wright, Edward J. Myers, and Benjamin Meck, who was one of the leading attorneys in Wyandot county, before his removal to Bucyrus a few years ago.

Among the early members of the Galion bar were Andrew Poe, M. V. Payne, George Crawford, Lewis Bartow and W. A. Hall.

Abraham Underwood was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was twice elected mayor of Galion in 1878 and 1871. He served as justice of the peace for twenty-seven years.

Henry C. Carhart read law under Judges Brinkerhoff and Geddes, at Mansfield, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1852. After practicing a year at Mansfield he removed, in October, 1853, to Galion. He was mayor of Galion for three years, from April, 1854; postmaster from May, 1861, until August, 1864. He was also a member of the Galion Union school board, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876.

James W. Coulter, born in 1846, in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, read law with Judge Thomas Beer, at Bucyrus, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1865. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Galion. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Crawford county in 1869 and re-elected in 1871. He served as a member of the county board of school examiners and of the board of education of the Galion Union schools.

Jacob Menser was admitted to the bar about 1874. He was a member of the legislature from January, 1876, to January, 1880, and was

chairman of the House Judiciary committee, and was one of the brightest men of the Crawford county bar.

Seth G. Cummings was prosecuting attorney of Crawford county from 1873 to 1877. He moved to Mansfield where he continued the practice of his profession.

John DeGolley was admitted to the bar at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1871. He removed to Galion in 1874 and commenced practice in 1876. In 1879 he was elected corporation attorney, being the first to serve under the city charter. He later removed to Marion.

George W. Ziegler was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Crawford county in 1877 and re-elected in 1879, and later represented the county for two years in the legislature.

Alexander F. Anderson was admitted to the bar in 1869, and after practicing at Findlay and at Carey, removed to Galion in October, 1878, where he remained but a few years.

The present members of the bar in Galion are R. W. Johnston, who also has an office at Columbus, where he devotes most of his time; he has been both mayor and city solicitor of the city. W. J. Geer, who has also served as mayor and city solicitor. Carl H. Henkel, who was four years prosecuting attorney of the county. Carl J. Gugler, the present city solicitor. H. R. Shuler who has been city solicitor. A. W. Lewis, Frank Pigman, J. W. McCarron, F. M. Shumaker, Dean C. and J. M. Talbott, and R. C. Tracht.

The early members of the bar at Crestline were Lemuel R. Moss, from 1852 to 1854; James W. Paramore, John W. Jenner, Samuel E. Jenner and O. B. Cruzen, the latter admitted to the bar at Bucyrus in 1869. Nathan Jones was admitted to the bar at Norwalk, O., in 1855, began practice at Crestline in 1856. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Crawford county, in 1866 and 1868.

Of the present members of the bar, at Crestline, the oldest is P. W. Poole, who was admitted to practice at Bucyrus in 1865. He has been several times elected mayor of Crestline, and served two terms as prosecuting attorney of the county, from 1893 to 1899.

Frederick Newman was admitted to the bar at Mt. Gilead in 1867.

Judge Daniel Babst was admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1871. He has been several times mayor of the village, and in 1907 was elected common pleas judge, a position he still holds.

The other members of the bar at Crestline

are Carl M. Babst, B. J. Cattey and C. F. Dewald.

The only member of the bar in the county outside of the three cities is John H. Sheets of New Washington.

Name	Address	City	State	Country
J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	New York	N. Y.	U. S. A.
W. B. Jones	456 Broadway	New York	N. Y.	U. S. A.
C. D. Brown	789 Third Ave.	New York	N. Y.	U. S. A.
E. F. White	101 West 42nd St.	New York	N. Y.	U. S. A.

CHAPTER XXX

MEDICAL

The Pioneer Doctor—Empirical Treatment in Early Days—The "Regular" Treatment Often Inefficient—Various "isms"—Credulity of the Laity—Hardships Endured by the Pioneer Doctors—Their Devotion—Fever and Ague—Physicians of Bucyrus, Galion, Crestline and Other Towns in Crawford County Since Early Days.

The wise old doctor went his round,
Just pausing at our door to say,
In the brief autocratic way
Of one who, prompt at duty's call,
Was free to urge her claims on all,
That some poor neighbor sick abed
At night our mother's aid would need.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Perhaps no type of pioneer followed his avocation under greater discouragements, or with scantier rewards, than did the pioneer physician, particularly if he were a man having a reasonably good knowledge of his profession. No doctor, of course, could make a living at the time of the earliest settlements. The country was too thinly populated and the inhabitants too widely scattered and isolated from each other by natural obstacles in the way of forest and stream and swamp, with lack of roads or bridges, with occasional dangers in the shape of drunken Indians, to make the doctor's calling an easy or remunerative one. The lonely trails through the forest were almost impassable during the greater part of the year, being covered with mud and water, and, in any event, led merely from one lonely cabin to another. In some places, particularly in the region south of Bucyrus, the plains were thickly covered with monstrous grasses which attained a height of from six to eight feet and through which the pioneer doctor, traveling on some errand of mercy or urgent need, had to force his way on horseback, his clothes being drenched with the copious dews and moisture from the rank vegetation. His patrons, also, had little or no money—never enough to pro-

vide for themselves such ordinary comforts as would nowadays be regarded as absolute necessities, and hence, when medical aid was unavoidably sought, the ministering physician had in most cases to be content with the promise of future payment—a promise that in many cases was never fulfilled. Under such discouraging circumstances, therefore, the pioneer doctor pursued his calling, and it is not to be wondered at that few of those who came first to this region remained long in the community, most of them leaving to locate in the larger settlements. If any remained they usually found it necessary to unite some other vocation to that of medicine.

Some of the early doctors were mere empirics. Not having gone to the expense or taken the trouble to acquire such knowledge of their profession as was then obtainable in the eastern cities, or in Europe, they adopted some peculiar system of treatment, which they applied in general to all cases which came before them and which was not only useless but absurd; yet, owing to the general credulity of mankind with respect to matters of which they are the most ignorant, and also in large part, to the self-assertive impudence of the practitioner, the latter was often able to usurp the functions of the more reputable doctor and reap the greater financial reward.

Perhaps the members of the regular school were to blame, to some extent, for this state of things, through their own lack of progressiveness, their reliance on such old time methods of treatment as bleeding and blisters, ap-

plied in cases where they often proved useless and sometimes injurious to the patient, and the dependence on such drugs as mercury, antimony, arsenic, opium, and others, which the modern physician uses with great caution, if at all, but which were then given almost indiscriminately. Their frequent inefficacy, and the injurious effects they often produced, led to much general distrust of the old school treatment and paved the way for the introduction of homeopathy, hydropathy, physiopathy, Thomsonianism, chrothermalism, and many other "pathies" and "isms," some of which, by virtue of whatever good they may contain, are in more or less use today, together with others of later birth.

The general credulity of the uneducated layman was also manifested in the support given to that class of practitioners, known as "Indian doctors," the red man being supposed to have some wonderful secret knowledge of the mysterious virtues of various roots and herbs far superior to that gained by study and experiment in the laboratories of civilization, or by the Caucasian mind under any circumstances, except when derived from Indian sources. This superstition has not yet died out, as may be seen from the medical advertisements in the daily journals and in the names of some of the best advertised patent medicines.

It would be tedious to describe all the various forms of quackery which flourished at one time or another owing to the various causes referred to, or which, under the same or other names are in vogue to some extent today. Most of them were based upon an utter lack of anything like scientific knowledge, while others were doubtless simply deliberate attempts on the part of unscrupulous men to fleece a gullible public. A brief reference to the Thomsonian system may suffice. This so-called system of medicine was actually patented in 1823 by Dr. Samuel Thomson and was based on the simple proposition that "heat is life and cold is death." Consequently whatever agencies were capable of producing heat in the patient were supposed to constitute an efficacious mode of treatment, in almost any form of disease. Such vegetable substances as lobelia, cayenne pepper, bayberry root bark, etc., were among the medicines most in use by this

school, while sometimes steam was resorted to in order to keep up the patient's temperature. The "doctor" and his *confreres* published a book of 24mo, 168 pages of texts, with a supplement of 28 more, "which was supposed to contain all that it was necessary to know in the departments of anatomy, physiology, materia medica, practice, surgery, midwifery and chemistry." It appears that students of this system were sometimes graduated within six weeks, and there seems to be no particular reason why they should not have been graduated within as many days. It may be said with respect to all such systems and also with respect to many cases in which "regular" treatment was employed in those days, that if the patient recovered it was entirely owing to the strength of his own constitution or the comparatively innocuous nature of the disease by which he was attacked.

As soon as some little hamlet advanced to a dozen or more log houses a physician could be expected in that locality. And they were men who took a personal interest in their patients, and in the town to which they had come to make their home. There was little or no money to be had, but to them it mattered not; they took the long and lonely rides day after day and night after night through the tangled woods, and over the swampy grounds, in answer to the call of those in distress. Their mission was to heal the sick, and among all the pioneers in every community none are entitled to more credit than these faithful doctors who endured every hardship to give relief to the suffering. The swampy, marshy nature of the ground made the fever and ague one of the serious complaints, and from this but few escaped, even if they did take 40 grains of calomel twice a day.

Owing to the swampy lands, everybody was annually afflicted with the dread ague. As it existed then, it is thus described by one of the pioneers: "One of the greatest obstacles to the early settlement and prosperity of the West, was the ague, 'fever and ague,' or 'chills and fever' as it was variously termed. In the fall almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons. Everybody looked pale and sallow, as though he were frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but was derived from impure water and malaria, such as is abun-

dant in a new country. The impurities from them, combined with those which come from bad dietetics, engorged the liver and deranged the whole vital machinery. By and by, the shock would come, and come in the form of a 'shake,' followed by a fever. These would be regular on certain hours every alternate day, sometimes every day, or every third day. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect, indeed it was! Nor would it stop for any sort of contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't have any Sundays or holidays."

The first physician to locate in Bucyrus was in all probability a Dr. Rhodes, who came here in the latter part of the year 1822, a few months after the laying out of the village. He remained, however, but a short time. After him, in the following year, 1823, came Dr. McComb, an experienced and well read man, who was much liked, though in his latter years he showed too great a partiality for liquor. His death, which took place about 1836, was due to a fall from a horse. In 1824 or 1825 came Dr. Hobbs, who remained until about 1832, when he went to Indiana. At a later period he returned to Ohio, settling in Mt. Vernon, where he died in the late seventies, at the age of 82 or 83 years. His wife was one of the earliest school teachers in Bucyrus.

About 1822, Samuel Norton went to his old home in the east and on his return he was accompanied by his wife's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bucklin, who understood medicine, and prescribed for some of the neighbors. She died in 1824.

Dr. Pierce, a widower with two children, came here from the state of New York about 1825. Soon after his arrival he married Miss Mary Cary. In addition to practicing medicine, he kept a tavern. After a residence here of seven or eight years he went West.

Dr. Willis Merriman, born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1801, came to Ohio in 1817. He studied medicine in Norwalk, Ohio, before coming to Bucyrus in 1827. He continued practice here until the death of his first wife

in 1834. In the following year he entered into mercantile business, which he continued until 1853. He was for several years one of the directors of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company and was its first president. In January, 1855, on the consolidation of the several companies operating between Pittsburg and Chicago into the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, he resigned as president and became one of the directors of the new organization, holding that position until 1868. He was a man of vigorous mental powers, well educated, kind of heart and in all things a thorough gentleman. He died in Bucyrus, August 30, 1873.

Dr. Sinclair, who practiced in Bucyrus from 1830 to 1836; and Dr. Douglas, 1835 to 1850, were also successful and popular physicians, the latter being especially noted for his refined and gentlemanly manners.

Dr. Andrew Hetich, who came from Chambersburg, Pa., first located in Bucyrus in 1835, but returned to Chambersburg after a short residence here. In 1839 he settled again in Bucyrus and practiced his profession here until a short time before his death in 1860. He was a man of good attainments and popular as a physician.

Dr. A. M. Jones, a native of Massachusetts, settled with his parents in Lorain county, Ohio, in 1817. He came to Bucyrus in 1835 and practiced medicine here for about ten years, after which he engaged in the woolen manufacturing business with Samuel Clapper, and later in the real estate business, giving up his medical practice.

Dr. Frederick Swingley, a native of Maryland, came to Bucyrus from Chesterville, Ohio, in 1844, and practiced medicine and surgery here for many years. He served several years as surgeon during the Civil War.

Dr. Cochran Fulton, born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1819, came to Ohio when a young man and began practice in Bucyrus in 1845. In 1848 he graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati and practiced his profession here for many years subsequently. In 1861 he opened a drug and book store, which became one of the best known mercantile establishments in the county.

Dr. Robert T. Johnson who came in 1845, also engaged in the drug and book business,

giving up his medical practice for that purpose.

Dr. Francis Meyer came to Bucyrus in 1851 and practiced medicine here until about 1875, when he gave up his profession on account of ill health. He was a native of Frankfort, Germany and a very cultured man, having studied in the universities of Tubingen, Heidelberg and Halle. He was highly esteemed, both by his professional brethren and by the citizens generally of Bucyrus and the vicinity.

Dr. M. C. Cuykendall, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., read medicine in Plymouth, Ohio, and subsequently began practice in Ganges, this state. He came to Bucyrus in 1857 and practiced here until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he entered the military service as surgeon, and before the close of the war reached the position of medical director. After the war he gave his attention largely to the practice of surgery, in which department of the profession he attained quite a reputation. He was one of the first presidents of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association. For several years in the late seventies he was professor of gynecology in the Medical College of Columbus, being obliged to give up general practice about this time owing to failing health, the result of hardships experienced during the war.

Dr. Byron Carson, married the only daughter of Dr. Cuykendall, and was associated with him in the latter years of his practice.

Dr. John A. Chesney studied medicine with Drs. Cuykendall and Carson, and first entered into practice with Dr. J. B. Richie of Oceola. Later he returned to Bucyrus, and succeeded Dr. Cuykendall as the surgeon of the city, and at the time of his death in Aug. 31 of this year was the recognized head of his profession, and one of the prominent physicians of northern Ohio.

Dr. J. S. Fitzsimmons was a soldier in the war of the rebellion and after he was discharged from the service, graduated in medicine, and began practicing in Bucyrus in 1871 and for forty years was one of the leading physicians of the city.

Dr. Boehler came to Bucyrus in 1837, and remained about four years when he removed to Tiffin.

Dr. William Geller came in 1840, and remained about four years, when he removed to Mt. Gilead and later went to California.

Dr. Jacob Angustein read medicine with Dr. Boehler, and when that gentleman left succeeded to his practice. Besides his medical work he took an active hand in the affairs of the village, and about 1862 went to Napoleon, Ohio.

Dr. Hauck came to Bucyrus in 1843, but died a few years after his arrival.

Dr. Robert L. Sweney came with his father to Whetstone township in 1828. He read medicine with Drs. Douglas and Swingley at Bucyrus, and practiced here from 1849 to 1851, when he went to Marion.

Dr. George Keller commenced the study of medicine in 1846, graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1853, and located at West Liberty, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Bucyrus, and built up an extensive practice. He was a wonderfully well-read man on every conceivable subject, and was a recognized authority on practically everything. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, but never practiced at that profession.

Dr. Georgja Merriman, the first lady physician, commenced the practice of medicine in Bucyrus in 1879, but after a dozen years removed to Columbus.

Dr. Jerome Bland began the practice of medicine at Benton in 1868, where he built up an extensive practice, when he removed to Bucyrus. Some years ago he retired from active business on account of the breaking down of his system, and is now living in retirement at his home on East Mansfield street.

The first homeopathist to come to Bucyrus was Dr. Barsham in 1850 but he only remained two years. He was followed by Dr. E. P. Penfield of the same school in 1871, who built up an extensive practice and later moved to Spokane, Wash.

Dr. McNutt came about 1872, but is now retired living at his home on West Mansfield street.

Other early physicians were Dr. Haas in 1845, Dr. Potter in 1847, Dr. Samuel Long in 1849, Dr. James Milott in 1851, Dr. Rogers in 1853, Dr. T. J. Kisner in 1871, Dr. John M. Chesney in 1876, Dr. Kreider in 1877, Dr.

Bonar in 1880, Dr. John Atwood in 1880, Dr. E. A. Thoman, Dr. L. A. Perce, Dr. L. W. Jordan.

Dr. Price, who was a botanic physician, located south of Bucyrus, in 1837, and practiced there about fifteen years when he removed to Illinois.

Those now engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Bucyrus are as follows: P. R. Brubaker, W. C. Gates, F. W. Kehrer, Lucia Kemp, C. H. King, W. A. Koch, J. B. Lewis, Claude A. Lingenfelter, A. H. McCrory, J. J. Martin, E. R. Schoolfield, Howard H. Smith, Charles A. Ulmer and W. L. Yeomans, and L. J. Dellinger, osteopath. Dr. Ulmer is the present coroner and Dr. Kemp is the only lady physician in the city.

One of the first physicians in Galion was a Dr. Johnson, who came sometime in the thirties and remained a few years. His wife, assisted by Mrs. Jacob Ruhl, was instrumental in establishing the first Sunday-school in Galion. Shortly after he came, Dr. Bleymeyer arrived, and in 1838 he sold out to Dr. Reisinger. The latter resided in Galion for nearly thirty years, and perhaps it may not be too much to say that the town never had a citizen more highly or more deservedly esteemed. It has been said of him that he practiced his profession more "for the sake of suffering humanity than for the money he might obtain for his services." During the building of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, when many of the workmen were stricken down with cholera, he attended them during their sickness, freely risking his own life, and, as they were poorly supplied with comforts or necessities, he personally supplied their wants so far as he was able, and, at their death, dug their graves and buried them. In 1866, learning that his son, a student of medicine at Cincinnati, had been attacked with cholera, he hastened there to care for him, and on his arrival was himself attacked by the disease and died eight hours before his son. Their bodies were brought to Galion and interred in the village cemetery.

Among the early physicians of Galion were Dr. John Atwood in 1840, J. Stiefel who came in 1852, N. E. Hackedorn, who came in 1854 and ran a drug store for thirty years, and was one of the active business men of Galion, H. S.

Barbour in 1864, C. L. Coyle in 1865, H. M. and Frank Duff in 1858, H. R. Kelly in 1868, J. C. Campbell in 1872, J. C. McIlvaine in 1878, who wrote the history of Galion thirty years ago; H. and F. Mannhart, Brown, Chase, Griffin, J. Webb Kelly and Ridgeway.

Those now practicing in Galion are T. L. Brown, D. W. Brickley, H. H. Hartman, E. D. Helfrich, O. L. Huffman, C. C. Mandeville, J. G. Mannhardt, Guy C. Marsh, C. D. Morgan, L. H. Neville, Katheryn Rayl, A. A. Starner and Herbert W. Todd and B. R. Mansfield, osteopath, Katheryn Rayl being the only lady physician.

One of the earliest physicians in Crestline was Dr. W. P. Carnyham, who located here in 1852 and practiced until his death, which took place about ten years later. Dr. Wm. Pope came to Crestline in 1855 and practiced until about 1870, when he became connected with the Franz & Pope Knitting Machine Works, and removed to Bucyrus. Among those who came later were the following, the dates indicating the year of their arrival: Drs. Edward Booth, 1860; Alex Jenner, 1854; P. B. Young, 1865; John McKean, 1867; Charles W. Jenner, about 1870; still later, Drs. Gibson, G. A. Emery, James Booth, Z. P. Harris, J. T. Robinson, and Dr. Bennett, a homeopathist. The physicians and surgeons now located here are J. A. Agnew, T. H. B. Clutter, R. R. Harris, D. D. McCallum, C. A. Marquardt, J. B. Moses and Charles E. Trimble.

Several physicians settled at an early day in Sulphur Springs, or Annapolis, but most of them remained but a short time. Dr. George Zeigler, who settled there in 1840, remained until his death in 1872. He was a hard worker and established a large practice, but the circumstance of his patients being widely scattered obliged him to make long professional rides. He finally died in the harness, being overtaken by a severe attack of lung disease when about two miles from home. Compelled to stop at the nearest farm-house, he remained there until his death two or three days later. Another hard-working physician at this place was Dr. John B. Squiers, who began the study of his profession under Dr. Zeigler and commenced practice with him in 1848, subsequently graduating from a medical college in Cincinnati in 1853. He was largely self-educated, but was

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a hard student and won the confidence of the people. He also has long since passed away. There was also a Dr. Turley who practiced in Annapolis in the forties, but he was not popular. Dr. H. S. Bevington commenced practice at Sulphur Springs in 1872, coming here from DeKalb. Dr. M. M. Carrothers came the same year.

The present physician in the village is Dr. F. M. Virtue.

Dr. J. N. Richie read medicine with Dr. Leonard Firestone of Wayne county, Ohio, and Dr. Henry Houtz of Canal Fulton, Stark county; graduated at Willoughby Medical College and began the practice of medicine at Oceola in 1847 continuing in active practice for many years. He was a gentleman pleasant in address, affable at all times and to all persons, familiar with the details of his profession, energetic in business, and obtained and retained the confidence and esteem of persons of Oceola and for miles around that village.

During his practice of medicine in this field many physicians, at different times, located there, but soon finding the field unprofitable sought locations elsewhere. In the spring of 1874 he entered into a partnership with Dr. William O. Hanby, a young man of great promise, but the partnership was broken by the untimely death of Dr. Hanby in October, 1879. A year later he formed a partnership with Dr. John A. Chesney, a physician who afterward became one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state. After he had practiced with Dr. Richie for two years Dr. Chesney resumed his studies and later located at Bucyrus, where his practice was extensive and where he died August 31, 1912.

Dr. Richie received a kick from a horse about 1880 which caused the loss of one eye, and which otherwise much affected his health, so that toward the end of his active life he was unable to give his practice the attention he desired, suffering from fatigue in the rounds of his country practice.

Dr. Hahn, later of Three Locusts, began practicing medicine at Oceola in 1852, but remained only eight months, going then to New Winchester, where he remained until 1867.

Dr. Fruth located at Oceola in the autumn of 1879 and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of the vicinity.

Oceola was always a good field for a physician since that portion of the county west of it was settled, many years after the other portion, on account of its being a part of the Wyandot Reservation.

Oceola does not now (in 1912) have a physician, none having been located here for a number of years.

The first physician to locate in Chatfield was Dr. A. B. Fairbanks, about 1847; he was postmaster for two years from 1848 to 1850; he remained about ten years. He was succeeded by D. J. Pitezel who came in 1858 and was also postmaster; he left about 1863 for Missouri, where he died in the seventies. He was succeeded by Dr. Urias Tubbs, who died there in 1873. He was succeeded by Dr. Zeigler. The present physician is C. D. McLeod.

At West Liberty, Dr. Wood was the first physician, commencing there about 1843 and he died of typhoid fever about 1847. He was succeeded by Thomas C. Aiken, who remained until the summer of 1851. That year Dr. Keller located at West Liberty where he practiced until his removal to Bucyrus in 1861, and after his departure few physicians located there but only remained a few months, and for fifty years there has been no physician at West Liberty.

Dr. Carleton came to DeKalb in 1831 or 1832, and remained for several years. In addition to practicing medicine he sold dry goods in a log building standing on the lot afterward occupied by David Anderson and others, at the junction of the Plymouth road and the one running north through Vernon township. Early settlers spoke of him as a man of considerable ability.

Dr. R. A. N. Be was born in the state of Rhode Island about the year 1798. He received a tolerably liberal education, and graduated at one of the Philadelphia medical colleges. He came west about 1830 and at first located in southeastern Indiana, but, not being satisfied with the country, came back to Ohio and located at DeKalb in the year 1836. He continued to practice here until 1854, when he went to Van Wert county, Ohio, and remained there about ten years, coming back to DeKalb in 1864. In December, 1865, he had an apoplectic attack, which very considerably impaired his mental powers and he resided with

Dr. Keller from February, 1866, to July, 1867, when he visited his brother at Galesburg, Ill., dying there the following December. Although quite eccentric in many particulars, and particularly reticent in everything pertaining to his early life, he was a man of much more than ordinary ability and attainments.

He devoted his time, when not professionally engaged, to reading, both professionally and otherwise, and in his office there might always be found rare medical works not usually found in the office of a country practitioner, with the best serial medical and other literature. He was a good practitioner, a reliable friend and a strictly honest man. The following points connected with his early history, not known during his life at DeKalb, will explain many things in his private life, which were regarded, generally, as eccentricities. When reading medicine he was thrown from a horse, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him, the result of which was the impairment of his intellectual faculties to a considerable extent and for some length of time. While in this state he was sent by his preceptor to visit a patient. The mother was highly incensed at the doctor for sending a crazy man (as she expressed herself) to visit her daughter, and so informed the young man. The doctor, on hearing himself thus spoken of, determined to leave the country at once, go west, change his name, and forever cut loose from his then friends and relatives, arguing that if he kept up any correspondence with them that his history would soon follow him wherever he would go, and destroy his future prospects. He accordingly went to Indiana, as we have stated, changed his name from Roman Babcock to Rom A. N. Be, by which name he was known until his death. During the long weary years from 1830 to 1866, he never once communicated directly or indirectly with mother, brothers, sisters, or other relatives—completely dead to every friend and associate of his youthful days. His many surviving friends at his death understood why he was always so reticent in reference to his early life and family.*

Dr. R. Calhll, from Wayne county, Ohio, practiced here from April, 1846 to April, 1848, after which he returned to his old home and

* Dr. George Keller

from there went to Bluffton, Allen county, Ohio, at which place he died.

Dr. Henry Mack came in 1846; remaining for nearly a year.

Dr. Thos. A. Mitchell practiced here from 1856 to 1872, and for a time was postmaster.

Dr. H. S. Bevington practiced at DeKalb from 1855 to 1861 and was very successful, and later he entered the army and fought through the war, and after it was over moved to Sulphur Springs where he practiced up to the time of his death.

Dr. Benjamin McKee came in the early seventies and practiced for a number of years, being the last physician in DeKalb.

Soon after the village of Leesville was started, Dr. John McKean located there, about 1834. The town was on the old Portland Road from Columbus to Sandusky. Dr. McKean had the field to himself until about 1847, when Dr. Peter Rupp commenced practice there, and remained about six years when he went into the drug business at South Bend, Ind. Dr. Adrian came in 1853 and remained about a year. In 1857 Dr. McNutt practiced at Leesville for two years, from there he went to New Washington, and later was a surgeon in the army, and has now retired from practice and is living at Bucyrus. In 1872 Dr. T. H. B. Clutter located there and after remaining a number of years removed to Crestline. Leesville has no physician at the present time.

The first physician was perhaps Dr. J. Pitezel, who located at Benton about 1844, and remained until he removed to Chatfield in 1858. Dr. Bissell also practiced there about the same time. Dr. J. Atwood came in 1846 remained about three years and then went to Galion. About that time Dr. Yates and Dr. D. Alvord located there, the latter removing to Bloomville in 1873. Between 1860 and 1870 were Drs. Jones, Porter, Beiler and Jacob. In 1868 Dr. Jerome Bland located in Benton, where he remained for twenty years and then moved to Bucyrus. Dr. Schwan came in 1877 remaining several years. One of the last physicians was Dr. M. O. Wirt, who was there a dozen years, but retired from practice several years ago. One or two physicians have located there since, but only remained a short time, and there is today no physician at Benton.

Dr. Andrews located at New Washington in 1840, the village then having but a few houses. During his first year two of his children died, and he became discouraged and returned to his eastern home. In 1842 Dr. Main located there and remained two years, and he too, left. Following him was Dr. Stoutenour, who came in 1845 and remained for six years, Dr. Wandt was the next physician, but shortly after his arrival he committed suicide.

Dr. A. B. Hashizer came in 1855 and remained for two years. In 1867 Dr. John S. Heshizer located at New Washington, and was there for more than a quarter of a century, having a very extensive practice.

Dr. McNutt practiced at New Washington

for two years from 1860 to 1862 Dr. Heinz and Dr. Benner came in 1878, the former soon leaving.

New Washington has today three physicians, Drs. Charles F. Kimmerline, A. E. Loyer and W. W. Lucas.

Tiro has two physicians today, Drs. G. O. Blair and W. H. Guiss.

C. R. Sheckler is practicing at Broken-sword, Dr. H. L. VanNata at Lemert, Dr. A. D. Traul at North Robinson and Dr. C. W. G. Ott at New Winchester.

In many of the townships much relating to the early physicians is given in the general history.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The Ordinance of 1787 and Its Provisions in Regard to Slavery—Popular Feeling in the North—The Fugitive Slave Act—The Underground Road—Escape of Slaves Through Crawford County—The Penalty—Interesting Anecdotes—Underground Stations in Crawford County and Those Connected with Them—How the Aspect of the Civil War Might Have Been Changed.

O, goodly and grand is our hunting to see,
In this "land of the brave and this home of the free."
Priest, warrior, and statesman, from Georgia to Maine,
All mounting the saddle, all grasping the rein,—
Right merrily hunting the black man, whose sin
Is the curl of his hair and the hue of his skin.

—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the Northwest territory, but added further: "Any persons escaping into the same from whom any labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service aforesaid." On Feb. 12, 1793, (Lincoln's birthday to be 15 years later) the first fugitive slave act was passed, which was that when a fugitive slave had crossed the Ohio river the owner of the slave can produce oral testimony or make affidavit before any magistrate that he is the owner and the fugitive shall be given to him. Any person obstructing or hindering the owner or secreting the fugitive was subject to a fine of five hundred dollars.

Later, the feeling of the North had become so pronounced against slavery that the question was beginning to take form as a party issue, and through the influence of the South, Congress was forced into the passage of laws in the interest of the slave-holders. On Sept. 18, 1850, Congress passed the notorious "Fugitive Slave Act," which allowed the owner to go before any magistrate, swear to his ownership of the slave, and take possession of him. The

officer who failed to arrest the man on this affidavit was liable to a fine of \$1,000, and if he failed to prevent the escape of the slave after his arrest, the officer's bondsmen were liable to the slave-owner for the value of the slave. Further, any officer with a writ, had the right to call on any citizen to assist him in the capture of the slave. The slave could not testify in his own behalf, neither was he allowed trial by jury. Any person rescuing or secreting an escaping slave was liable to a fine of \$1,000 and six months' imprisonment, and civil damages to the owner for the value of the slave.

Of this law, Joshua R. Giddings, a member of Congress at the time, truly said, "The free-men of Ohio will never turn out to chase the panting fugitive. They will never be metamorphosed into bloodhounds to track him to his hiding-place and seize and drag him out, and deliver him to his tormentors. Rely upon it, they will die first. Let no man tell me there is no higher law than this fugitive bill. We feel there is a law of right, of justice, of freedom, implanted in the breast of every intelligent human being, that bids him look with scorn upon this libel on all that is called law."

From earliest time the general sentiment of the people of Ohio was against slavery, and there was great anxiety among the early settlers as to whether the constitution of 1802, which followed the Ordinance of 1787, would make Ohio a state where slavery would never

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exist. Col. Kilbourne, who laid out the town of Bucyrus in 1821, had in 1802 organized a company and selected the land where Worthington now stands, north of Columbus, with the intention of bringing mechanics and farmers to that section from Connecticut. All arrangements had been made. Then he returned home and patiently waited to see whether Congress would accept the Constitution of Ohio and admit it into the Union as a free state.

The Constitution was drawn up and submitted to Congress, was accepted, and slavery was forever barred in the state of Ohio. As is known, south of the Ohio river were the slave states; north of Ohio was Canada where slavery did not exist, and as time ran on, the state of Ohio became traversed by routes over which slaves sought freedom in Canada after escaping from their masters south of the Ohio river. At the start the few who escaped were not sufficient to cause any special worry to the slave owners. The United States had passed a law giving the slave owners the right to come into Ohio and seize their property wherever found. The people in this State did not favor so radical an action, and the result was laws were passed if not annulling at least crippling the rights of the slave owners.

The first case of an escaping slave in which this county is in any way interested, was in 1812 in which Col. Kilbourne, who laid out Bucyrus, cut a prominent figure. The town of Worthington was about half-way between Delaware and Columbus, the latter being then known as Franklinton. An alleged runaway slave had been seized by the owner at Delaware and he had started south with his property. The Delaware citizens sent a rider ahead to notify the people at Worthington of the arrest, well knowing they were from Connecticut and were opposed to the return of any slave. As soon as word reached Worthington, Col. Kilbourne took prompt measures for the release of the slave. He was at that time justice of the peace. The slave owner arrived on horse-back, and the negro was on foot, a strong rope being around him which was attached to the pommel of the saddle and the tired wretch was compelled to keep up as best he could. When they reached Worthington the villagers surrounded the horse and rider and in the confusion, the rope was cut and the negro released, but Col.

Kilbourne was a law-abiding citizen and when the slave owner appealed to him for redress, the justice coincided with him, and the negro and his owner were both taken before Squire Kilbourne. The owner claimed the slave was his property, but the justice had grave doubts as to whether his affidavit was sufficient proof of ownership and released the slave to await further proof, to the great delight of the citizens of Worthington. The owner of the slave went to Franklinton, the next nearest justice, where he secured legal papers, and two days later he returned, and Mr. Kilbourne promptly gave him another hearing, and decided the slave was his. But when they came to look for the slave he was not to be found, and although nearly everyone in the village was examined, no one appeared to know what had become of him until after the disgusted owner had left. The facts are that the day after the slave had been released, Col. Kilbourne had himself placed him in charge of the driver of a wagon train that was carrying supplies to Gen. Harrison at Ft. Ferec, now Upper Sandusky.

By 1825 the escape of slaves through Ohio was becoming so serious a matter to the slave owners that the secretary of state wrote the British Government that it was a growing evil and might endanger the peaceful relations existing between the United States and the British Government, and suggested that something be done so that owners might secure their property in Canada. England steadfastly refused, on the ground that the British Government "could not with respect to the British possessions where slavery is not admitted, depart from the principal recognized by the British laws, that every man is free who reaches British ground." The next year, in 1826, the United States endeavored to make an extradition treaty with England for the return of the fugitive slaves. The English Government again refused, holding a fugitive slave was not subject to extradition, on account of the English principle that when any man set his foot on British soil, he was free. So Canada at all times, remained the haven of refuge to the escaping slaves, and for thirty years Fourth of July orators were rewarded with thunders of applause as they boasted of the freedom of America and denounced the despotism of England.

The Quakers, the Free Presbyterians and the Wesleyan Methodists had among them many members who looked upon slavery as a crime, and these gave assistance to slaves who were making their escape through Ohio to freedom in Canada; they later sent emissaries into the Southern States to induce slaves to flee from their masters, all information as to their route through Ohio being given them before they started. From the Ohio river to the lake, Ohio had become honeycombed with routes taken by these fugitives, and these became known as Underground Roads. When an owner started in pursuit of his slave, it was easy following him to the Ohio river, but once across the river all trace appeared to vanish, and one slave owner after losing track of his property when he had reached Ohio, made the remark that he must have gotten away by some "underground road," and that remark gave these routes their name.

It should be remembered that the aiding of a fugitive slave to escape, or the giving of succor or support to him was an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. Therefore it was seldom that any record was kept by the men who ran the underground stations, from which any absolute and definite information could be obtained, and yet, any number of these stations existed in Crawford county. There were two principal routes through this county, one the pike road which goes through Bucyrus, and the other the old Portland road which passes through Galion, Leesville, and West Liberty. Professor Wm. H. Seibert in his work, the "Underground Railroad," gives two towns that were stations in Crawford county, Leesville and Tiro; in the list of those connected with the underground road he gives but two names, Fisher Quaintance and Joseph Roe. No trace can be found of Tiro being a station, nor is there any trace of Joseph Roe.

In 1839 a slave case occurred at Marion, in which a negro known as Black Bill was seized by his owner. Black Bill had been a resident of Marion for about a year when one day a man named McClanahan came to Marion and claimed the slave. Public opinion was against the slave being spirited out of the community, so the owner returned to Virginia, secured what he thought was the necessary papers and came on to Marion, where with half a dozen

of his marshals, the slave was seized and the case came on for a hearing before Judge Ozias Bowen and his three associate justices, one of them being Thomas K. Anderson. At the trial, the court found the owner's case had not been proven and the negro was released. No sooner had the judgment of the court been pronounced than the marshals, who were assisting the owner, promptly seized the slave, and notwithstanding the opposition of the court officials and some of the citizens, the negro was hustled and dragged from the court room and taken before a justice of the peace, where the owner made the usual oath that the slave was his. Naturally Judge Bowen and his associates were indignant at the outrageous act of the slave owner in seizing in the court room a man whom they had declared to be free. Judge Anderson went to the squire's office, where he secured an entrance, and opening the back door of the building he told the negro to make his escape, and before the friends of the owner realized what was going on, Black Bill was out the back door, fleeing down the street. His pursuers followed and there was shooting and stone throwing on both sides. Generally the friends of freedom contented themselves with getting in the road of the pursuing party, and sometimes tripping them up. Fear lent the negro wings, and as it was evening and darkness coming on, he eluded his pursuers. That night, he slept in a swamp north of Marion.

While in Crawford county there were probably 20 to 30 people at that time who were more or less engaged in assisting slaves to escape, there were many others who took no hand in the matter but favored the escaping slave. But it is also probable that while there were a number who would gladly have assisted in capturing an escaped slave, to secure the reward, yet the large majority at the start treated the matter with indifference and in the thirty years from 1830 to 1860 no record can be found of any slave that was ever captured in this county and returned to his master. And yet, it is safe to say that in those same years at least 500 men found their way to freedom through Crawford county. Nothing is known of the exact route of Black Bill after he left his hiding place in the swamp near Marion. He may have gone north at night over the Sandusky pike, and found refuge during the day

at Benjamin Warner's, who kept a tavern four miles south of Bucyrus. He was a Quaker, and this sect were the strongest in the state on the side of the fleeing negroes. He may have reached New Winchester, where at that time Peter Wert had a mill just north of the town which was a station on the Underground Road. At any rate, McClanahan, his master, never saw him again. In October, 1839, the Bucyrus Democrat published a full account of the trial and escape of Black Bill.

The escaping slaves entered this county in the eastern part from Iberia where there was a prominent underground station, this little village being filled with sympathizers of the fleeing fugitives. It was this town which furnished almost the last incident in regard to punishment of men for assisting slaves in making their escape. A professor in the college at Iberia had been arrested for assisting an escaping slave and had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment and one of the first acts of President Lincoln was the pardon of this man. The most prominent man in this county connected with the Underground Road was perhaps Peter Wert, first of Leesville and later of New Winchester. He was known as Black Pete, not on account of his friendship for the slaves, but on account of his complexion, as he was very dark. He was a man of strong determination. He had a wheel shop at Leesville and here the slaves came to him after night. They generally arrived just before daylight, a signal was given by them which was recognized by him and they were brought into the house, given food and a place of shelter during the next day, and when night again came, they were given explicit directions to their next stopping-place which was probably the Robinson mill on the Sandusky river, near the old Luke tavern. Near the mill was the residence of James Robinson, and just back of the house was a small building known as the "mill house." The building had only one door, and was originally but one room. A partition was built across one end, the only entrance to this closet being a low door, which was concealed by piling sacks of grain and meal in front of it. In case pursuing masters were in the neighborhood the escaping slaves were hidden in this closet until all danger was over.

George Dean who still lives in Bucyrus and is today an old man, states that in his boyhood days (1840 to 1850) he has gone over to the mill which was owned by his uncles, James and William Robinson, and has seen negroes in the yard, men, women and children and a few days afterward they were gone. Of course, the neighbors knew of this, and while they would not assist an escaping negro, they were not so bitter at that time as to prevent anyone else from doing so. About three miles north of the Robinson Mill was Henry Kaler's residence in Sandusky township. He was a shoemaker and to his house the negroes were piloted. Occasionally when the people showed symptoms of objection to this violation of the law, Robinson himself took the men to the next station. He had a spring wagon used for hauling grain, and on this he had a covered top so that nobody could see the contents of the wagon, but it was generally known that when this wagon went north after night, there were escaping slaves inside. This wagon was mostly used when there were women and children in the party. The men generally walked. The wagon held from six to eight people. Kaler, the shoemaker, in the early days traveled over the country making shoes for the settlers. He was not well to do and made his rounds from house to house on foot, and knew every hiding place in that section. For while, as previously stated, no slaves were ever known to be recaptured in this county, yet there were frequently men watching all roads to the north to capture an escaping slave in order to secure the reward. It was therefore necessary for the slave to be hurriedly hid, sometimes in a well, sometimes in an old hollow tree, or in some abandoned outbuildings or barn. Frequently they were placed in some barn with hay loosely sprinkled over them, and here they remained two or three days, fed by the keeper of the station until all danger of pursuit had shifted to some other locality. North of Kaler, was the celebrated Bear marsh, which was an excellent hiding place, and near this lived John McIntyre another station on the Underground Road. He was an old Scotch Presbyterian. From here it is difficult to trace the route. Seibert in his book states that Tiro was an important station on the Underground Road. It no doubt was, as the settlers there were New

Englishers and such men as Rudolphus Morse, Resolved White, Samuel Hanna, and others were the men who would be strongly in sympathy with the underground movement, but no record can be found of anyone in Auburn township who kept a station on the road and it is absolutely certain there were a dozen. The objective point was Sandusky on the lake. Five or six routes passing through the state converged at that point, and, as stated, two of these were through Crawford county.

Near the Portland road, running north and south through Vernon township, were several houses where the fugitives were cared for. The house of John McCaskey was supposed to be one. The road was traveled by dark men on dark nights, and many a happy African who reached Canada, remembered with gratitude until the day of his death the hospitality and humanity of several citizens of Vernon. David and Samuel Anderson often entertained ebony runaways aiming for the north star. These were guided to the dwellings under cover of the night, and if brought there near morning, were kept concealed, and fed during the day and then conveyed to some station near Canada and freedom. Concealment was necessary, because in harboring runaway slaves, the law was violated, and after 1850 there were many whose sympathies were with the slaveholder, and they would not have scrupled to reveal the name of the law-breaker. This resulted in concealment and the nocturnal pilgrimages of the runaways.

William Robinson who still lives in Crestline lived with his father when a boy at North Robinson (1840 to 1850), and remembers times when colored people after night stopped at their door and asked to be cared for. Robinson's place was not an underground station but like most others in the county at that time he would not interfere with any one else assisting them, and the fugitive was directed to the proper Robinson at the mill several miles north. Both Peter Wert and William and James Robinson were Scotch Presbyterians, in fact Covenanters, and these with the Quakers were the most open opponents of human slavery.

Along the Sandusky pike four miles south of Bucyrus, was the tavern of Benjamin Warner, one of those worthy men who was raised in the society of Friends and like that

taciturn and sagacious sect, kept his own counsel, but his neighbors were certain that his hospitable home was one of the stations on the Underground Road. In keeping his tavern, all people were welcome, and the poorer settlers coming into the country looking for land were entertained over night, given their breakfast in the morning and sent on their way rejoicing. And if they were very poor, never charged for their accommodation. To the oppressed and fleeing slave, seeking a haven of freedom in Canada his lines were cast in pleasant places when he reached the tavern of that good old Quaker, Benjamin Warner. North of Bucyrus was the Quaker settlement and it is astonishing the number of visits that Warner made to his friends living there. And it is certain many of his friends must have been aware when he drove through the streets of Bucyrus with a large wagon drawn by two horses and containing nothing but loose straw, that many a trembling slave was concealed beneath the straw, and yet he made these trips in broad daylight. Here is an extract from his obituary notice, published after his death which occurred May 8, 1870. After speaking of his generosity to poor travelers, it said: "Nor is this all. The worthy man was raised as one of the Society of Friends, and like that sagacious sect kept his own counsel, and it was more than surmised that his hospitable home was one of the safest stations for those oppressed victims who were seeking the north star; and many a time has he, on pretense of visiting his brethren north of Bucyrus, hauled trembling chattels, concealed in his wagon, boldly and bravely in open daylight through Bucyrus."

On the Tiffin road Fisher Quaintance settled about 1829 and his home was a station on the Underground Road. Here the escaping slave sometimes worked about the farm, and in case anyone was seen coming along the road he was hidden in some secret place until all danger was passed. Joseph Quaintance, still living, remembers that at one time one of the slaves who stopped at the farm had learned the carpenter business, and while hiding on his father's place built a cradle for the cutting of grain. Mr. Quaintance remembered the incident, although he was a boy, from the fact that they had a very savage dog who became

very friendly with the colored man and when he left, the dog followed him, much to the satisfaction of the family. Just west of the Tiffin road was a family by the name of Jackson, a father and several sons, Stephen, Isaac and Abraham. This house was back in the woods and a slave once reaching there was safe. The slaves were always brought to Jackson's cabin during the night, usually after 10 o'clock. The Columbus and Sandusky pike was extensively traveled by slaves without guides, as the road was so plain that no mistake could be made. But the traveling was usually done between ten o'clock at night and daylight the next morning. Isaac Jackson and his son Stephen have been seen to carry sled-loads of them north into Seneca county. At one time, about 1853, they were seen to have six or eight negro women and children in a sled, which was driven rapidly north, while five or six negro men, unable to get into the sled, ran at the side or behind, and the smoothness of the snow-covered road enabled him to get them far on their way before daylight to some station much nearer Canada and freedom under the British flag. The night was bitterly cold, though the moon shone brightly on the scene, revealing the runaways to the people along the road, who were willing to jump from their beds in the cold, and look from the window or door.

Almost every citizen who lived on the Columbus and Sandusky pike half a century ago could remember of seeing many a dusky runaway skulking along the road under the cover of the night, or being driven rapidly north by some assisting friend. It occasionally happened that pursuing masters traveled over the road; but none of these residents remembered that any runaway slave was ever captured by his master while escaping through the county. It was not customary for slaves to stop at houses directly on the road, even though the owner was a known friend. As morning approached they left the road, and stopped at dwellings several miles from its course. It thus occurred that Quaintance on the Tiffin road and the Jacksons were used as hiding places, and several citizens in and near the village of Lykens were known to harbor the black man, and to convey him farther on his way to Canada and freedom. On one occasion one of the citizens was seen with a wagon

load of dusky women and children, heading for the house of some friend in southern Seneca county. And, at another time, a half-dozen or more of half-starved, half-clothed negro men were seen in a barn in Lykens township.

Another station was that of Eli Odell. He was a cabinet-maker and at one time a miller. He lived at what was afterwards known as Odell's Corners four miles east of Bucyrus. He was very pronounced in his views on slavery and held that it was a moral duty of every man to assist the runaway slaves, and that he would pay no attention to any iniquitous law which required a citizen to assist in capturing the slave and returning him to his owner; that no law could give to one man the right to own another human being, and therefore it was no crime to break any law which in itself was against the law of God. Slaves were brought to him by Peter Wert and from his place they were either piloted across to Kaler or McIntyre in Sandusky township, or more directly north, for there must have been some station at or around Sulphur Springs, although no trace can be found of one there. The fact is, the danger that some neighbor, through vindictiveness or for the greed of gain, might give evidence against them made them cautious, and many of these places that were underground stations can never be known; and toward the last, after 1850, this county became more bitter against those assisting escaping slaves, and the greatest caution was necessary, slaves being transferred from station to station after night, without being seen by anyone except those belonging to the underground road.

No record can be found of those in Bucyrus who kept stations on the Underground Road with the exception of Capt. John Wert. That Rev. John Pettitt kept a station there is no doubt, but there is no proof. Neither do older inhabitants who knew him remember of any word he ever let drop to indicate that his house was a haven of refuge for the fleeing slaves. He lived for a while on what is now the Magee farm south of Oakwood cemetery. He was always opposed to slavery and said so at any and all times. Yet there is no proof that he was connected with the Underground Road. Neither is there any proof that John Anderson kept a station on the road. Yet he kept the

American house, and in the upstairs room was where an abolition speech was made and an anti-abolition demonstration occurred in Bucyrus in 1839. The meeting was being held on the second floor southeast room, the corner room fronting on Warren and Sandusky. It was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Streater a Protestant Methodist minister, and it became known that he would deliver an abolition address. During the evening a crowd collected in front of the hotel and for a time contented itself with hooting and jeering, but later stones and brick bats were thrown and the windows broken in, and a rush was made inside the building, the crowd demanding the speaker, but he was secretly removed from the house, and made his escape. Daniel Fralic of Brokenword was present at the time and said that for a while things were pretty lively. He crowded himself into a corner until the storm was over and then quietly left the building. After the mob reached the room stones and brick bats were still freely thrown and some of the furniture broken.

After Anderson had quit the hotel business he had a frame building just north where he ran a tin shop, and here the anti-slavery men held frequent meetings, but as far as can be learned they were never disturbed. In the rear room of the tin shop one night some 15 persons gathered to hear a colored slave give an account of his flight to freedom. The slave was a carpenter and lived in one of the Gulf states. By some means he had learned to read and write. He made his escape to New Orleans, where he forged his master's name to a pass and secured a job on a steamboat as a carpenter and thus worked his passage up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and on reaching Cincinnati he had been piloted over the underground road and had now reached Bucyrus. A collection was taken up and he was cared for that night and the next day, and after dark the next evening he was directed to the farm of Jesse Quaintance in Holmes township. The meeting was very quiet and orderly, and although he was in the town 24 hours, no attempt was made to prevent his escape.

About this same time Capt. John Wert lived near the southeast corner of Mansfield and Spring streets. He had a wheel-wright shop on the same lot and did work at this and car-

pentering. He had several sons and all were strong abolitionists. One night a slave owner came to Bucyrus with two of his followers, having been given private information that his slave would be found secreted at the house of Capt. Wert. He had closely followed him from the Ohio river, and he went immediately to the house of Captain Wert and demanded the slave. Being refused he threatened to enter the place by force and make a search. Mr. Wert seized a gun and stated that his house could not be searched without the proper papers, issued by the proper authorities in Bucyrus. The sons also had their guns, and the man with his two slave-catchers came back up town to secure the necessary papers. The news soon spread, and in half an hour when the slave owner returned there was quite an excited crowd with them. The captain still warned them off with his gun and parlied with the officials. Stones were thrown and brick bats, some of the windows were broken, but the grim old man, gun in hand, stood firmly by his position, but after half an hour he yielded and the house was searched but no slave found. It was freely stated by some in the crowd that a negro had been seen there early in the evening. He may or may not have been seen, but whether he had or not, two of the sons were missing when the house was searched, and later it was learned that while the man had gone up street to secure his papers the sons had taken the slave to a safer abiding place farther north, and the parley of the old man had been simply a pretense to gain time.

After the C. C. & C. road was built through Galion, it was sometimes used to send slaves north to Cleveland. On one occasion an escaping slave who was on the train, happened to look out of the window and saw his master get on the rear car. He sat with fear and trembling until the conductor came by; he had been told beforehand that in case of emergency the conductor would do what he could to protect him, for only those trains were generally used where the conductor was in sympathy with the movement. The conductor, hearing his story, pulled the bell cord, and the train slackened speed, and the negro jumped off, and the signal was given to go ahead. The master was also looking out of the window, and saw his property in full flight

across the field. He appealed to the conductor, but he refused to slacken the speed of the train, and the man was compelled to stay on board until Galion was reached. The negro got in touch with the underground road, was piloted through Crawford county, and found freedom in Canada.

Bucyrus, through Judge Scott, was connected with one of the important slave cases which made history. Two slave-owners with a United States Marshal and his deputy, on Sept. 13, 1858, seized John Price a fugitive slave, at Oberlin, and drove across the country eight miles to Wellington, to take the train south. A crowd from Oberlin followed and joined by Wellington people, the negro was rescued. The United States Court indicted 37 of the rescuers, and they were mostly given small fines and a day in jail. Two from Oberlin, Simon Bushnell and Charles H. Langston, were given 60 days and 20 days' imprisonment. Writs of habeas corpus were gotten out and the case came before the Supreme Court of Ohio. On the bench were Joseph R. Swan, chief justice; Josiah Scott, William V. Peck, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Milton Sutliff. The majority of the people of Ohio believed the fugitive slave act was so utterly at variance with the law of God as to be unconstitutional, and the true doctrine was the British one that Ohio being a free State, a slave once setting his foot on Ohio soil was free. This was the view of

Gov. Chase and every member of the court. But the question at issue was: "Shall a United States law be enforced when contrary to the views of the people and laws of a state?" On this question Joseph R. Swan, Josiah Scott, and William V. Peck held the United States law was superior to the State and refused the writ of habeas corpus, Brinkerhoff and Sutliff dissenting. Justice Swan was a candidate for re-nomination for judge of the Supreme Court, but he was defeated on account of his decision. In his "Swan's Treatise," compiled by him, he states that it is idle to speculate upon the possible results if a single judge had held a different opinion. Salmon P. Chase was governor at that time and it was well understood that he would sustain a decision releasing the prisoners by all the power at his command; and the United States government was as fully committed to the execution of the fugitive slave law. This would have placed Ohio in conflict with the General Government in defense of state rights, and if the party of freedom throughout the north had rallied, as seemed probable, the war might have come in 1859, instead of 1861, with a secession of the northern instead of the southern states. A single vote apparently turned the scale, and after a little delay the party of freedom took possession of the government, and the party of slavery became the seceders.

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CHAPTER XXXII

MISCELLANEOUS .

Dead Man's Hollow—Ancient Land Marks—Hidden Treasure—The Bucyrus Mastodon—Johnny Appleseed—The Bad Indian—Population Statistics—The Hermits—Agricultural Fairs—The Canal Crawford Did Not Get—The Name of Bucyrus—Early Valuation and Expenses—Early Marriage Licenses.

A chiel's amang you taking notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.

—ROBERT BURNS.

DEAD MAN'S HOLLOW.

Near Olentangy along the Galion road a place has been pointed out as Dead Man's Hollow, a site where a murder was committed many years ago. In the summer of 1836, two men, named Bender and Hammer from the east came west to buy land. At Wooster they were observed when they changed their eastern money for western, and were followed. After leaving Mansfield they were joined by two men, who stated they were also coming west looking up land. The four traveled together to Galion, and at the latter place spent the night. The next morning the four started for Bucyrus, Hammer and Bender walking in front, and the two strangers behind. All had canes cut from the woods to assist them in walking. Soon after leaving Galion, the strangers cut themselves still heavier canes; in fact, so heavy, as to be clubs. Being questioned as to the reason for such heavy canes, they turned it off by remarking their other canes were too light and they threw them away, but perhaps the new ones were a little large, but if so, later they would get smaller. The four proceeded until they reached where Olentangy now is, when they came to a little stream that emptied into the Whetstone. Over this was a log, necessitating crossing single file. As the men separated to cross the stream, one drew a pistol and shot Bender, while the other with

his heavy club brought it down with all its force on the head of Hammer, knocking him to the ground unconscious. An eighth of a mile south of where the attack was made was the Eberhardt saw-mill, and the robbers hearing the sound of voices, and believing some one was approaching, hurriedly sought safety in flight, without stopping to rob their victims, which would have taken time, as the men carried their money in a leather belt; around their waist, underneath their clothing. Some time passed before Hammer regained consciousness, and when he did he was horrified to find the dead body of his brother-in-law. He screamed for help, but received no answer. He was in a dazed condition, but managed to stagger to the saw mill where he appeared covered with blood, to the astonishment of the Eberhardts. He had difficulty in explaining to them what was the matter, but they were finally convinced something serious had occurred, and they followed him to the scene of the murder, where they found the dead body of Bender. What few neighbors there were were aroused and Hammer explained in detail what had occurred and the woods were searched but no trace of the murderers was found. The absence of any clue, pointed suspicion to Hammer, but a thorough examination showed his story was true, as it was easily shown two suspicious characters had been with them at Galion, and further that the proprietor of the tavern at Galion had told the men they did not like the looks or the actions of their companions, and

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they had better not trust them too far. Bender was buried in the Campbell graveyard, and his relatives in the east were notified, and they sent money for the erection of a tombstone. This stone contains his name, and the further inscription:

"Born Dec. 6, 1811; died Sept. 28, 1836."

Hammer came on to Bucyrus, stopping at the Blue Ball tavern, where he gave John Boyer an account of the murder, and later repeated his story at Bucyrus. He remained at Bucyrus several days until the authorities became assured of his innocence. He had \$300 with which he purchased land. Years afterward a report was current in the county of a man dying in the west who previous to his death confessed to the Bender murder, but the story was never authenticated. Besides erecting a tombstone, the eastern relatives for half a century sent a small sum annually to the Campbells to be used in keeping the grave in repair, and the trust was faithfully performed by John Campbell and later by his son. But years ago the descendants of the murdered man's family had become such distant relatives that the remittances ceased, and the grave is cared for the same as the others.

ANCIENT LAND MARKS.

In the southeast quarter of section 15, Auburn township the land now owned by the Faulkner heirs, there is an inclosure of nearly four acres, a well defined gateway at the eastern side, and near it a walled well. This well was dug out to a depth of about fifteen feet, but nothing of special interest was found. Numerous stone relics have been found in and about the inclosure.

About one and a half miles southwest of Galion there is an inclosure of about an acre. It is shaped like a horse-shoe, which would bring it under the head of symbolical mounds. This inclosure has never been thoroughly explored. Relics of stone have been found in it indicating that at one time it was the resort of those who erected it.

The Delaware Indians had a village northeast of Leesville, long before the advent of the first white man; definite record is given of this in the Crawford expedition.

Another village was at the Knisely's Springs. It was there before the war of 1812, and was

then occupied by the Miamis. There was a spring there highly prized by the Indians for its medical qualities. The spring was highly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, it tarnished the silver ornaments of the Indian, and deposited a sulphurous precipitate a short distance from it. The Indians placed great confidence in the healing qualities of the water and mud; the beneficial effects of which they could perceive. Another healing spring much frequented by them was about two miles west of Oceola.

HIDDEN TREASURES

When the first settlers arrived an Indian village was in existence on the Whetstone, southwest of Seccaum Park. In searching among the old records at Pittsburg to locate the ancient Indian village of Seccaum, Hon. E. B. Finley ran across some papers indicating that a few feet from a large tree which stood near a spring some treasure had once been buried. It appears that in the seventeenth century the French traders in going through this region were attacked by a band of hostile Indians, and hurriedly buried what money they had. The tree was a monarch of the plains, standing alone a short distance west of where the vast forest commenced that extended unbroken to the Ohio river. In looking up the ancient village of Seccaum over a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Finley thoroughly explored the surface in that section, and remembering the reference to the buried treasure, found the place where every indication showed there had once been a good sized spring, although long since dried up by the modern drainage. No tree remained, but he made inquiries of the oldest settler in the neighborhood, Edward Campbell, who, when a boy of seven, came with his father in 1823, to the farm on which the spring was located. The two gentlemen went over the ground together, Mr. Campbell very promptly pointing out the location of the spring—the site previously selected by Mr. Finley. Mr. Campbell stated that in his younger days the spring furnished a constant flow of water. He also stated that a short distance from the spring, once stood a large oak tree, the only large tree in that section. It stood there for many years after his arrival, the cattle seeking shel-

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The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except for one issue which is published bi-weekly in December. Each issue contains a large number of articles, many of which are written by leading experts in their fields. The Journal is also known for its high standards of accuracy and reliability. All articles are carefully reviewed by a panel of experts before they are published. This ensures that the information in the Journal is up-to-date and trustworthy. The Journal is a must-read for all medical professionals and is also a valuable resource for the general public. It provides a wealth of information on a wide variety of medical topics and is a great way to stay up-to-date on the latest in medicine.

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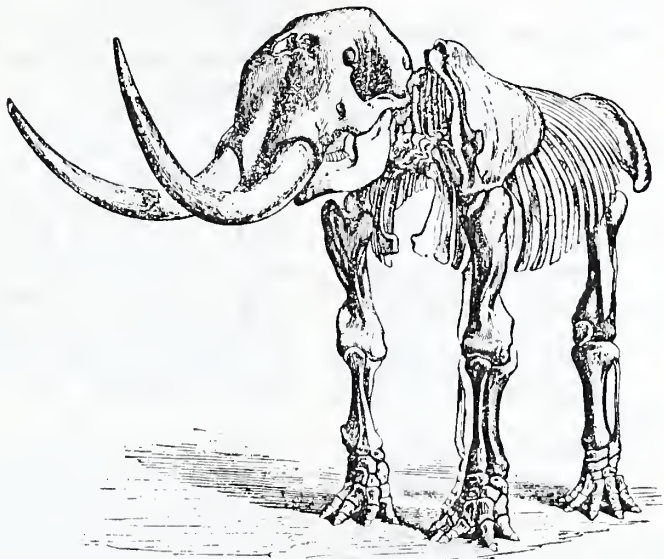
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ter beneath its broad foliage in the summer days from the scorching rays of the sun, and finding abundant water in the spring. The spring gradually became less and less, and finally dried up, and the tree, with its extensive roots, interfering with the cultivation of the soil, was cut down. Mr. Finley was in search of an Indian village and not of hidden treasure, so he pursued his investigations no further, and the buried treasure is still there—somewhere.

THE BUCYRUS MASTODON

Among the many interesting historical events which have occurred in Bucyrus was the dis-

covery, by Abraham Hahn, of the perfect skeleton of a mastodon, during the year 1838. Mr. Hahn, having built a saw-mill on Buffalo Run at the rear of the lot on the northwest corner of Warren and Poplar streets, conceived the idea of constructing a mill-race which would furnish sufficient water-power to run the establishment, and this water-course was finished by a considerable outlay of time and money. The source of this race was the swamps in Col. Zalmon Rowse's fields, later owned by William Monnett, and the line it followed to the mill would be, at the present time, about the following route: It crossed the Galion road near the southwestern corner of the old fair-ground; then extended nearly due north along the east side of the Ohio Central, making a slight bend, and passing east of the round-house and machine shops; then nearly due west to S. R. Harris' land; then northwest through the northeastern corner of the schoolhouse yard, and, after continuing in the same direction for a short distance, changed to nearly due west, crossing Walnut street, near the present Frank Johnston residence; crossing Main street, on the south part of Dr. Lewis' lot; Poplar street, near the German Lutheran church. While making the excavations for this mill-race, the skeleton was found in the



SKELETON OF MASTODON

Found near Bucyrus

covery, by Abraham Hahn, of the perfect skeleton of a mastodon, during the year 1838. Mr. Hahn, having built a saw-mill on Buffalo Run at the rear of the lot on the northwest corner of Warren and Poplar streets, conceived the idea of constructing a mill-race which would furnish sufficient water-power to run the establishment, and this water-course was finished by a considerable outlay of time and money. The source of this race was the swamps in Col. Zalmon Rowse's fields, later owned by William Monnett, and the line it followed to the mill would be, at the present time, about the following route: It crossed the Galion road

swamp, just east of the present site of the Ohio Central shops. This land for many years afterward was very low and swampy; a considerable portion in this immediate neighborhood was covered by Mr. Hahn's mill-pond. A full account of this discovery was printed in the Crawford Republican extra, of August 14, 1838.

Bucyrus, August 14, 1838.

Mr. Abraham Hahn, while engaged with his work hands in excavating a mill-race, about three-fourths of a mile east of Bucyrus, on yesterday, at a distance of from five to seven feet below the surface of the ground, discov-

The mammoth is a large animal, and is found in the same localities as the mastodon. It is a very common animal in the State of Texas, and is found in the same localities as the mastodon. It is a very common animal in the State of Texas, and is found in the same localities as the mastodon. It is a very common animal in the State of Texas, and is found in the same localities as the mastodon.

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Fig. 1. Mammoth.

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ered the skeleton of a mastodon, in a reclined position. The history of this genus of animals is involved in mystery. No tradition or human record furnishes evidence of its existence at any period. But that it once lived and walked upon the earth, the prince of the quadruped kingdom, is abundantly proven by the numerous and almost entire specimens of its organic remains, that have been discovered in various parts of North America; and which have excited the wonder and astonishment of the naturalist and antiquarian. From the peculiar structure, and the immense size of its bones, it must have been an animal far exceeding in size and strength any species of the quadruped races now in existence. The place where the skeleton was found is very near the dividing ridge between the northern and southern waters of the state, in a wet, spongy soil. The bones, so far as discovered, are in a fine state of preservation. The upper jaw and skull are perfect in all their parts, as formed by nature. The under jaw was accidentally divided in removing it from the earth. This is the only instance in which the skull of the mastodon has been found in a state of preservation; and it furnishes the only specimen from which correct ideas can be obtained respecting that massive and singularly shaped organ.

Some idea may be formed of the rank this monster held among the beasts of the forest, when clothed with skin and flesh, and nerved with life, from the following dimensions of some portions of it, which have been rescued from oblivion:

The Skull and Upper Jaw		
Horizontal length	39	inches
Length following curvature of skull	42½	inches
Breadth across the eyes	26½	inches
Breadth back of head	25 1/3	inches
Vertical height	22	inches
Height occipital bone	16	inches
Diameter of both nostrils	11½	inches
Diameter of each measuring the other way	5	inches
Diameter of tusk sockets	5½ to 6	inches
Depth of tusk sockets	22	inches
Diameter of eye sockets	6	inches
Weight of skull and upper jaw	160	pounds

The Under Jaw		
Horizontal length following out-side curvature	31½	inches
Height to junction with upper jaw	16½	inches
Weight	69	pounds
Front molars, apart	6¼	inches
Back molars, apart	5¾	inches
Length of back molar	7½	inches
Breadth of back molar	4	inches
Length of front molar	4½	inches

Femur or Thigh Bone		
Length	37	inches
Largest circumference	30	inches
Smallest circumference	15½	inches

Tibia		
(Largest Bone Between Thigh and Hoof)		
Length	22½	inches
Largest circumference	24½	inches
Smallest circumference	11	inches

Fibula		
(Smaller Bone Between Thigh and Hoof)		
Length	20½	inches
Largest circumference	12½	inches
Smallest circumference	4½	inches

Humerus (Bone from Shoulder to Knee)		
Length	30	inches
Largest circumference	34½	inches
Smallest circumference	14¾	inches

Rib		
Length of outer curve	43½	inches
Smallest circumference	5¼	inches

Hahn soon found the enterprise in which he had become involved would not be a financial success, and after several years the business was abandoned. When the town was extended and improved toward the southeast, the mill-pond was drained and the water-course gradually filled up with earth, but years after in making excavations for sewers and cellars, the remains of this race have frequently been found. At first Mr. Hahn exhibited the bones of this mastodon, but finally sold them, and the proceeds derived from the same served to pay him for the immense financial outlay he had made in building the race. He died at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, January 19, 1867, and in his obituary notice the following was published in regard to the latter history of the skeleton: "He afterward sold the mastodon to a man

in Columbus for \$1,000, and it was again resold to a Cincinnati man for \$2,800; was afterward taken to New York and put in Barnum's museum, and was consumed by the fire which destroyed Barnum's Museum on lower Broadway half a century ago.

"JOHNNY APPLESEED"

A history of Crawford county—in fact the history of many another county in northern Ohio—would be incomplete without mention of the eccentric personage known far and wide in the early part of the last century by the name of "Johnny Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman, and he was born in Springfield, Mass., in the year 1775. From a half sister of his, who came west at a later period it was learned that in boyhood he evinced a great fondness for nature, and used to wander far from home in quest of plants and flowers, and that he liked to listen to the birds singing and to gaze at the stars. These tastes were little, if at all, altered in his later years.

At what precise time he started out on his self-appointed mission has not been definitely ascertained, and as little is known as to the causes which led him to adopt his peculiar vocation, which was to plant appleseeds in well located nurseries in advance of civilization, and have apple trees ready for planting when the pioneers should appear. He also scattered through the forest the seeds of medicinal plants, such as dog-fennel, catnip, pennyroyal, hoarhound, rattlesnake root, and the like. As early as the year 1806 he appeared on the Ohio river with two canoe loads of appleseeds obtained at the cider presses of western Pennsylvania, and with these he planted nurseries along the Muskingum river and its tributaries.

His first, or one of his first nurseries, was planted about nine miles below Steubenville, up a narrow valley from the Ohio river, at Brilliant (formerly called LaGrange), opposite Wellsburg, W. Va. From this point he subsequently extended his operations into the interior of the state. For a number of years he made his home in a little cabin near Perrysville (then in Richland county), but later he went to live with his half sister, Mrs. Broome, who resided in Mansfield. He usually located his nurseries along the banks of streams and, after planting his seeds, surrounded the patch with a brush fence. He was then accustomed

to visit them yearly to care for the young trees and repair the fences, which obliged him to travel hundreds of miles during the year. When the pioneers subsequently arrived from Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, they found the little nurseries of seedling apple trees on many of the streams in the Ohio Valley. He extended his operations into northwestern Ohio, and finally into Indiana, where the last years of his life were spent.

His apple trees were nearly all planted near the banks of the streams; one of his orchards was along the Whetstone where Galion now is; on the Sandusky there were some trees planted by him near the Luke tavern; at Bucyrus, an orchard was where the home of Gen. Finley now is, and this orchard was bearing fruit when Samuel Norton came or soon after, as Norton brought seed with him and planted an orchard himself on the south bank of the Sandusky and stated that he secured apples from the orchard across the river. One of the trees is still bearing fruit. There was a spring in front of the Finley residence, but across the street in front of what is now the Memorial Hospital was a larger spring, which was a favorite resort of Johnny Appleseed when he went through this section. Here he would lay on his back in the grass, under the shade of the trees, and with his bare feet in the air talk religion to any from Bucyrus who from curiosity crossed the river to see the eccentric character. Another apple orchard planted by him was down the river. On the Daniel McMichael farm on the river above Bucyrus, is an apple tree which was planted by Johnny Appleseed in 1821. The tree is now 91 years old. The eccentric character came along and put up at the log cabin, sleeping on the floor in front of the fire-place, his regular sleeping place. The next morning he and Margaret Anderson planted the tree. She was a daughter of John Anderson, and later married David McMichael, the father of Daniel L. McMichael. Margaret Anderson was only a little girl at the time of the planting.

One who saw Johnny Appleseed at Mansfield thus describes his appearance:

"John Chapman was a small man, wiry and thin in habit. His cheeks were hollow and his face and neck dark and skinny from exposure to the weather. His mouth was small; his nose small, and turned up so much as appar-

ently to raise his upper lip. His eyes were dark and deeply set in his head, but searching and penetrating. His hair black and straight, was parted in the middle and permitted to fall about his neck. His hair, withal, was thin, fine and glossy. He never wore a full beard but shaved all clean, except a thin roach at the bottom of his throat. His beard was lightly set and very black."

Chapman's nature was deeply religious. He was a regularly constituted minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, according to the revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg, and was also a missionary of that faith. He was a beautiful reader and never traveled without several of the Swedenborgian pamphlets with him, which he generally carried in his bosom, and which he was ever ready to produce and read on request. He never attempted to preach or address public audiences, but in private consultations would often become enthusiastic and arise to expound the philosophy of his faith. On these occasions, as though inspired, he would often soar to flights of real eloquence, his ideas being clearly and forcibly expressed, illustrated with chaste figures, and replete with argumentative deductions.

His life was blameless among his fellow men. He was of a kind and generous disposition, and polite and attentive in manner. So gentle was his nature that he was never known to kill any living thing, ever for food. He is said, on one occasion to have put out his camp-fire, because he noticed that the flies and moths, attracted by the blaze, fell into it and were consumed. He was known to pay the full value for old horses, take them from the harness, and, with a blessing, turn them loose to the luxurious pastures of the wilderness, to become their own masters. This almost abnormal tenderness was indeed a leading trait in his character. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Savage beasts never hurt him, nor did the still more savage Indian warrior. By the latter he was regarded as a great Medicine Man, to injure whom would bring misfortune on the tribe, or individual, guilty of the offense.

When on his journeys he usually camped out. He carried a kit of cooking utensils with him, among which was a mush-pan, which he sometimes wore as a hat. When he spent the night at a house, it was his custom to lie upon

the floor, with his kit for a pillow. He declined to lie in a soft bed, as, being naturally, he claimed, of an indolent disposition, he feared that such self-indulgence might beget a desire which he could not hope often to gratify in his wandering mode of life. As an illustration of his natural indolence, it is said that he was once seen working in his nursery near Mansfield, and that, lying on his side, he reached out with his hoe and extirpated only such weeds as were within reach.

He was never without money, which he obtained from the sale of his trees, his usual price for a tree being a "fip-penny bit," but if the settler hadn't money, Johnny would either give him credit or accept old clothes in payment. Yet, though he, himself, cared nothing for luxuries, and nothing for the ordinary comforts of life, he would often spend his money freely to benefit others. Frequently he would furnish the housewives with a pound or two of tea—a high-priced luxury at that time, and the use of which he regarded almost as a sort of dissipation. On one occasion he was seen with a number of plates, which he had purchased at a village store. Being asked what he wanted them for, he replied that if he had a number he would not have to wash dishes so often; but he had really purchased them to present to a poor family who had had the misfortune to break their crockery.

He was often oddly dressed and sometimes clothed in rags and tatters, yet was always personally clean. He seldom wore shoes or stockings, except in the coldest winter weather, and the soles of his feet in consequence, were of a hard and almost horny consistence. He usually wore a broad-brimmed hat. Some have said that at times he was seen clothed with a coat or garment made out of a coffee-sack, with holes cut in it for the neck and arms, but this story has been doubted by others. It seems clear that, if he ever wore it, it was not his usual dress. He was, however, frequently seen with shirt, pantaloons, and a long-tailed coat of the tow-linen then much worn by the farmers. This coat was an invention of his own and was in itself a curiosity. It consisted of one width of the coarse fabric, which descended from his neck to his heels. It was without collar. In this robe were cut two arm-holes, into which were placed two straight sleeves.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was organized in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are organized into local, state, and national associations. The Association's primary concern is the promotion of the highest standards of medical practice and the improvement of the medical profession. It does this through a variety of means, including the publication of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the holding of annual conventions, and the establishment of various committees and commissions. The Association also works to improve the medical education of the young and to promote the health of the public. It does this through the establishment of various programs and the holding of various conferences and seminars. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the development of the medical profession in the United States and in the improvement of the health of the public. It is the hope of the Association that its efforts will continue to be of great benefit to the medical profession and the public in the years to come.

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His immunity from molestation by the Indians enabled him on more than one occasion to warn settlers of impending Indian attacks, his services in this direction saving a number of lives during the war of 1812. On one such occasion, when the settlers at Mansfield were threatened, there being no troops in the block-house at the time, Johnny volunteered to act as messenger to Captain Douglas at Mt. Vernon, thirty miles away. Setting out in the evening, as the stars were beginning to shine in the darkening sky, bare-headed and bare-footed, he made the trip, over a newly-cut road, through a forest infested by wild beasts and hostile Indians, and, having aroused the garrison at Mt. Vernon, accompanied the troops back the next morning, having made the round trip of 60 miles between sunset and sunrise. One writing about 30 years ago of the massacre of the Seymour family, on the Black Fork, near Mansfield, penned the following lines: "Although I was then but a mere child, I can remember, as if it were yesterday, the warning cry of Johnny Appleseed, as he stood before my father's log cabin door on that night. I remember the precise language, the clear loud voice, the deliberate exclamation, and the fearful thrill it awakened in my bosom. 'Fly! fly for your lives! the Indians are murdering and scalping Seymours and Copuses!' My father sprang to the door, but the messenger was gone, and midnight silence reigned without."

Johnny's intellectual acuteness in matters of religion, and his acquaintance with the scriptures is well illustrated in the following anecdote:

"The year of the erection of the old court house in Mansfield, while the blocks of foundation stone and the timber lay scattered about the public square, a wandering street preacher of the name of Paine, a man with a long white beard, who called himself 'the Pilgrim,' entered the town. After blowing a long tin horn, which he carried with him, he assembled an audience on the stone and timbers of the court house. In the course of his sermon he pointed to where Johnny Appleseed lay on the ground, with his feet resting upon the top of one of the stones, and exclaimed: 'See you ragged, old, bare-footed sinner, and be warned of the paths of sin by his example.' Johnny rose to his feet, folded his hands behind him, under

his tow-linen coat, and slowly approached the speaker. As the speaker paused a space* Johnny commenced in this wise: 'I presume you thank God that you are not as other men?' 'I thank God that I am not as you are,' returned Paine. 'I am not a hypocrite, nor am I of the generation of vipers. I am a regularly appointed minister, whether you are or not.' 'Lord be merciful to me, a sinner,' said Chapman, and walked away."

"In 1838, thirty-seven years after his appearance on Licking Creek," says a former writer, "Johnny noticed that civilization, wealth and population were pressing into the wilderness of Ohio. Hitherto he had easily kept just in advance of the wave of settlement; but now towns and churches were making their appearance, and, at long intervals, the stage-driver's horn broke the silence of the grand old forest, and he felt that his work was done in the region in which he had labored so long. In 1840 he resided near Fort Wayne, in the state of Indiana, where he had a sister living, and probably made that his headquarters during the nine years that he pursued his eccentric avocation on the western border of Ohio and in Indiana." Here he resided until the summer of 1847, his labors by that time having borne fruit over a hundred thousand miles of territory. One day he heard that cattle had broken into his nursery at St. Joseph's township, and were destroying his trees, and he started out on foot to look after his property. The journey proved too much for one of his age and feeble condition, and at even-tide he applied at the home of Mr. Worth for lodging for the night. Mr. Worth was a native Buckeye and had lived in Richland county when a boy, and when he heard that his oddly dressed caller was Johnny Appleseed, gave him a cordial welcome. Johnny declined going to the supper table, but partook of a bowl of bread and milk.

Says Mr. Baughman, from whose "History of Richland County" we quote, "The day had been cold and raw, with occasional flurries of snow, but in the evening the clouds cleared away and the sun shone warm and bright as it sank in the western sky. Johnny noticed this beautiful sunset, an augury of the spring and flowers so soon to come, and sat on the doorstep and gazed with wistful eyes toward the

West. Perhaps this herald of the spring-time, the season in which nature is resurrected from the death of winter, caused him to look with prophetic eyes to the future and contemplate that glorious event of which Christ is the resurrection and the life. Upon re-entering the house Johnny declined the bed offered him for the night, preferring a quilt and pillow on the floor, but asked permission to hold family worship, and read 'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven,' 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God,' etc.

After he had finished the lesson he prayed, and both the words of the prayer and the pathos of his voice made a deep impression upon those present. In the morning he was found in a high state of fever, pneumonia having developed during the night. A physician who was called gave no hope for his recovery, but said that he had never seen a dying man so perfectly calm, for "upon his wan face there was an expression of happiness and upon his pale lips there was a smile of joy, as though he were communing with loved ones who had come to meet him and to soothe his weary spirit in his dying moments. And as his eye shone with the beautiful light supernal, God touched him with his finger and beckoned him home."

In the Sherman-Heineman park at Mansfield, Ohio, there stands a monument to his memory, which was dedicated in November, 1900, and which bears a simple and appropriate inscription; yet his best and most enduring monument lies in the memory of his kind and lovable character, his simple faith, his pure and blameless life, and the useful work he accomplished for the good of his fellow-men.

THE BAD INDIANS

Benjamin Sharrock thus describes one of the "bad Indians," and his ultimate death, probably the last one killed by a settler in this county:

"About the year 1821 or 1822, there were several Indians who frequently camped and hunted on the waters of the west and middle forks of the Whetstone, to-wit: Capt. Dowdee, his son Tom, and Capt. Dowdee's son-in-law, Nickels, the bad Indian, the subject of this narrative. He was regarded as a dangerous

man among his own companions. He had become embittered against Benjamin Sharrock, his brother Everard Sharrock, and Jacob Stateler, who had three sons, Andrew, James and John (the two latter were twins).

The Dowdees had frequently shared the hospitalities of our cabin, and we regarded them as peaceful and well-disposed citizens.

Mr. Sharrock says: "This Indian, Nickels, had been skulking around and watching my house, trying to get a chance to shoot me. I have seen him dodge from tree to tree when trying to get a shot at me. He also made threats of killing my stock. About this time, he and the two Dowdees were camped on the boundary north of where Iberia now is. Mr. Catrell, my brother and myself held a consultation, whereupon we resolved that this state of things should no longer be tolerated, and the next morning was the time agreed upon to bring this matter to a test. They were to be at my house fully armed for any emergency. They were promptly on time, and as Catrell had no gun he took my tomahawk, sheath-knife, etc.

"In this plight, we went directly to their camp, called Tom Dowdee out, and ordered him to take those coon-skins out of their frames. (They are stretched in frames to keep them dry and in shape.) We next went to the tent of Tom's father, old Capt. Dowdee, told him how Nickels had been watching my house, and that he threatened to kill me and my stock. I told him to call Nickels out, but he would not leave his hut. We told them we would not endure such treatment any longer, and that we had come to settle it right then and there, and were ready to fight it out. The Dowdees seemed to be peaceably inclined, and as Nickels did not show himself the matter was dropped for a short time. Some time after this, as I was returning from Wooster, where I had been to enter a piece of land, I saw quite a number of moccasin tracks in the snow near Hosfords. I thought there would be trouble, as it appeared from the tracks that there were about thirty persons, and by the way they had tumbled about, concluded they were on a big drunk. I followed the tracks from Hosford's down the road leading to our cabin. They had not proceeded far before they left their tracks in the snow somewhat besprinkled with blood. I

afterward learned that Tom Dowdee had stabbed another Indian, inflicting two dangerous wounds. They were camped north of my house on the land now owned by James Dunlap. The excitement among the settlers now became intense, and soon a number of us repaired to their camp but we had not been there long before Tom Dowdee rushed upon me and grasped me by the collar perhaps intending to retaliate for the visit we had made to their camp a few days before. I was not slow in returning the compliment by taking him by the throat, and my arms being the longest, I could easily hold him at bay. At this moment we saw an Indian boy loading a gun. I told Dowdee several times to let me alone, but he still persisted in fighting me. I then attempted to give him a severe thrust with my gun barrel; he sprang and grasped the gun which the boy had just loaded, when several of the squaws also grasped it to prevent him from shooting me. All this time I kept my rifle up with a steady aim upon the Indian, ready to fire before he should be able to fire at me. At this crisis Joel Leverick* interfered, and the Indians allowed him to take possession of the gun, so the quarrel was then settled without bloodshed. But what grieves me to this day is that Bashford and Leverick both knew that my rifle was not primed all the time and I was aiming it at the Indian, and they did not tell me. The next day I was out in the woods with my gun, and came upon Dowdee before he discovered me. He had no gun with him, and he begged and implored me not to kill him, promising over and over that if I would not he would never molest me, but would be my fast friend as long as he lived. I gladly agreed to his proposal, and to his credit be it said, I never saw him after that time but that he met me with the kindest greetings.

"About the same time some of the Indians told Stateler, 'Nickels bad Indian; by and by he go to Stony Creek; before he go he kill Stateler and two Sharrocks, and we 'fraid that big fight. We want white man to kill Nickels, then we say Nickels gone to Stony Creek'"

"We never saw Nickels after about that time, but did not know at what moment he would come down upon us. I often asked the Indians

* Leveridge.

whether they knew where Nickels was, and they usually replied that he had gone to Stony Creek. We had often seen a gun in the settlement, first owned by one, then by another, that I believed was Nickels' gun. Jake Stateler often stayed with us several weeks at a time, and many times when he spoke about those Indians, Jake would say, 'Nickels will never do you any harm, but made no further disclosures till a long time afterward; when the subject came up, he said:

"Ben, Nickels will never hurt you nor your brother."

"How do you know, Uncle Jake?"

"I know very well how I know, Uncle Ben. Did you never know what became of Nickels?"

"No, Jake, I never knew what became of him any more than what the Indians told me, that he had gone to Stony Creek."

"I thought my boys had told you long ago, as they always thought so much of you. I will then tell you what I know of what became of Nickels. After he was about ready to start for Stony Creek, he had only one more job to do before he could leave Pipetown, and that was to kill Stateler, and you and your brother, if possible. No sooner had Nickels left Pipetown than the Indians sent another Indian by a different route to give us notice of his coming, and of his intentions, desiring us to kill him and they would say he had gone to Stony Creek. The messenger arrived in time and departed. I loaded my rifle, put it in good order, and went up to Coss' cabin to watch the Pipetown trail, on which I expected him to come. I did not wait long before I saw him coming, and stepping behind a tree, closely watched his movements. After he had come within easy range of my rifle, he stopped and commenced looking all around, which enabled me to take a steady aim at him: I fired, and he sprang several feet from the ground with a terrific scream and fell dead, and that was the last of 'Bad Indian.' We took his gun, shot-pouch, tomahawk, butcher-knife, etc., and laid them by a log, and buried him under the roots of a large tree that had blown near the foot of the bluff bank of the Whetstone, nearly opposite the old Coss cabin. Now, Uncle Ben, that is the reason why I know Nickels will never do you or me or your brother any harm."

POPULATION FROM 1850 TO 1910

Since the present county was formed in

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Auburn	951	1,072	910	1,170	1,244	1,174	1,161
Bucyrus	2,315	3,543	4,184	5,073	6,988	7,587	9,032
Chatfield	1,351	1,430	1,247	1,266	1,201	1,304	1,129
Cranberry	1,042	1,339	1,281	1,824	1,662	1,819	1,819
Dallas	406	406	370	500	430	465	469
Holmes	1,238	1,639	1,570	1,660	1,423	1,500	1,233
Jackson	1,711	3,290	4,021	3,216	3,248	3,670	4,236
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	1,224	1,009	913	802
Liberty	1,782	1,788	1,597	1,679	1,591	1,566	1,342
Lykens	1,185	1,265	1,140	1,225	1,058	930	883
Polk	1,318	2,911	4,369	6,518	7,200	8,433	8,019
Sandusky	822	792	665	658	615	569	510
Texas	545	566	566	587	539	516	476
Tod	578	1,093	1,156	1,099	974	882	774
Vernon	1,276	1,224	980	1,038	952	926	722
Whetstone	1,657	1,524	1,490	1,840	1,793	1,661	1,429
	18,177	23,881	25,556	30,583	31,027	33,915	34,036
Bucyrus	1,365	2,180	3,066	3,835	5,974	6,560	8,122
Galion	421	1,966	3,523	5,635	6,326	7,282	7,214
Crestline .....	.....	1,487	2,279	2,848	2,911	3,282	3,807
New Washington	76	221	273	675	704	824	889
Tiro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	321
Chatfield	52	106	198	216	326	298	270
North Robinson .....	.....	.....	157	182	257	200	155
Leesville	197	235	320	213	203	178	115

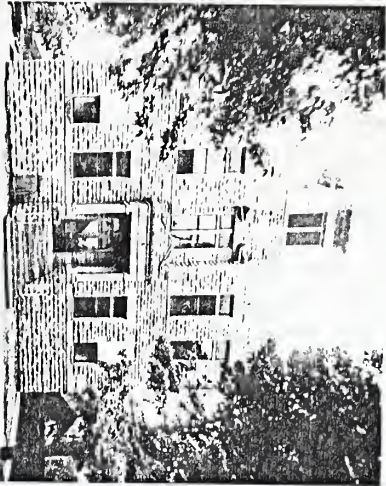
THE HERMITS

The Crawford County History of 1880 contains the following account of two hermits in Auburn township:

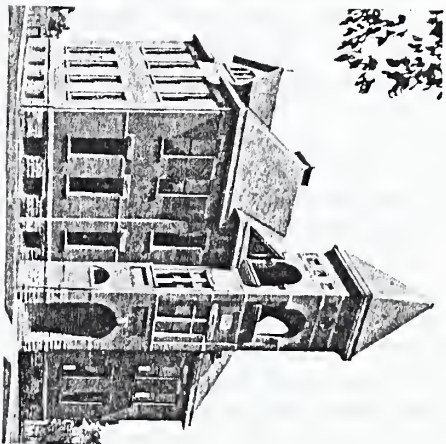
"Among the early residents of the township were two singular old bachelors named Varnica and Wadsworth. They were hermits and lived lonely and solitary lives, in rude caves dug by themselves in the side of embankments, the roof being supported by upright posts, standing at intervals within the caves. People called them crazy, and the eccentricity of the two gave abundant credence to the report. They shunned all associates except their faithful dogs, and were never seen in the neighboring settlements, unless they were there for supplies or to dispose of provisions. Varnica was a German and could handle the glib idioms of his native language with a grace and fluency that proved his education to be of unusual excellence. It became current, and was universally believed, that he had been an officer in one

1845, the population at each succeeding census has been as follows:

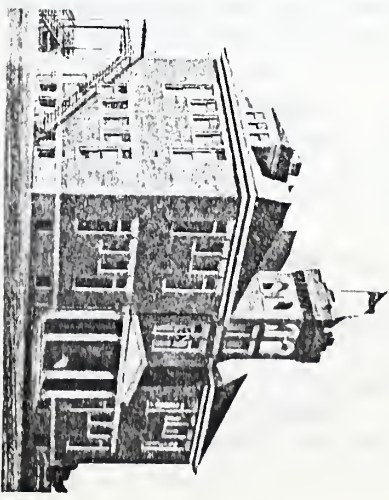
of the European armies, possibly in that of Napoleon Bonaparte. His language and manners indicated that he was familiar with military tactics, and his inability to speak English proved that he had not resided long in America. Although he lived in poverty and went dressed in insufficient and even ragged clothing, he seemed to have an abundance of money, which he kept hid in out-of-the-way places. He entered a quarter-section of land, upon which he resided until his death. But little money was found after this event, until a will was found among his papers, bequeathing his land, and a few hundred dollars in money, to a young man named James Wilson, with whom he had lived at the time of his death. The secret of this strange man's life was buried with him. He was always silent and melancholy, and seemed to have a deep-rooted sorrow preying upon his mind, robbing it of joys that make life endurable. By the provisions of the will James Wilson was made executor, and was enjoined



TRINITY SCHOOL, BICYRUS, O.



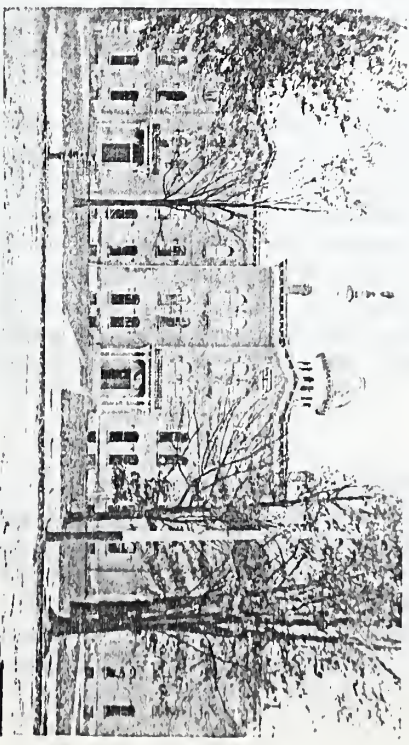
WEST SIDE SCHOOL, BICYRUS, O.



EAST SIDE SCHOOL, BICYRUS, O.



NORTH SCHOOL BUILDING, BICYRUS, O.



HIGH SCHOOL, BICYRUS, O.



to distribute the balance of the money among poor and friendless females. This provision was a surprise to some, who had noticed that Varnica shunned the opposite sex as he would the plagues of Egypt, his conduct giving rise to the report that his life had been blighted by a woman. The will disclosed the hiding-place of \$2,000 in gold, which had been concealed in a gate-post, into which a hole had been bored and the gold dropped in, after which the hole had been closed with a pin of the same wood as the post. He died in 1840, and Wilson faithfully executed the provisions of the will. Wadsworth was a graduate of Yale College, and had evidently fitted himself for the ministerial profession. He lived in a cave on his land and, though bent almost double from unknown circumstances, was possessed of enormous strength. He carried his melons, potatoes, and other provisions, in a sack on his back from house to house, or to some of the surrounding villages. He was a recluse and seemed contented only when he could brood without molestation over his mysterious life. He had rich relatives living in Boston, who occasionally visited him and tried to induce him to abandon his life of poverty and loneliness, but to no avail. A happy smile was never seen upon his sad face, and when he at last died, in about 1838, his property was claimed by his Eastern relatives."

James Wadsworth came to Auburn township in 1817, and Andrew Varnica in 1818. Varnica died March 23, 1847, and left two executors, both of whom died before the estate was settled. He left notes and money amounting to about \$4,000, and under the provisions of the will his executors gave sums of money to over a hundred people who were deserving and needy. Both men were buried in the Hanna graveyard.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

In 1846, a law was passed authorizing counties to make donations for Agricultural Fairs, and in 1848 the first fair was held in Crawford county. Among those who organized the first society were the first officers, and Stephen Kelley, Samuel Caldwell, Gen. Samuel Myers, Judge R. W. Musgrave, George and William Cummings, William Cox and Abel Dewalt. The first officers were Col. Zal-

mon Rowse, president; Jacob Mollenkopf, vice president; J. B. Larwill, secretary; Andrew Faylor, treasurer. The first fair was held in the Court House yard, the building itself being used for the domestic articles, which were few. The horses and cattle were tied to the fence; and there were not many of them. There were some sheep and hogs, which were shown in wagons in which they had been hauled in; there were about five exhibits of sheep and the same number of hogs. The Fair was held on Oct. 19, 1848. The award of premiums was published in the People's Forum, of March 24, 1849, five months after the fair was held. In his letter asking for the publication of the premiums awarded, the secretary, J. B. Larwill, writes that he should have furnished the list earlier but he was prevented by other engagements. He states further: "I was confined by sickness at the time of the fair, and therefore cannot speak from personal observation; but have understood that the fair was much more numerous attended than was expected, owing to the bad state of the roads, the unfavorableness of the weather, and the fact that this was merely an experiment, being the first held in the county; and from the fact that but very little interest has heretofore been manifested by the farmers and others in relation to the affairs of the society. Those who were present state that, although but few articles were presented, and in several cases where premiums were awarded there was no competition, yet there was much spirit manifested by those present, in reference to the importance of such exhibitions and a determination to have a much more interesting fair next year."

The following were the premiums awarded at the first annual fair:

Horses

To Frederick Wadhams, for best blooded stallion	\$5.00
To David Decker, for second best blooded stallion	3.00
To David Decker, for best two year old colt	1.00
To Zalmon Rowse, for best blooded mare (not brood)	3.00
To John Moderwell, for best gelding...	2.00

Cattle

To Andrew Worling, for best blooded bull	1.00
--	------

To Zalmon Rowse, for best cow.....	3.00	ordinary modes of farming have been tried."
To Alfred Magers, for best calf.....	2.00	The treasurer's report of the Second Annual
Sheep		Fair was as follows, Nov. 5, 1849:—
To Samuel Andrews, for best buck....	3.00	Amount on hand from last year.....
To Samuel Andrews, for second best		Amount received from members on
buck	2.00	subscription
To Samuel Andrews, for best lot of		Amount received from the county
ewes	3.00	treasury
Swine		
To John Moderwell, for best sow.....	2.00	
Agricultural Implements		
To David P. Norton, for best wind-mill	3.00	By amount paid out for premiums Oct.
Manufactured Articles		24, 1849
To Samuel Andrews, for best flannel..	2.00	
To John Mollenkopf, for best thread ..	1.00	Balance remaining in treasury.....
To John Sims, for best single harness..	2.00	
To William Mallory, for best sample of		
butter	2.00	
To William Mallory, for best sample of		
cheese	1.00	
Fruits		
To J. B. Larwill, for best grapes	1.00	
Total	\$45.00	

The Second Annual Fair was also held in the Court House yard, pens being erected at the east end of the Quinby Block lot for the cattle. Fancy articles are shown in the court room. In the report of the fair to the state board, the officers say: The best mode for the culture of corn "is to plow deep and keep the weeds out;" rye and barley are 35 cents per bushel; apple crop nearly a failure; peaches this year in abundance; 10,000 bushels clover-seed exported; amount of timothy unknown, but large; clover seed \$3 a bushel; timothy seed \$1 a bushel; 150,000 pounds butter exported; 150,000 pounds wool exported at about 26 cents per pound; many good sheep have been brought into the county, and lately Gen. S. Myers purchased 10, one buck and nine ewes of the "Bingham" flock lately brought from Vermont; number of hogs assessed 20,922, valued at \$17,046, "which is about their true value previous to fattening;" 12,000 to 13,000 head of cattle exported, value here when sold about \$12 to \$15; "all threshing is done now by machines; one or more wheat drills have been introduced into the county; much more improvement is wanted;" "no regular system of drainage adopted; nothing more than the

ordinary modes of farming have been tried." The treasurer's report of the Second Annual Fair was as follows, Nov. 5, 1849:—
Amount on hand from last year..... \$12.00
Amount received from members on subscription

67.00
Amount received from the county treasury

50.00
\$129.00
By amount paid out for premiums Oct. 24, 1849

78.50
Balance remaining in treasury..... \$50.50
Third fair was held in the Norton Grove between Walnut and Lane streets and north of the Pennsylvania track. The fair was becoming a success. The fair this year was advertised as a cattle show. Pens were erected in and near the grove for the stock. Tents were erected on Walnut street for the exhibition of the farm products, and domestic articles. The fair was to be held on Oct. 17 and 18, but owing to bad weather it was abandoned on the afternoon of the first day. The report to the state showed wheat that year averaged 25 to 30 bushels to the acre; corn averaged 30 to 35, and sold at 20 to 25 cents; barley and rye sold at 35 to 40 cents per bushel; oats crop a failure, and price 20 to 25 cents a bushel; timothy and clover, the crop short and sold at \$4 to \$5 per ton; large yield of apples and peaches a failure; 200,000 pounds of butter exported; an increase in wool, and a better quality, at 28 to 29 cents for common, and 30 to 33 cents for fine; cattle \$10 to \$35 per head, and large amounts sold to drovers. "There is a steady improvement in the quantity and number of farming implements used. Some wheat drills are in use, also mowing machines; how they answer the purpose is not known as yet."

The following is the report of Treasurer Myers of the third annual fair:
Dec. 2, 1850—
On hand from last year

\$ 50.50
Received from members on subscription

58.00
Received from the county treasury .. 50.00
Amount paid for premiums,
Oct. 7, 1850

Amount paid for cultivator		
for award premium	12.75	67.25
Balance in treasury		\$ 91.25

On Jan. 4, 1851, the board of managers met at Bucyrus to arrange for the fourth annual fair. The board was Judge R. W. Musgrave, president; Zalmon Rowse, vice president; Andrew Failor, secretary; Gen. Samuel Myers, treasurer; Isaac Rice, Jacob Mollenkopf, William Robinson, Samuel S. Caldwell, John Campbell. The board decided to hold the next fair at Bucyrus provided the citizens would raise \$40. The money was raised, and to secure the future fairs at Bucyrus, grounds were secured at the southwest corner of Kaler avenue and Wise streets. The grounds six to eight acres, were furnished rent free by Henry Minich, but the society were to put a fence around them. There were not sufficient funds to build the fence the first year, but later the entire fence was completed. In front on Kaler avenue was the ring, for the exhibition of stock. At the rear of the ring were the domestic and floral halls, the former being open on the sides, the clapboard roof being supported by poles; the floral hall, containing more delicate exhibits, was made of rough boards, and had a canvas which was taken off at the close of the fair and laid carefully away until the next year. Back of the halls was a grove. The track was enlarged to a third of a mile in 1857, and was inclosed during the fair with a rope fence, which was taken down after the fair. In 1859 a third day was added to give opportunity for the races. The last fair was held in 1861, and the next year all arrangements were made for a fair, but about June it was abandoned on account of the war.

At the fair in 1853, one of the curiosities was a pumpkin vine exhibited by Jacob Mollenkopf. The vine contained nine pumpkins, and they were exhibited all attached to the vine, just as they had grown. The largest pumpkins weighed 110, 92, and 92 pounds. The smallest weighed 48 pounds; the total weight of the nine pumpkins on the one vine was 595 pounds.

In 1867, D. C. Boyer, Josiah Kohler, Barber Robinson, James Robinson, C. S. Crim, Wil-

liam Cox, Adam Klink, John Brehman, E. R. Kearsley, James Orr, H. J. Thompson and Luther Myers organized the Crawford County Agricultural Association with a capital stock of \$7,000, and they bought nineteen acres of land, on the Galion Road, east of where the T. & O. C. track now is; this was added to later, until it contained nearly 33 acres. A half mile track was built, and two halls erected with pens for the stock; on the west side of the ground was a grove of about three acres. The total cost of the ground and buildings was about \$13,000, and here the first fair was held in October, 1867. It was not a profitable investment, the stock varying from fifty to seventy cents on the dollar, and in 1882 the county took charge of the fair.

At these grounds fairs were held annually, the last being in 1911. A part of the land was needed by the T. & O. C. road, so a company of citizens organized and bought the Fair Grounds for a thousand dollars an acre, the T. & O. C. being given the nine acres they needed at about \$400 an acre, and the balance laid out as an addition to Bucyrus. The Agricultural Society purchased of Edward Yaussey, 70 acres east of the old grounds for \$17,500, which were laid out, the buildings moved, a new track built, and the first fair held in September, 1912.

The early officers of the Agricultural Society and the dates holding the fair were as follows:

1848, October 19—Zalmon Rowse, president, Jacob Mollenkoff, vice president, J. B. Larwill, secretary, Andrew Failor, treasurer.

1849, October 24—Abraham Monnett, president, Jacob Mollenkoff, vice president, J. B. Larwill, secretary, Samuel Myers, treasurer.

1850, October 17, 18—Abraham Monnett, president, Jacob Mollenkoff, vice president, J. B. Larwill, secretary, Samuel Myers, treasurer.

1851, October 23, 24—R. W. Musgrave, president, Zalmon Rowse, vice president, Andrew Failor, secretary, Samuel Myers, treasurer.

1852, October 14, 15—R. W. Musgrave, president, Samuel S. Caldwell, vice president, Andrew Failor, secretary, Samuel Myers, treasurer.

1853, October 13, 14—R. W. Musgrave,

president, S. S. Caldwell, vice president, Andrew Failor, secretary, Samuel Myers, treasurer.

1854, October 13, 14—Samuel S. Caldwell, president, Samuel Myers, vice president, P. S. Marshall, secretary, H. Failor, treasurer.

1855, October 11, 12—Samuel S. Caldwell, president, James Lewis, vice president, H. Failor, secretary, Henry Minich, treasurer.

1856, October 16, 17—Samuel Myers, president, James Lewis, vice president, Pinckney Lewis, secretary, P. S. Marshall, treasurer.

1857, October 15, 16—Samuel S. Caldwell, president, Henry Minich, vice president, B. M. Failor, secretary, F. W. Butterfield, treasurer.

1858, September 29, 30—Samuel S. Caldwell, president, Henry Minich, vice president, H. M. Locke, secretary, F. W. Butterfield, treasurer.

1859, October 12, 13, 14—C. K. Ward, president, James Lewis, vice president, Pinckney Lewis, secretary, George Quinby, treasurer.

1860, October 3, 4, 5—C. K. Ward, president, James Lewis, vice president, Pinckney Lewis, secretary, George Quinby, treasurer.

1861, September 18, 19, 20—Samuel Myers, president, D. C. Boyer, vice president, John Hopley, secretary, George Quinby, treasurer.

Same officers were elected but fair discontinued; in 1867 met and organized.

1867, October 15, 16, 17, 18—D. C. Boyer, president, Josiah Kohler, vice president, C. Elliott, secretary, J. B. Gornly, treasurer.

1868, October 6, 7, 8, 9—Josiah Kohler, president, John Monnett, vice president, John R. Clymer, secretary, J. B. Gornly, treasurer.

1869, September 28, 29, 30, October 1, 2—Josiah Kohler, president, John Monnett, vice president, George Keller, secretary, J. B. Gornly, treasurer.

1870, October 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—Josiah Kohler, president, James Orr, vice president, George Keller, secretary, J. B. Gornly, treasurer.

1871, October 3, 4, 5, 6—Josiah Kohler, president, G. H. Wright, vice president, George Keller, secretary, J. B. Gornly, treasurer.

1872, September 17, 18, 19, 20, 21—James Orr, president, E. B. Monnett, vice president; George Keller, secretary, J. B. Gornly treasurer.

THE CANAL CRAWFORD DID NOT GET

In 1818, the subject of a canal came up in Ohio, and the Legislature incorporated the Little Miami Canal and Banking Company. Other canal companies desired to incorporate, and in 1821 Gov. Brown in a message to the Legislature said the state ought to build and own the canals. In 1822 Thomas Worthington, Benjamin Tappan, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Alfred Kelley were appointed a commission to report on a route. One of the routes surveyed was through Crawford county, following along the Sandusky and the Scioto. In regard to this route Col. Kilbourne published the following article in the Columbus Gazette on Jan. 23, 1823:

"The summit of level of these rivers is ascertained to be (354) three hundred and fifty-four feet above the level of Lake Erie, and (455) four hundred and fifty-five feet above low water marks in the Ohio river at Portsmouth.

"The engineer represents that the main branch of the Great Miami with several other durable streams which fall into it may be brought by a short feeder to the Scioto at Round Head's town. He states that it is probable that the feeder from the Sandusky will not exceed six or eight miles in length, and that from the sources already mentioned, including the two branches of the Whetstone and others which may be obtained, it is highly probable that there will be an ample sufficiency for the summit pond of this canal. The engineer states that the Sandusky and Scioto valleys may be pronounced favorable for the conducting of a canal along them when compared with the valleys of most other rivers, and very favorable when compared with the Mohawk in the state of New York. The particular advantages possessed by said valleys is the facility with which the canal (in most places), may be led along on a level altogether above the alluvial bottoms of the margin of the rivers, entirely secure from floods, so menacing to canal works. The total absence of lateral rivers is an advantage on this route worthy of note. The Big Belly, Little Walnut and Salt Creeks being the most formidable, each of which drains, comparatively, but a small tract of country."

The Colonel was fighting and working for this route, and at the same time was running for Congress, and his opponents propounded the inquiry as to whether, if he could not secure the Sandusky-Scioto canal, he would support one of the other routes. The Colonel's reply was that he was in favor of a canal, but "it was not good judgment to tell your opponents you might later support them." He was elected to Congress, but the Legislature decided on two canals, one in the eastern part of the state, along the Cuyahoga and the Muskingum, with a branch to Columbus; the other in the western part from what is now Toledo to Cincinnati. Kilbourne promptly published a four-column protest in the Columbus Gazette, showing the Sandusky and Scioto route was the cheapest and best, and followed it up with several more articles, but the matter was settled, and in 1825, Gov. DeWitt Clinton, of New York came to Ohio, and dug the first spade full of earth.

It appears Col. Kilbourne never gave up his idea of a central canal, until after the building of railroads commenced and the demand for canals ceased.

In 1839, he was in Bucyrus consulting the engineer, who was looking over this route, and on his return inclosed the following letter to Samuel Norton, to be handed to the engineer. In his letter to Norton he says: "Enclosed you will find the ten dollars I borrowed of you, for which accommodation please accept my thanks. My hand is still giving me trouble, no better than when I left you, if so well. Please hand the last half sheet of this letter to Major Norton at first opportunity. If he has left you for headquarters when this comes to hand, please send it to him by special carrier. It is of importance that he should have it immediately."

The following is the letter:

"An idea has occurred to me since we parted which may be of some value. I hasten to communicate.

"I have remarked to you already that Brokensword Creek, of itself, is of no value as a feeder to the summit, for in the time when foreign supplies are necessary, it has but little of running water. Its value is therefore mainly or wholly as a conduit from the reservoir in Cranberry marsh; and it is only a

few miles that it could be so used; and would fall in below the regulating reservoir on the Sandusky, crossing the valley of Grassey Run, and a branch of Brokensword above that run, where those waters are deep. Therefore, for the thought on the subject, has presented this view, viz.: That you take the water from the reservoir in Cranberry marsh, by the shortest outlet, at Mr. Dorland's, to Brokensword, and immediately crossing the valley of that creek, keep as high a level as practicable, on the left of the creek, descending, so as to discharge the water into the regulating reservoir at the summit level. In doing this you will have no deep cuttings or large embankments in constructing the feeder, but nearly a regular plain all the way. The more I have considered this improvement in the plan, the better it appears, and I have now no doubt of its superior advantages in every point of view."

The building of railroads put an end to canals and the one through Crawford county was abandoned.

THE CHOLERA

In August of 1852, cholera broke out in Bucyrus. It was at that time raging at Sandusky City, where the death rate reached as high as sixteen a day for several days. On Saturday, Aug. 20, a German woman arrived and went to the home of friends on East Rensselaer street. The next evening she died suddenly and the attending physician pronounced it cholera. An investigation of the case showed she had arrived the day before from Sandusky City. The physicians hurriedly took the matter into consideration and differed as to the cause of her death, but the majority pronounced it cholera. No special alarm was felt by the citizens. But in the next day or two several similar cases were reported in the same neighborhood; on Thursday, Aug. 26th, Margaret, the daughter of E. F. Sheckler, aged 18 months, died. And two days later, Mary, the daughter of Abraham and Ann Keller, aged 14 years, made the third death. Following these within the next two days, were the deaths of Elizabeth Sheckler, wife of E. F. Sheckler; Isaac Didie, a young man of twenty, and on Sept. 1, Abraham Rever and Abraham Keller, the German reformed minister, and there were several other cases in that neighbor-

hood. For the past few days the physicians and the authorities had taken the most active measures in purifying the city. The infected district was closely guarded and the cholera was confined exclusively to that section. There were several other deaths, but the disease was finally brought under control. But it was by far the most severe epidemic ever in Bucyrus.

EARLY VALUATION AND EXPENSES

In 1830 the valuation of the property in Crawford county. In Bucyrus, \$5,518 were the values of the lots in that village; \$753 were values of lots in Holmes township, and \$67 in Antrim township. The last five townships in 1845 became a part of Wyandot county.

Townships	Acres	Tax.	Value	Pers'l Prop'y	Total
Bucyrus	7,913		\$17,637	\$11,841	\$29,478
Holmes	2,006		3,980	1,124	5,104
Liberty	7,017		10,455	4,872	15,327
Wheatstone	7,897		11,283	9,896	21,179
Cranberry	1,513		1,815	1,000	2,815
Sandusky	12,091		13,751	6,280	20,031
Chatfield				288	288
Sycamore	6,250		9,312	3,152	12,464
Tymochtee	8,729		15,386	12,006	27,482
Crawford	5,509		6,309	3,584	9,893
Pitt	2,156		3,392	4,144	7,536
Antrim	1,556		2,156	1,744	3,900
Totals	62,697		\$95,476	\$60,021	\$155,497

Here is the commissioners' report for the year ending June 4, 1834, showing what they paid out to run the county:

Paid for wolf scalps	\$ 18.00
James L. Harper, commissioner	28.00
Isaac Sweeney, commissioner	24.00
Daniel Williams, commissioner	22.00
William Earley, commissioner	6.00
Isaac Robertson, associate judge	17.59
Abel Carey, associate judge	15.00
George Poe, associate judge	15.00
Josiah Scott, prosecuting attorney	32.50
Zalmon Rowse, clerk, his salary	57.50
Location of county roads	79.75
Location of State roads	23.00
Justices, constables and witnesses in criminal cases	69.20
For blank books	5.62
Constables attending court	13.25
Grand and petit jurors	208.70
Judges and clerks of elections	96.44
Nicholas Cronbaugh, making window shutters for court house	12.59

John Caldwell, William Early and others, superintending appropriations of 3 per cent bond	25.00
Tax, improperly charged	11.07
Interest on county orders	139.71
Zalmon Rowse, for copying old deed records	250.00
John Tingler, assessor	67.50
Peter Hesser, Sr., and Peter Hesser, Jr., for keeping Andrew Hesser, a county pauper	39.00
Furniture for auditor's office	15.00
Meeker & Rowse, for stoves for clerk's and auditor's offices	28.00
T. T. Sweney, expenses to Cincinnati, procuring field notes	18.75
Joseph Paske, for medicines and attendance on Andrew Hesser	4.81
Fuel	10.50
One copy of the Revised Statutes of Ohio	6.00
Z. Rowse, opening poll books of elections, making abstracts of votes, &c	8.80
Sheriff, for boarding criminals, guarding and repairing jail	23.27
Sheriff, summoning jury and advertising elections, stationery	8.43
J. Turnbull for blank deed book	10.12
John Caldwell, county auditor	247.50
Abraham Myers, damages by locating State road	50.00
Bowen and Smith special fees as prosecuting attorneys	27.00
William Crosby, printing	48.50

Total amount expended for county purposes \$1,853.12

EARLY MARRIAGE LICENSES

Searching among the old records in adjoining counties before Crawford was organized in 1826, a number of marriage licenses were discovered, where the names indicate that one or both of the parties were residents of Crawford county. The following were found in Huron county:

March 3, 1819—Mathias Cummins and Mary Morgan. Wm. Ritchey, J. P.

May 1, 1820—Arabel C. Caldwell and Lucinda Cummins, married at Bloomingville. Samuel B. Caldwell, J. P.

Oct. 21, 1821—Elijah Sanderson and Sophronia Blair. Josiah Traverse, J. P.

April 20, 1822—Elijah Collins and Esther Kellogg, Alvan Cox, minister.

June 27, 1822—James Kellogg and Nancy Wood, Thomas Stevens, J. P.

Here are two from Delaware County:

— 1822—Auer Umberfield and ——— Scott.

Sept. —, 1822—Philander Odell and Sarah Bacon.

Here are some from Marion county:

May 7, 1824—Seldon Feldon and Lydia Ketchum.

May 15, 1824—Joshua Bearss and Susannah Wade.

May 16, 1824—David Allen and Polly Hazlett.

June 7, 1824—Alanson Pack and Nancy Fickle.

June 13, 1824—James Stewart and Elizabeth Steen.

Sept. 4, 1824—Geo. M. Fickle and Margaret Beckley.

Sept. 7, 1824—Joseph Stewart and Jane Steen.

Sept. —, 1824—Peter Long and Hiley Darland.

Dec. 16, 1824—Henry Miller and Magdalena Wolf.

Dec. 28, 1824—Zachariah Barrett and Hannah Darling.

Dec. 28, 1824—Isaac Longwell and Sarah Winslow.

Dec. 29, 1824—Robert Rice and Eliza Ann Caldwell.

Dec. 29, 1824—Joseph Leonard and Nancy Longwell.

Jan. 5, 1825—George W. Baker and Louisa Davis.

Jan. 10, 1825—Chas. Merriman and Susan Carey.

Jan. 10, 1825—Joseph Pierce and Mary Carey.

Jan. 16, 1825—Andrew Ridgeley and Rebecca Hatton.

Jan. 19, 1825—Simon Smith and Louisa Gleason.

Jan. 30, 1825—Benjamin Mecker and Susan Smith.

Feb. 5, 1825—Israel Clark and Laura Bearss.

Feb. 26, 1825—Geo. Garrett and Nancy Walker.

March 9, 1825—Antony Comines and Rachel Rodgers.

March 10, 1825—Asa Howard and Polly Garver.

March 11, 1825—John Cory and Peggy McIntyre.

March 11, 1825—Abraham Brown and Fronica Coon.

March 25, 1825—Isaac Fickle and Eliza Tipton.

March 26, 1825—Joseph Winslow and Phoebe Smith.

March 29, 1825—Joseph Harper and Mary Copperstone.

April 5, 1825—Hugh McCracken and Martha Moore.

April 5, 1825—Joseph McComb and Rebecca Kimball.

April 5, 1825—Joseph Whitherd and Clarinda Beadle.

April 9, 1825—Jacob Shafer and Mary Ann Smith.

April 9, 1825—Dexter Baker and Sarah Kimball.

April 25, 1825—Joel Lee and Jane Parker.

April 28, 1825—Eli Odell and Asenath Parcher.

April 29, 1825—Phineas Packard and Elizabeth Fickle.

June 7, 1825—Geo. Pieper and Laura Gleason.

June 22, 1825—James Hughey and Ann Maria Drake.

Aug. 8, 1825—Elihu Dowd and Polly Ketcham.

Sept. 3, 1825—Dowd Kellogg and Amelia Eaton.

Sept. 14, 1825—Horace Pratt and Esther Busklin.

Oct. 15, 1825—Samuel Wilkins and ——— McIntyre.

Oct. 24, 1825—Samuel Holmes and Eliza W. Conklin.

Nov. 1, 1825—Samuel Hazlett and Zella Spurgeon.

Nov. 28, 1825—Isaac H. Fickle and Nancy Young.

Nov. 20, 1825—Abraham Synus and Susanna Bair.

Nov. 29, 1825—David Tipton and Sally Kent.

Dec. 19, 1825—John Walters and Lilian Ridgley.

Dec. 29, 1825—James Dorland and Eunice Dowd.

Here are some from Richland county; it should be remembered that up to 1845 the four eastern miles of the present Crawford county was in Richland county:

Feb. 27, 1823—Josiah M. Dove and Mary Ann Green. Levi Shepherd, J. P.

April 10, 1823—Charles Gardiner and Lucy Ammersman. Timothy Taylor, J. P.

Oct. 5, 1823—Jacob Baker and Polly DeWitt. Ransom B. Ellsworth, J. P.

Aug. 19, 1824—Simmons Palmer and Janima Palmer. Rundel Palmer, J. P.

Oct. 31, 1824—Charles Myers and Hulda M. Kellogg. James McIntyre, M. E.

Jan. 19, 1825—Daniel Higgins and Hannah Corey. John Rigdon, M. G.*

Nov. 16, 1826—Nicholas Chilcoat and Elizabeth Inscho. Caleb Palmer, J. P.

Oct. 2, 1826—Richard Gardner and Maria Lawrence. Zebediah Morse, J. P.

July 13, 1826—Jacob Simson and Margaret Chilcoat. Christian Culp, J. P.

March 8, 1827—Theodore Baker and Almira Morse. Zebediah Morse, J. P.

Sept. 21, 1827—Silas S. Green and Betsy How. M. G. Shellhouse, J. P.

Nov. 19, 1827—George Wheeler and Eliza Kellogg. Martin G. Shellhouse, J. P.

Oct. 17, 1827—Joseph Darling and Elizabeth A. Edwards. Enoch Conger, M. G.

Dec. 27, 1827—George Kellogg and Lydia Isham. E. Andrews, J. P.

Jan. 6, 1828—Asher Cole and Narcissa Lawrence. John Beach, M. G.

The following is taken from the Richland county records:

"This is to certify that John Steward and Polly Carter, both of Upper Sandusky, were joined together in holy matrimony, Dec. 25, 1818, by me.

Henry Georg, Baptist Minister."

This is probably John Steward, the colored missionary, who preached the first Protestant

* M. G. Minister of the Gospel.

sermon in this section in 1816, four years before the county was formed. James Finley in his history of the Wyandot mission places the marriage in 1820.

In Crawford county the records were all destroyed by fire some time the latter part of 1831, some time in October; but four returns were made of licenses that were issued before the fire and these are pinned on the fly leaf of the record book. These four licenses are:

June 12, 1831—Rufus L. Blowers and Susan Smith.

Sept. 25, 1831—Daniel Bair and Sarah Jewell.

Oct. 9, 1831—Peter Eby and Rebecca Guisinger.

Nov. 14, 1831—David Shay and Sarah M. Warden.

Then comes the marriage record of Crawford county, Ohio, since October 11th, 1831. At this time Zalmon Rowse was clerk and Willis Merriman Deputy. The licenses were issued in the following order; with date of marriage, when returns were made:

1. Oct. 17—George Reid and Mary Ann Foster, October 18.

2. Oct. 19—John Cline and Rachael Casto, Oct. 20.

3. Oct. 27—Samuel Whetstone and Elizabeth Patterson, Nov. 3.

4. Nov. 1—John Stuckman and Betsey Slichg, Nov. 3.

5. Nov. 7—David Gibson and Harriet White, Nov. 8.

6. Nov. 15—Chester Smalley and Esther Scott, Nov. 16.

7. Nov. 19—John Ragon and Sarah Curtis, No return.

8. Nov. 19—David Sockrider and Sarah Hodge, No return.

9. Dec. 7—John Noacre and Sarah Yawkey, Dec. 8.

10. Dec. 15—Alexander Johnson and Polly Adams, Dec. 15.

11. Dec. 31—Horace Smalley and Hannah Chandler, Jan. 5.

In 1832 the following were issued:

12. Jan. 12—Jacob Foy, Jr., and Mercy Lupton, Jan. 26.

13. Nov. 25—Joseph M. Hill and Fanny Chatfield, Dec. 1, 1831

14. Jan. 27—John Perka and Elizabeth Whetstone, Jan. 27.
15. Feb. 9—John Erret and Nancy Berlene, Feb. 14.
16. Feb. 10—Samuel O. Brundage and Angeline Lish, Feb. 12.
17. Feb. 24—Thomas Hitchcock and Nomey Corey, March 1.
18. Feb. 27—Benjamin Clemmens and Susan Stuckman, March 1.
19. Feb. 28—Wm. Henry and Jane Morgan, Feb. 28.
20. March 6—Peter Whetstone and Mary Stinebaugh, March 6.
21. March 9—David R. King and Sarah B. Sweet, March 9.
22. March 15—Jacob Flemming and Kittery Hesser.
23. March 19—Daniel Wright and Eliza Gibson.
24. April 15—William Wallace and Ellen Davis.
25. April 12—Michael Petterman and Sarah Ridgley.
26. April 24—Samuel Ducher and Catherine Duddleston.
27. May 3—Joshua Chilcote and Mary Mix.
28. May 12—Wm. Sproat and Elizabeth Cooper.
29. May 8—Samuel Shaffner and Frances Shultz.
30. June 6—James Gibson and Emmiline Dunn.
31. June 14—Martin Shaffner and Susan Auranadt.
32. July 2—Jacob Yost and Julia Crosby.
33. July 9—Charles Edward Van Voorhis and Susan Jones.
34. July 12—Joseph Rush and Phoebe Casto.
35. July 26—Amos Garton and Nancy Bibler.
36. Aug. 6—Sebastian Lay and Magdalene Benton.
37. Aug. 11—Edward Porter and Rachael Schupp.
38. Sept. 17—Michael Fishel and Anna Hammond.
39. Aug. 30—Daniel Ball and Katharine Ziegeler.
40. Sept. 6—Geo. Reed and Catherine Bash.
41. Sept. 30—Adam Shoemaker and Catharine Staffer.
42. Sept. 18—Anthony Walters and Elizabeth Henry.
43. Sept. 23—Thomas S. Anderson and Eliza Ritchey.
44. Oct. 11—Thomas Conley and Sarah Swarts.
45. Oct. 4—John Snyder and Mary Aubertson.
46. Oct. 7—Joseph Rockwell and Rachael Gurner.
47. Oct. 9—Silas Armstrong and Sarah Preston.
48. Oct. 13—David Thomas and Jane Farmer.
49. Oct. 25—Wm. Davis and Lucy Brayton.
50. Oct. 18—Daniel Williams and Jerusha Switzer.
51. Oct. 21—Daniel Albright and Judith Lashley.
52. Oct. 23—Wm. Magers and Mary Andrews.
53. Oct. 20—Archibold Flora and Sarah Kroft.
54. Nov. 8—Thomas Miller and Betsey Mariah Miner.
55. Nov. 6—Stephen Dukeman and Margaret Deeds.
56. Nov. 15—Daniel Wright and Elizabeth Woolsey.
57. Nov. 18—Gabriel Langdon and Eliza Bovee.
58. Nov. 22—John S. Crandall and Elizabeth Bibler.
59. Nov. 21—Wm. Sinclair and Laura Barney.
60. Nov. 25—Frederick Green and Rakina Moyer.
61. Dec. 4—James McCracken and Ruth Marquis.
62. Dec. 6—Jacob Beck and Mary Berlene.
63. Dec. 4—Hugh Long and Sarah Hinkle.
64. Dec. 9—John Schultz and Mary McMichael.
65. Dec. 9—John Duncan and Mary McMichael.
66. Dec. 20—Benjamin VanPloet and Sarah Ann Champion.
67. Dec. 19—William Bevington and Sarah Jane Wolsey.

68. Dec. 25—Daniel Metcalf and Lena Stauffer.

From the time of the commencement of the marriage record on October 17, 1831, until Jan. 1, 1832, there were 12 licenses issued. During the year 1832 there were 56 issued. In 1833 there were 80 issued. In 1834 there were 72. In 1835 there were 95. In 1836 there were 117. In 1837 there were 103. In 1838 there were 104. In 1839 there were 135 and in 1840 there were 102.

THE NAME OF BUCYRUS

For over half a century the name Bucyrus has been the subject of much research and earnest, honest endeavor to discover why it was so named. In the History of Crawford county of 1880 the historian of Bucyrus, Thomas P. Hopley, goes into the matter very fully, as follows:

"The new town was christened Bucyrus by Col. Kilbourne. There has been much speculation in regard to the origin of the word, and many persons have wondered why the town received this name. The word is so classical in sound that it is not surprising its meaning should not be universally understood unless its true origin is known. Doubtless many a classical scholar has examined his Latin dictionary and Greek lexicon to obtain a satisfactory derivation of the word, and during the past sixty years many plausible theories have been advanced. An examination of the original contract between Messrs. Norton and Kilbourne will prove that the town was named Bucyrus between the time the agreement was made (Oct. 4, 1821) and the date it was first altered, (Dec. 15, 1821); it also proves that the name of the town was spelled in the first legal papers of the village, as at the present time. Of all the theories advanced in regard to the origin of this word Bucyrus, only two refer to Col. Kilbourne as authority, and, as it is beyond a doubt that this gentleman created and then adopted this name, these theories are both given. It is claimed by both authorities that Kilbourne desired to have a name for this town different from that of any burg ever inhabited by man since the world was created. He succeeded. The daughters of Sammel Norton, the original proprietor of the land, assert that one of Col. Kilbourne's fav-

orite historical characters was *Cyrus, the Persian general, who conquered the city of Babylon, and the town was named by the Colonel in honor of this distinguished soldier. The country in the vicinity of this town was very beautiful at an early day, and the name Cyrus being rather short, (possibly too much so to suit the metre of his early songs), Kilbourne prefixed to the celebrated Persian's name the syllable "bu", the sound of the first part of the word beautiful, and the old surveyor declared the name should always mean "beautiful Cyrus." This theory is a very plausible one, and will be satisfactory to many citizens whose knowledge of the classics is even more limited than some who have prepared historical sketches for this work. But there are those who solemnly assert that a classical scholar would smile at the formation of a word in this manner; these persons declare that, as Col. Kilbourne was a very highly educated man, he would never attempt to coin a word in defiance of the rules laid down by Noah Webster and other distinguished men of letters who preceded him.

"The other authority, however is also based upon Col. Kilbourne's statement. F. Adams, Esq., of Bucyrus, who was well acquainted with the old surveyor, says that Mr. Kilbourne told him in after years that it was his desire the town should have a name of its own, and be the only town of that name—that the African town "Busiris" (in ancient Egypt, near the river Nile) pleased his fancy, and he changed it into Bucyrus as a good sounding name. These two statements are both from responsible and reliable sources; it may be the duty of an unbiased historian to draw conclusions from these facts presented, and endeavor to settle the disputed point, but in this case we will not undertake the task, but will refer the matter to the patrons of this work. However, this name Bucyrus did not suit some of the early settlers in the village, who were ill-natured enough to object to the Colonel's ideas about a queer name; it has frequently been, in later years, a stumbling block to many non-residents who invariably mispronounce the word. But these early residents who objected to the name are nearly all dead, and those who fail to speak the word like a native of the

*Cyrus was a King as well as "general."

city are not firm believers in the future destiny of the place, and consequently should not be consulted in regard to the name; undoubtedly all of the present inhabitants are satisfied, and many are proud of the name Bucyrus."

The following is taken from the Bucyrus Journal of Nov. 28, 1862:

"Rev. W. M. Ferguson, one of the ministers in attendance at the recent Synod of the Presbyterian Church, writes to the Philadelphia Presbyterian as follows, in regard to Bucyrus:

"Here we all are! All who? Members of the Synod of Ohio, in session in Bucyrus, the shire town of Crawford county, situated on the head waters of Sandusky river, and named after a boy whom his father was wont to call the 'Beautiful Cyrus,' a convenient name for a real nice town—one far more euphonious than Cyrusville or burg, or some similar or wretchedly commonplace appellative. It is the only town of the name in the world, and, therefore, its legibly written mail matter is seldom 'mis-sent.' How unlike is the postal experience of many unfortunates who live in some of the numerous 'Johnstowns' and 'Washingtons' of the west."

The writer of this History in the chapter on Bucyrus has given his opinion without hesitation that the town was called after the Egyptian name of Busiris. In thus differing from the children of Samuel Norton, who met Col. Kilbourne many times, it is perhaps proper that the facts on which this opinion is based should be laid before the reader:

That Mr. Kilbourne was a classical scholar is true, but the inference drawn by Josiah Scott and Franklin Adams, who were companions of his, that he would never "attempt to coin a word in defiance of the rules laid down by Noah Webster," is hardly correct. Mr. Kilbourne laid out thirteen towns in Ohio. One of these is Claridon, in Marion county, and both Marion historians say it was "given the beautiful and historic name of Claridon by Col. Kilbourne." There is no such name in ancient or modern history, nor can it be found in Grecian mythology. It was probably named after a distinguished family named Clarendon who founded a colony with advanced ideas in South Carolina. The Colonel changed the spelling because it suited him, and sounded pretty. He laid out the town of Meluore in

Seneca county. He named it after the Latin word "mel," honey, and added the word "more" to it. He did the same thing in regard to Bucyrus; he changed the spelling, because it suited his fancy.

He did undoubtedly say, at Bucyrus, that he had named it after Cyrus, prefixing the first syllable of the word beautiful. Col. Kilbourne was one of the most sociable of men, very entertaining, and given to light and joking remarks. He was twice married. His second wife was Mrs. Barnes, whom he married in 1808, and she had three little daughters, and they were brought up in the Kilbourne home and were great favorites of the Colonel. One of these daughters, Mira, in 1818, married Cyrus Fay. Can any one doubt that the little Cyrus would be called by all sorts of pet names and before he could more than prattle, unable to master the "beautiful" would content himself by lisping "Boo-Cyrus." Can any one doubt that the happy Colonel gleefully told the story, and assured his friends he positively named the town after his little favorite. Later, when the infant had grown the story was flat, and the natural tendency was for the Colonel to transfer the story to Cyrus the Great. That is how Beautiful Cyrus probably originated.

When the Journal published the communication of Mr. Ferguson, it published at the same time the following reply:

"Bucyrus is not, as many suppose, an Indian name, neither was it named after a boy whom his father was wont to call 'the Beautiful Cyrus,' as a correspondent in the Philadelphia Presbyterian suggests.

"Col. Kilbourne, the founder of the town, derived the name from that passage in the first chapter of Milton's Paradise Lost, which reads thus:

"The red sea coast whose waves o'erlthrew
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry."

"The present orthography was the invention of Col. K."

As late as 1895 Major E. C. Moderwell wrote the Evening Telegraph a long letter on this subject, from which the following is taken:

"When in Bucyrus a few months ago, I heard one of the High School pupils say that one of the teachers had recently stated the origin of the name Bucyrus. Said it was so.

named by Col. James Kilbourne because he was a great admirer of Cyrus the Great, and as he knew the town was to be a beautiful one, he thought "Beautiful Cyrus" would be an appropriate name. As the name would be rather long he concluded to abbreviate 'beautiful' down to 'bu,' and called it Bu-cyrus.

"About 20 years ago J. Ward in his historical sketch of Crawford county made a similar statement, and in the history of Crawford county the same was given as the probable origin of the name Bucyrus.

"Now with all due deference to the authors of these sayings, allow one of the oldest natives born in Bucyrus now living to enter a protest against such ridiculous statements.

"I remember well, when about 12 years of age,* going with several schoolmates to attend a meeting of the board of the Bucyrus Library Association. Josiah Scott, president; George Quinby, librarian; Jabez Larwill, James McCracken, John Smith, and several other old citizens, all of whom knew Col. Kilbourne, were present.

"After the meeting adjourned, Judge Scott said to us: 'Young men, if you ever want to know the origin of the name of the town, look in Milton's Paradise Lost.' He took the book out of the library and quoted therefrom:

*Major E. C. Moderwell was born, March 6, 1838.

"The Red Sea coast, whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry."

"Judge Scott was intimately acquainted with Col. Kilbourne, and used to play chess with him at Columbus and when he visited Bucyrus."

Weighing all of the above and much more on both sides which has been gone over carefully, it might be difficult to form a definite opinion. But the convincing proofs are certain records which are not handed down, but appeared in black and white when the town first sprang into existence. It is impossible to figure any way by which "Busiris" could have crept into these records, except the fact that it was the foundation for the name.

I—In 1829, John Kilbourne, a nephew of Col. Kilbourne, published his ninth Ohio Gazeteer, giving the names of all the towns and postoffices in Ohio. On page 251 of that book the last "B" on the list is "Busiris," see Bucyrus." And under "Bucyrus" he gives the statistics relating to the village.

II—The Postoffice Department at Washington writes: "Bucyrus or Busiris was established Feb. 2, 1824, with Lewis Cary as P. M., who served until Henry St. John was appointed July 20, 1829. During these five years the name of the office appears on the records as 'Bucyrus,' alias 'Busiris.'"



HON. DANIEL BABST

Representative Citizens

HON. DANIEL BABST. Among the conditions which determine the characters of men, their mental and physical qualities and their ultimate destiny in life, none are more powerful than environment and heredity. The Babst family was nurtured beneath the shadows of the blue Alsatian Mountains. Living near the city of Strasburg, in that Rhinish borderland so many centuries the scene of contest between the Germans and the French, they were of necessity lovers of liberty, strong of limb and sturdy of body, keen of intellect, haters of oppression, upright in character, and ready and willing at all times to fight their own battles in life.

Of such parentage and country was Daniel Babst, Sr., who was born in 1810. His father was an officer in the French army, and the son retained until his death vivid recollections of Napoleon's last campaign, and especially of the straggling army returning from the disastrous battle of Waterloo. He remained in his native country until 1832, when he came to America. He spent three years in New York city and then came to Ohio, locating in Stark county, first at Massillon and later at Canal Fulton. At the latter place in 1841 he was married to Margaret Yost, whose family were also natives of Alsace-Lorraine, and shared the sturdy characteristics of her husband's family.

It was at Canal Fulton that Daniel Babst was born, on Oct. 19, 1847. He was still but a lad when, in 1852, his father removed with his family to Crestline, a town brought into existence by the building of new railroads, and having the promise of a brilliant future. He received his public school training in the Crest-

line schools, and from 1864 to 1867 was a student in Oberlin College. Leaving college he began the study of law under the tutelage of Nathan Jones, Esq., of Crestline, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. His practice from that time was uninterrupted until his election to the Common Pleas bench in 1906.

During his career in the legal profession, in which Judge Babst soon attained a leading rank his services have always been at the command of the poor and needy, the altruistic spirit being among the most marked traits of the man. The native talent which he inherited was accompanied by the genius for hard work which is at the bottom of every great success in life. To whatever task he applies himself is given the best effort of which he is capable.

A natural leader of men, he has been called to many positions of usefulness and honor. His antecedents made him naturally a Republican, but he was appointed solicitor by a Democratic council, serving from 1877 to 1879, when he was appointed mayor by the same body. Later he was elected to that office, serving for seven years at that time. He was again elected mayor in 1894 and served two terms. His service to his home town also included ten years as a member of the Board of Education and Board of School Examiners, a service which he justly regarded as the most useful and important that a man can give. To it he brought the benefit of his legal knowledge and his literary training, making it a service of rare value.

In 1884 Mr. Babst was the Republican nominee for Congress in this district, and although his opponent was elected it was by so greatly reduced a majority as to be really a

defeat. Three years later he made the race for attorney-general of the State, losing out by a very narrow margin.

Always an independent thinker, Mr. Babst left his party in 1896, supporting Hon. William P. Bryan on the financial issues that then became uppermost in American politics. He has since acted with the Democratic party. In 1906 he was nominated and elected to the Common Pleas bench of the Second Sub-division of the Tenth District, an office which he still holds. In accepting the position of judge, Mr. Babst had but one ambition. This was to merit the reputation of a just judge. Though a man of strong feelings, of ardent likes and dislikes, on the bench he knows neither friend nor foe. His knowledge of the law is broad and profound, and in practice he was brilliant and able. On the bench all of this talent is given to careful and just interpretation of the law, always bearing in mind also that a Court is a seat of equity as well as law. While, like all judges, he is compelled at times to render decisions which some of the parties do not like, they are almost uniformly sustained by the higher courts, thus demonstrating that the law has been faithfully and impartially applied. Judge Babst from his long practice realized the many evils that had crept into court procedure, and these he has striven to correct, with admirable success. The rules have been simplified and so arranged that all could understand and conform to them. Promptness has characterized the work of the court and the docket has been more nearly cleaned up than for many years. The great work that Judge Babst has accomplished is recognized by those most competent to pronounce an opinion, and he bids fair to realize his ambition of making a record as a model judge of a trial court, the most difficult position in our judicial system.

But it is not alone in his professional and official work that Judge Babst has achieved success in life. As a citizen he has been always active and public spirited. Without entering into elaborate details it may be noted that he was a leading factor in the establishment of the Schill Bros.' factory at Crestline. He promoted and established the works now occupied by the Burch Plow Company. He drafted and procured the passage of the law which made possible the beginning of road

improvement in Jackson township, and which has since been of inestimable value to communities throughout the state. He was a promoter of the Crestline Building and Loan Association, and promoted and established the First National Bank of that city. It was he also who promoted and brought to Crestline the interurban electric road, now the C. & S. W.

Judge Babst's experience in business affairs has been wide and his judgment sound. He was a partner in the Babst Banking House with his brother Jacob for a number of years, and was his father's assistant in many important matters. He was a few years ago appointed receiver of the N. Y. & P. & O. Railway by Judge Caleb H. Norris and has had many other trusts confided to his hands, vital in importance, and always executed with the most scrupulous and painstaking fidelity. His acquaintance with public men is broad and his knowledge of affairs is of wide scope. His erudition and culture, his experience and travels at home and abroad, combined with a genial nature and broad and catholic sympathies, make him a welcome addition to every circle into which he can be induced to enter. He is a Mason of high degree and an Elk.

It is in his home that Judge Babst finds his greatest happiness and is at his best. His spacious residence on Pearl Street in Crestline is a center of whole-souled hospitality, and is admirably arranged for every purpose. The library is his favorite lounging place. In it he has a collection of relics and curios rarely to be equaled and almost never surpassed in a private collection. There too is his magnificent private library, the finest collection in Central Ohio. It is, indeed, many libraries in one. His law library is superb and includes many rare and valuable volumes seldom available to either legal practitioner or judge. The classics, history, especially American, French and English, fiction, biography and other departments, each reach to the dimensions of a library, and each contains many volumes secured only by the true book lover and collector. Here, among his beloved books, Judge Babst enjoys his leisure hours. Here he receives and entertains his friends and here he does the work which his judicial service imposes upon the midnight hours. Here he produces the occasional addresses which never fail to charm

his hearers, whether of the bar or laity, in social gathering or before the general public. Sincerity, eloquence and literary polish mark legal opinions as well as public speech, and have helped to give him the good will as well as the confidence of all.

Judge Babst has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Alice Martin of Crestline. After a brief married life, Mrs. Babst died, leaving two children, both of whom are still living. They are: Lora May, now the wife of Prof. E. P. Wiles, of Evansville, Ind.; and Carl M. Babst, who is an attorney located at Crestline, and also a well known civil engineer. His second wife was Miss Lou Ella Carlisle, of Cambridge, Guernsey county, O. They have two children: Clara Eleanore and Guy M. Babst. Miss Clara is at home and has recently completed a course in Oberlin College. Guy M. Babst is interested in the manufacture of Aluminum Cast Ware at Kansas City, Mo.

Happy in his home and family, honoring the work in which he engages and honored by his fellow men, Judge Babst pursues the even tenor of his way through the afternoon of life—a life whose activities and usefulness will not cease until the lengthening twilight shadows have been merged into the night, to be the herald of a new dawn upon a brighter day.

HON. CHARLES F. SCHABER, probate judge in Crawford county, Ohio, and for many years a leading member of the bar at Bucyrus, is a native of said city, born July 30, 1873, and is a son of John A. and Bertha W. (Mar-graff) Schaber.

John A. Schaber was born in Germany and accompanied his parents John George and Fredrica Schaber, to Crawford county, Ohio, in 1854. He was a blacksmith by trade but was engaged during the larger part of his active life in merchandising. In 1877 he was elected sheriff of Crawford county and served with efficiency in that office for two terms. To John A. Schaber and wife three children were born: Charles F., Sophia M., and a son that died in childhood.

Charles F. Schaber was educated in the public schools of Bucyrus. In January, 1892, he accepted a position as clerk in the office of Hon. J. C. Tobias, judge of the probate court, and later was made deputy clerk of said court

and served in that position for six years. He chose law as his profession and pursued his studies in the office of Finley & Gallinger, at Bucyrus, and in December, 1900, was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened a law office and entered upon the labors of his profession, showing the qualities as he rapidly made headway that aroused attention. His legal qualifications placed him early among the able members of the Bucyrus bar, while his years of close connection with the probate court seemed to especially fit him for the responsible duties of a judge of the same and in 1905 he was elected to his present office on the democratic ticket.

Judge Schaber is identified with numerous social organizations, belongs fraternally to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and has always taken an active interest in public matters as becomes the reliable and earnest citizen, and both personally and professionally is held in high esteem. During the Spanish-American war he served as a lieutenant and adjutant in the Eighth Ohio Vol. Inf., which was attached to the Fifth Army Corps, and was present at the surrender of Santiago, Cuba. Judge Schaber was married September 8, 1904, to Miss Ida Blanche Johnston, a native of this county; they have three children, Bertha Mary, Virginia May and Ruth Marion. The pleasant family home is situated on West Warren street, Bucyrus. He was reared in the German Lutheran church.

WILLIAM ULMER, general farmer, and well known and respected citizen of Crawford county, was born in Crawford county, Jan. 22, 1851, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Bahler) Ulmer.

The father and mother of William Ulmer were born in Wurtemberg, Germany. They were the parents of the following children: John, William and Minnie (twins), Israel, and Mary. The father of this family died in 1856. The family then moved to Henry county, Ohio. William Ulmer attended the country schools and afterward worked on the farm and also learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time and was considered a skillful workman. Then, in partnership with his brother Israel, he purchased the present farm of 113 acres, only 30 of

which had been cleared when they purchased it. Since then the farm has been much improved. It is located in Bucyrus township, three and a half miles west of Bucyrus, on the Nevada road.

In 1882 William Ulmer was married to Miss Sarah Seibert, the youngest daughter of Peter and Catherine (Smith) Seibert. Two this union eight children were born: Edith May, wife of Clarence Briggs; Bessie Belle; William Calvin; Elsie Anna, wife of Harrison Henry; Frank Adam; Kathryn Frances; James Monroe; and Howard Hamilton.

William Ulmer is a member of the Lutheran church and a Democrat in politics and is a very active party man, having held the office of trustee of Bucyrus township for two terms.

THOMAS J. GRISELL, one of Galion's highly respected citizens, was born in Morrow county, O., in October, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Susanna (Benedict) (Shaw) Grisell. They spent many years of happy married life on their farm near Cardington, O., and died there when aged about seventy years.

Thomas J. Grisell attended the country schools in boyhood but as soon as old enough to look out for himself, began railroad work with the Erie and Big Four lines and when he was promoted to be local freight conductor, settled at Findlay, O. In 1890 he came to Galion and since then has been engaged at carpentering and is known as a skillful workman, apt with his tools and accurate in his estimates, and as such has been connected with a great deal of the recent building which has made Galion a very beautiful city.

Mr. Grisell was married at Findlay, O., to Miss Mary Jane Merrit, who died in 1882, at the age of 38 years, survived by two daughters: Lulu, who married Fred Lamb, resides at Cleveland, O., and has two sons; and Olive, who is the wife of Walter Cristie, who is a clerk in the office of the Erie Railway Company at Marion, O. Mr. Grisell was married (second) at Galion, to Miss Mary Gerth, who was born in this city, April 23, 1861, a daughter of Peter and Amy (Baker) Gerth. The father of Mrs. Grisell was born in Germany and was six years old when his parents, Louis and Margaret Gerth, brought him to Galion. Grandfather Gerth was a well educated man

and taught in the early schools of Galion and lived to be seventy years of age. Peter Gerth learned the trade of custom boot and shoemaker and for many years carried on business at Galion. He survives, being now 78 years of age and for the past six years has lived retired. He takes an active interest in public affairs notwithstanding his years, and has always voted the democratic ticket. The mother of Mrs. Grisell died in 1892. Both parents were members of the English Methodist church. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grisell, Amy Louise, August 3, 1895, who is a bright student as well as attractive young lady and is a member of the class of 1914, in the Galion High school. Mr. and Mrs. Grisell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which she has been united since she was twelve years of age and in which she has always since been an active worker, belonging to the benevolent organizations in which this church is especially prominent among religious bodies. She is a member also of the Eastern Star.

FREDERICK W. HIEBER, one of the highly respected citizens of Liberty township, and one of its leading agriculturists, lives on his excellent farm of 120 acres which is situated six and one-half miles northeast of Bucyrus. He was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., April 27, 1868, and is a son of Frederick and Lydia (Lust) Hieber.

Frederick Hieber was born in Germany and was brought to Crawford county when a child of five years; he grew to manhood here and followed farming all his life, and through industry and good management became the owner of 372 acres. His death occurred in 1894, when he was aged but fifty-two years. He married Lydia Lust, who was born in Crawford county, a daughter of one of the old settlers, Frederick Lust, and the following children were born to them: Frederick W., Mrs. Elizabeth Luidhardt, Samuel, Benjamin, Joseph, Jacob, Sarah, Isaac, Sophia and Reuben.

Frederick W. Hieber has been a farmer and stock raiser ever since his school days, spending eight years in Lykens township prior to 1894, when he came to his present valuable farm in Liberty township, where he has made

improvements and enjoys a comfortable home.

In 1891 Mr. Hieber was united in marriage with Miss Mary Schieber, a daughter of Jacob Schieber. The father of Mrs. Hieber came from Germany to Ohio and engaged in farming in Crawford county, owning 180 acres in Liberty township and 200 acres in Whetstone township, at time of his death, at the age of fifty-two years. He married Eve Mauer, who was born in Stark county, O., and they had nine children, namely: John, Louisa, Henry, David, Emanuel, Mary, Lizzie, Abraham and Jay, all now surviving except Louisa and Jay.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hieber, namely: Eva, Carrie, Gladys, Lulu and Lela (twins), and Naomi. Of this family all are living except Carrie. They attend the Evangelical church of which they are liberal supporters. In politics Mr. Hieber is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. KEEL. There are few business men in the city of Bucyrus, O., who can claim a longer continuous business record than can William H. Keel, who established his monument and marble works here 33 years ago. He has been a witness of wonderful development and has borne a part in advancing the general welfare. He was born in Somerset county, Pa., in April, 1854, and is a son of Henry and Harriet (Sailor) Keel.

Henry Keel was born also in Somerset county and spent the greater part of his life there, engaged in business as a shoemaker. He came to Ohio after his son had established himself here, but four years later returned to Somerset county and died there at the home of a daughter, when aged 69 years. He was a Democrat in politics and was a member of the Christian church, to which his wife also belonged. She died when her son, William H., was eight years old. Three sons and two daughters yet live and one son and two daughters came to Ohio, namely: William H., Mrs. John Auman, who lives at Ashland, O.; and Mrs. William Houtt, who died in Shelby, O. Another daughter, Mrs. Harriet Woolley, died in Somerset, Somerset county, Pa.; and still another, Mrs. Lewis, lives at Barre, Vt.; another daughter, Mrs. Ruby, died at Braddock, Pa.

William H. Keel started to learn his trade in Somerset county, Pa., in April, 1867, afterward coming to Ohio and working for nine years as a journeyman in Shelby, O. In 1878 he came to Bucyrus and started into business, establishing his shops at No. 220 South Walnut street. He soon built up a large trade being able to make his own designs and to work in any kind of stone being particularly skillful in cutting marble and granite. At one time, before machinery had been introduced to do a part of stone cutting work, he gave employment to twenty-four workmen and kept them busy. Mr. Keel is a well known and highly respected citizen and can look back over many worthy achievements of his industrious life.

Mr. Keel was married first at Bucyrus, to Miss Tena Hipp, who died in this city August 15, 1894. She was a daughter of Judge Frederick Hipp. One son survived, Claude D. After graduating from the Bucyrus High school, he graduated in the class of 1897, from the Ohio State college, at Columbus, as a druggist and chemist and since then has been engaged in the business at Bucyrus. He married Minnie Leifer. Mr. Keel was married, secondly, to Miss Catherine Haas, who was born, reared and educated in Holmes township, Crawford county, a daughter of Henry Haas, who carries on a blacksmith business there. The mother of Mrs. Keel died some eight ears ago, leaving one son and four daughters. Mr. Keel is a Democrat in politics. He belongs to La Salle lodge, No. 51, Odd Fellows, of which he is an ex-official.

J. WALTER WRIGHT, attorney and counsellor at law, with offices in the Rouse Block, Bucyrus, O., was born at West Liberty, Logan county, O., July 14, 1874, a son of James W. and Margaret S. (Secrist) Wright. James W. Wright was born at Frostburg, Md., in 1831, and came to Ohio in 1838 with his father, James Wright, the family settling in Champaign county, O. Henry Wright, father of James Wright the elder, came from Ireland, being of Scotch-Irish ancestry, settling in Maryland. James W. Wright married Margaret S. Secrist in 1860, and they have lived continuously at West Liberty, O. She was born near West Liberty in 1830, a daughter of

George Secrist, a farmer, who came from Virginia and settled in Logan county.

J. Walter Wright attended the public schools of West Liberty and was graduated from the High school and afterwards was a student at Oberlin college, Oberlin, O., for one year. He then began the study of law and entered the law school of the Ohio Northern university, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the spring of 1898, when he was admitted to the bar at Columbus. In January, 1899, he came to Bucyrus and with the exception of a part of the year of 1903, when he was practicing law at Bellingham, Wash., he has continued his professional activities in this city for the past twelve years. In politics Mr. Wright is a Republican. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

ALVIN G. FLICKINGER, deputy county auditor of Crawford county, belongs to one of the old county families and was reared on the home farm in Holmes township. He was born there in July, 1872, and is a son of Horace H. and Catherine (Fralick) Flickinger, and a grandson of Samuel Flickinger, who was the first of the family to settle in Crawford county.

Samuel Flickinger was born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 29, 1792, and accompanied his parents to McConnellstown in 1796 and from there came to Stark county, O., in 1811. He engaged in farming in that county until 1833 when he came to Crawford county and purchased a farm in Holmes township, which is yet known as the Flickinger farm although now owned by Reuben Hershberger. He died here June 20, 1871. In 1820 he married Phylinda Healy, who was born at Jamaica, Vermont, and died in Crawford county in 1873. Of their ten children two died in infancy and all have now passed away, with one exception, Mary, who is the wife of Horace Austin, a merchant in Portage county, O. They have three sons and one daughter.

Horace H. Flickinger was the seventh born in his parents' family. His birth took place in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., April 22, 1833, and he continued to reside in his native township until 1876, being in the lumber and saw mill business. He then moved to Bucyrus township, where he followed an agricultural life until his death, which occurred

May 28, 1898. He was an honorable business man and a respected citizen. For many years he had been a member of the Albright Methodist church. He married Catherine Fralick, who was born in Holmes township, Aug. 31, 1841, and died at her home in Bucyrus township, Nov. 30, 1909. Five children were born to the above marriage, namely: Herschel V., who is deputy county surveyor and formerly was county surveyor; Della A., who is the wife of Lincoln Havey, of Bucyrus, and has four children—Carry, Harrison, Cecil and Maude; Clement L., who is a farmer in Bucyrus township; Alvin G.; and Carry B., who is the wife of Albert L. Shoemaker.

Alvin G. Flickinger was educated in the country schools and at Bucyrus and assisted his father on the home farm. Since early manhood he has been to some degree connected with political offices and in 1903 was first appointed deputy county auditor and through re-appointment has served in this capacity ever since. He is very active in Democratic circles and frequently has been sent as a delegate to important conventions.

Mr. Flickinger was married in Bucyrus township to Miss Effie V. Foulk, who was born at Bucyrus, Nov. 30, 1870, a daughter of John and Susana A. (Ort) Foulk. John Foulk was born Aug. 17, 1830, at Baltimore, Md., and died Feb. 12, 1874, at Bucyrus, O. His wife, Susan A. Ort, was born Nov. 19, 1835, at York, Pa., and died at Bucyrus, Aug. 28, 1906. They were married at York, Pa., Dec. 28, 1851, and to them thirteen children were born, four of whom died in infancy. Mr. Foulk followed the trade of a butcher during his residence in Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Flickinger attend the Methodist Episcopal church. The only fraternal organization with which he is identified is the order of Eagles.

CHRISTIAN F. BIRK, of the well known drug firm of Birk Bros., operating at Bucyrus, O., and made up of George M. and Christian F. Birk, was born at Bucyrus, April 29, 1852, and is a son of John G. and Joanna (Kuhn) Birk.

The Birk family is of German extraction and the grandfather, John G. Birk, Sr., was born in Wurtemberg, in the village of Kriechheim, where the old family residence still

stands. He was one of the patriots of 1848 who, on account of his courage in advocating freedom of speech and action, was threatened with persecution and in order to avoid it, in 1849, followed other members of his family to America, deeding his estate in his native land to a daughter, but later it was confiscated by the government. Mr. Birk and wife found a safe and pleasant home in Liberty township, Crawford county, he following agricultural pursuits until his death in 1876. He became an American citizen and identified himself with the Democratic party, but never severed his connection with the German Lutheran church. In his own neighborhood he had married a Miss Schmidt, who died in 1862. They had the following children: Louis, who died at Fort Plain, N. Y., in 1865; J. Christian, who died unmarried in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., at the age of sixty-two years, having served in the Civil war from 1861 until 1865; John G.; Salome, who married William Carle, a farmer in Holmes township; Wilhelmina, who married Jacob Bower, and lived and died in Liberty township; and Rosanna, who married Jacob Donnenwirth, and lived and died at Bucyrus.

John G. Birk, Jr., was born in Germany, July 22, 1823, and came to the United States in 1847, locating first at Albany, N. Y., but in 1849 reached Bucyrus and here established himself in the harness making business and continued in this line until the close of his life, his death occurring October 10, 1888. He was active in the Democratic party and served four years as county treasurer of Crawford county. On April 24, 1851, he married Joanna Kuhn, who was born also in Germany, June 6, 1831. Her parents came to America in 1832 and during the long voyage she learned to walk, although it may well be supposed that the ship's floor was unsteady for little feet. Her people remained in New York until 1837 and then came to Bucyrus, where she died October 9, 1893. Both she and husband were members of the Lutheran church. The following children were born to them: Christian F.; Louis C., born in 1854, who is in the harness business at Bucyrus, and who married Caroline Kircus; Elizabeth, born in 1857, who is the wife of Frank P. Donnenwirth of Bucyrus and has two children—Louis and Gertrude; Helen and Matilda,

both of whom died in infancy; Emanuel, born in 1866, who is proprietor of the harness store which his father founded in 1849, and who married Theresa Vollworth; and George M., who is associated with his brother, Christian F. Birk, in the drug business at Bucyrus.

Christian F. Birk attended school at Bucyrus and then learned the harnessmaking trade with his father and for eighteen years worked in the shop. In 1892, associated with his brother, George M. Birk, a licensed pharmacist, he became part proprietor of the present drug business, this being the third oldest drug store in the city. Mr. Birk has not only been a successful business man but he has been a useful, reliable and active citizen. In 1877 he was elected a member of the city council for a period of four years; in 1884 was elected city marshal, serving until 1890, when he was elected sheriff of Crawford county and served in that capacity for four years and nine months. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Bucyrus and served as such for two terms. In many ways his fellow citizens, at times, endeavored to show their appreciation of his public-spirited and faithful efforts and on one occasion presented him with a handsome ring, properly engraved. On numerous occasions he has been sent as a delegate to Democratic conventions where matters of vital party interest have been under consideration.

Mr. Birk was united in marriage with Miss Bertha S. Volk, who was born at Bucyrus, March 3, 1851, and died August 10, 1898. They had three children born to them: John W., who is a graduate of the School of Pharmacy, at Columbus, O., and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, of which he is a member of the faculty, who served as first lieutenant in Co. A, in what was known as McKinley's Own, in the Spanish-American war, and who married Margaret Curtis and has one daughter, Helen; Caroline Elizabeth, who is the wife of Glenn W. Kerr, who is private secretary to the president of the Good Roads Machinery company, at Kennett Square, Pa., and has two children—Virginia and Caroline; and Edna T., who is the wife of O. W. Kennedy. Mr. Birk is a member of the German Lutheran church. He is identified with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

C. H. AHLEFELD, general farmer and a mason by trade, resides on his valuable property located eight and one-half miles northwest of Bucyrus, where he has 60 acres. He was born in Wyandot county, O., Jan. 7, 1868, and is a son of John C. and Susanna (Paulin) Ahlefeld.

John C. Ahlefeld was of German extraction but he was born at Mansfield, O., and in childhood accompanied his parents to Wyandot county, where he followed farming until his death, when aged 46 years. He married Susanna Paulin who still lives on the old home place in Wyandot county. They had four children: C. H.; Melinda, who married Christopher Shengler; William; and Bessie, who married William Grove.

C. H. Ahlefeld attended school in Wyandot county and worked on the home farm until 1891, when he came to Holmes township and located on his present place. Here he has made many excellent improvements, including the building of a substantial barn. By trade Mr. Ahlefeld is a mason and his sons mainly carry on the farm industries.

Mr. Ahlefeld married Miss Amanda Schiefer, a daughter of C. G. Schiefer, and they have five children, namely: Christopher, Zearl, Hattie, Fred and Harland. The family attend the Evangelical church. Mr. Ahlefeld is a Democrat in politics. He takes much interest in educational matters and is serving as school director and has also been township constable.

ORRA H. LINN, the owner of 160 acres of land in Dallas township, operates also 200 acres which belong to his father, 80 acres belonging to Gertrude Linn Hilty and 80 acres belonging to Helen A. Linn. He was born in this township Jan. 10, 1886, a son of Henry and Alice (Martin) Linn, who are now living retired at Bucyrus. Their children were named as follows: Grace, who is now deceased; Gertrude, the wife of Elmer Hilty; Helen, who lives with her parents; and Orra H., the subject of this article and the youngest child.

Orra H. Linn attended the common schools and after completing his education took up farming and has since made this his occupation, having been very successful. His land is devoted to general farming and he has to have the services of two men the year around.

In 1910 Mr. Linn was married to Miss Edna Winch.

Orra H. Linn and his father are both Democrats in political views. The family belongs to the Methodist church.

JACOB L. DAY, who now lives in comfortable retirement at Galion, Ohio, is a citizen well known throughout both Crawford and Richland counties, and is a member of one of the old pioneer families of the latter. He was born in Sandusky township, Richland county, Ohio, February 1, 1838, and is a son of Ezra and Nancy (Wolf) Day.

Ezra Day was born October 19, 1811, in Washington county, Morris township, Pa., and died at Tecumseh, Mich., June 2, 1896. His wife Nancy was born in Richland county, Ohio, June 20, 1812, and died in Sandusky township, Richland county, Ohio, March 28, 1840.

Amos Day, grandfather of Ezra Day, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, and is of Scotch birth. He was born Sept. 15, 1754. His wife was of Irish descent. They emigrated to America and settled in Maryland and from there to Richland county, O., where he died Feb. 4, 1830, and was buried in the family burying ground on the place of his son Lewis Day. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and lost one of his legs in the service. His wife bore the name of Jane, and was born Sept. 2, 1759, and died Sept. 9, 1833, and was buried beside her husband.

Lewis Day, son of Amos, and grandfather of Jacob L. Day, was born in Washington county, Pa., April 26, 1785, and died July 5, 1863, in Sandusky township, Richland county, Ohio. In his native county he married Mary Hull, who was born there Sept. 4, 1790, and died November 14, 1862. In early days the Days were Scotch Covenanters, and the later generations have been, almost without exception, Presbyterians. The family has been largely an agricultural one.

Jacob L. Day is the only living child of his parents. He was reared on the home farm and remained with his father until he became of age, and then accepted a position as clerk in a store in Ontario village, and while engaged there enlisted for service in the Civil war, in answer to the second call of President Lincoln

for troops. On Sept. 9, 1861, he became a private in Co. G, 15th O. Vol. Inf., in the Fourth Army corps, and was honorably discharged Sept. 19, 1864, after dangers innumerable and many escapes with his life. At Resaca, Ga., his cap, that had been presented him by a young lady sympathizer, at Nashville, Tenn., was shot from his head by a murderous minie ball; at Pickett's Mills, he was thrown several feet in the air by a shell; before Atlanta he received a flesh wound in the pit of the stomach, and sun stroke, this so disabled him as to require attention in a hospital for some time. On March 9, 1862, he was sent from his regiment to Nashville for special service, where he served as clerk and manager of the U. S. Hospital bakery and assistant and chief steward of hospitals. Later he was acting orderly sergeant in charge of commissary and details at Camp Loudon, Tenn., and chief clerk and second officer in command at Camp Remington, Knoxville, Tenn. In all Mr. Day took part in 13 battles and 36 skirmishes, and more than once just escaped being captured by the enemy. He with the teamster alone, with the country filled with rebels and guerilla bands, took the 15th O. V. I. hospital wagon through from Bowling Green, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., 84 miles, without arms, rations or guards, and en-route three days did not see an officer or soldier of Uncle Sam. This was March 2-3-4, 1862. On arriving at Camp, south of Nashville, they received three rousing cheers as they had been given up as captured.

Among his treasured army relics are testimonials from his superior officers of service satisfactorily rendered and recommendations for promotion and commission.

In Richland county, Ohio, March 8, 1865, Mr. Day was married to Miss Mary Jane McConnell, who was born in Franklin county, Pa., Feb. 27, 1838, a daughter of John and Jane (Barr) McConnell. The father of Mrs. Day was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parents, later participated in the War of 1812, married in Pennsylvania and in 1839 moved to Ohio. Later in life they came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Day in Blooming Grove, where the father died when aged eighty-seven years, and the mother in her seventy-third year. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Day, the following children were born: Homer B., who is widely known in the theatrical business as manager and playwright; M. Ollie, who is the wife of James Hugo, an engineer with the Big Four railroad, with home at Galion; Nettie Ora, who married John E. Rayl, a resident of Galion; Harry J., born Apr. 26, 1881, who maintains his home at Galion, a commercial traveler, and has one son Robert W., born Aug. 20, 1903, and Mattie, Cora and Nettie, all three of whom are deceased.

After his return from the army and period of rest, Mr. Day embarked in the mercantile business at Blooming Grove, Morrow county, Ohio, and in 1876 transferred it to Galion, Ohio, and continued in business until 1898. Then, on account of ill health, he retired, and in the fall of the same year moved to Tecumseh, Mich., where he lived one year, and then moved back to Galion, and engaged for a short time in the news business, previous to his retirement on a little farm west of the city. He is now a resident of Galion, and member of Dick Morris Post, No. 130, G. A. R., and Chaplain of the Post, year 1912.

JAMES J. MARTIN, M. D., physician and surgeon at Bucyrus, O., to which city he came in 1898, following his graduation from medical college, is in the enjoyment of a satisfactory practice and is recognized professionally and otherwise as a worthy citizen. Dr. Martin was born in Marion county, O., March 20, 1866, and is the only child of James H. and Catherine (Mack) Martin.

James J. Martin spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the public schools and afterward, for some fifteen years, was a teacher in Marion county. In the meanwhile he devoted much time to medical study and research, his natural inclinations being in this direction, and later entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1898. Dr. Martin has always kept in close touch with the advances made by his profession and belongs to the leading medical organizations of the country including the American Medical Association, the Ohio state and the county bodies, the Northwestern Ohio Eclectic Medical Association and the National Medical Association.

Dr. Martin married Miss Dora Ruth, a daughter of John G. Ruth, of Marion county, O., and they have one son, Rolla U. Dr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Home Guards of America. He maintains his office at 114 S. Walnut Street, and his residence is at No. 116 S. Walnut Street, Bucyrus.

S. J. KIBLER, one of the representative citizens of New Washington, O., who is known all over Crawford county through his many important business enterprises, was born at New Washington, March 9, 1851, and is a son of Mathias and Frederika (Pfahler) Kibler.

Mathias Kibler was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and when two years of age came to the United States and was one of the early school teachers on the frontier of the Western Reserve. He became a prominent man at New Washington, O., both in public life and in business. For many years he operated a tannery and was otherwise engaged. He was a Democrat in politics, served on the school board and for many years was a justice of the peace and was the first mayor of New Washington. He lived a long, busy and honorable life and died in September, 1876. He married Frederika Pfahler, who was also born in Germany and died at New Washington, O., in October, 1902. Of their eight children, three are deceased, the five survivors all living at New Washington.

S. J. Kibler obtained his education in the New Washington schools. He began his business career by assisting his father in the tannery and in this way became interested in the hide and leather business, which has particularly claimed his attention for many years and which is one of the important business enterprises of many parts of Ohio. He is a member of the firm which operates under the style of The S. J. Kibler & Brother Company, which was incorporated in 1901 under the name of S. J. Kibler & Brother. Later the brother retired and S. J. Kibler then admitted his sons, A. G., M. M. and A. S. Kibler, to partnership, when the present firm name was adopted. The firm deals in hides, tallow and sheep, skins and wool and furs, wholesale, and

maintains its offices at New Washington, but it owns 90 per cent of the Lake Erie Hide & Leather Company, of Sandusky, O. A vast volume of business is done by this firm, its annual sales ending in May, 1912, amounting to over two million dollars. Mr. Kibler's additional business connections include equally important enterprises. He is president of the New Washington Lumber & Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1903. His beautiful home, one of the handsomest residences in the city, stands on the corner of Main and Center Streets, New Washington.

Mr. Kibler was married at New Washington, to Miss Elizabeth Herr, who was born in Seneca county, O., a daughter of George Herr, and the following children have been born to them: A. G., who, after attending the local schools and taking a commercial course at Toledo, O., went into business and is now vice president of the local firm above mentioned and president of the Lake Erie Hide & Leather Company, and is married to Mildred Donnenwirth and lives at New Washington having three children—Alfred Leo, Beatrice Elizabeth and Emma Winnifred; Clara T., who is the wife of A. F. Cronenberger, manager of the Lake Erie Hide & Leather Company, and a resident of Sandusky, O., and has three sons—Marshall Kibler, Harold Frederick and Cecil Paul; M. M., secretary and director in the firm of S. J. Kibler & Brother Company, who married Elsie Michaelfelder, and has three children—Harold Weldon, deceased, Marian Geraldine and Donald Orville; A. S., who is connected also with the above named company, and looks after its interests at Toledo, O.; Ida P., who is a stenographer for her father; and Florence Edith, who is a member of the class of 1913 in a musical college in Ohio. Mr. Kibler and family are members of the Lutheran church. In his political views he is a Democrat and has always been somewhat active in public affairs, believing in business men assuming the responsibilities of citizenship and public office when tendered them. For 15 years he has been a member of the school board and also of the city council and for four years was treasurer of Cranberry township. He is a man of ripe business experience and in managing his many interests, has displayed exceptional foresight and good judgment.



S. J. KIBLER

JOHN SHEALY, a well-known farmer and citizen of Liberty township, Crawford county, O., resides on the old Shealy homestead, of which he owns a part, has 60 acres of well improved land, situated eight and one-half miles northeast of Bucyrus, O. His parents, Christian Shealy and wife, were born in Germany and were brought to Ohio in childhood. Christian Shealy was a farmer during his active years but had practically retired when his death occurred in his seventieth year. His widow survives and is now aged 82 years.

The following children were born to Christian Shealy and wife: Michael, who married Lidy Luidhardt and lives in Cranberry township; Henry, a resident of Bucyrus, who married Esther Nagle; John; Lena, who is the wife of Jacob S. Kafer, living near Sulphur Springs; Mary, who is the wife of John Feichtner, living near Sulphur Springs; Catherine, who married George Luidhardt and lives in Liberty township; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Henry Green, of Liberty township; Matilda, who is the wife of H. J. Rowe, and lives at Sandusky City, O.; and Anna, who died at the age of 23 years.

John Shealy obtained his education in the township schools and is an intelligent, well informed man and practical farmer. He married Miss Matilda Hildebrand and while he had two brothers and six sisters, his wife had six brothers and two sisters and each have one sister deceased, who died after reaching womanhood. Mrs. Shealy's sister, Mary A., died when aged 25 years. Her one other sister, Sophia, is the wife of T. T. Tupps and they live in Liberty township. Her brothers are as follows: Solomon, who lives at New Castle, Pa., and who married Sue McFarland; George, who lives at New Washington, O., and who married Rika Michelfelder; Jacob, a farmer in Bucyrus township, who married Maria Utz; Christian, living at Brandywine, O., who married a Miss Mary Heiby; and John, a resident of Liberty township, who married Ida Shell.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shealy, namely: Christian W., who resides at home, and who married Laura Myers and has one daughter, Gwendoline E.; Ella M., who married O. L. Green, of New Wash-

ington, O., and has two children—Russell and Virgil; Albert, who resides at New Washington, O., and who married Matilda Feichtner, whose one child died in infancy; Hattie, who is the wife of Clarence Miller, and resides at home; Emanuel, who is deceased; and Emma M., Edna May and Mildred Marie, all three living with their parents. Mr. Shealy and family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a Democrat in politics and exerts considerable influence in this section, being considered a man of excellent judgment and of sterling character. He has served as township trustee and as school director.

SAMUEL RORICK, a retired farmer, who, for twenty years has occupied his comfortable residence at No. 523 South Sandusky Street, Bucyrus, O., was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., April 28, 1839, and is a son of Augustus Rorick and his wife, Elizabeth (Ream) Rorick.

Augustus Rorick was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1800, where he grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Ream. In 1832, after the birth of their third child, Augustus Rorick and wife took passage on a sailing vessel for America and after a voyage of ninety days, were safely landed at Baltimore, Md. Their objective point was Crawford county, O., and they made the overland journey as rapidly as they were able and finally reached this section, which, at that time was almost a wilderness. Augustus Rorick secured eighty acres of Government land and later added to this tract and continued to live here until the time of his death, in September, 1873, when he was aged 75 years, his wife having died in the previous year. They attended the German Reformed church. They had four children, as follows: Henry, who was 83 years of age at time of death, was a retired farmer, married Katie Bremen and they left descendants; August, who died in Marion county, O., at the age of 69 years, married Rosanna Goldsmith, also now deceased, and they left children; William, who died in Whetstone township, Crawford county, at the age of 55 years, was married twice but left no children; Samuel, who was born after the family came to Ohio, is the only survivor.

Samuel Rorick for many years was a very

successful farmer and stock raiser and owned 250 acres of valuable land. Politically he is a Democrat and for a long period served more or less continuously in township offices, his fellow citizens regarding him as a man of unusual good judgment and knowing him to be of sterling integrity. In 1862 he was married in Whetstone township to Miss Mary Jane Heinlen, who was born there May 26, 1846, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Deebler) Heinlen. In the thirties the Heinlen family came from Pennsylvania to Crawford county, driving their ox-teams the whole distance. They were true pioneers and at first lived in a log cabin that had only an earth floor; quilts served to cover the window spaces, as they had no glass. Not only did Indians visit them but also wolves came out of the near-by forest and often endangered their lives. Later in life Jacob Heinlen and wife retired to Bucyrus, being then able to live in comfort, and there his sudden death occurred in December, 1889. He was a Democrat in politics and both he and wife belonged to the Reformed church. Mrs. Heinlen, who on June 24, 1912, became 90 years of age, remains active in body and enjoys a social visit with her many friends in Bucyrus. Mrs. Rorick was an only daughter and the only member of her family now alive except the aged mother. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rorick, as follows: Mary E., born in 1862, died in 1904, the wife of J. D. Snyder; William M., born in 1864, died in 1888, unmarried; Charles A., born in 1866, who follows the trade of paper hanger at New Chester, Crawford county, married Carrie Kern and they have children; Elma D., born in 1869, is the wife of H. J. Stump, of Whetstone township and they have two children; George L., born in 1871, died in 1887; Sarah A., born in 1873, is the wife of D. M. Roberts, of Lorain, O., and they have two children; Henry J., born in 1875, lives at home and is unmarried; Anna C., born in 1879, is the wife of J. C. Bauman, lives at Mansfield, O., and has two children; Samuel O., born in 1879, died in 1888; Rosa Alice, born in 1887, died at the age of eleven months; Urban Paul, the remaining child, was born May 25, 1889. The latter is a well educated young man and has become a skilled machinist. He continues to live with his

parents. The Roricks are all members of the Reformed church.

HARRY J. MARTIN, an enterprising agriculturist of Dallas township and the owner of 40 acres of land, was born December 10, 1875, on this farm. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) Martin, were early settlers in this township and industrious farming people. The father was a Democrat and with his family attended the Methodist church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin are now deceased and buried in Bucyrus. They were the parents of a number of children, namely: George; Alice, the wife of Henry Linn; Mary Jane, the wife of Jacob Linn; Anna, the wife of Horace Munsen; Ella, deceased, who was the wife of Ira E. Quaintance; Ida, the wife of William Booze; Viola, the wife of John Bone; Charles, the subject of this sketch; and Blanche, the wife of Ed. Harvey.

Harry J. Martin in his boyhood attended the common schools of his locality and since then has devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising, though he does not make a specialty of the latter, merely raising enough stock for his own needs. His farm is a part of the old Martin homestead and was purchased by Mr. Martin from the other heirs. He has made a success of his agricultural operations and does some farming on land besides that which he owns.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage on Feb. 22, 1905, with Miss Mary J. Turney, a daughter of Eugene and Catherine (Brown) Turney. Mr. Turney is a well known farmer of Wyandot county. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Martin were named: Harry, who is deceased; Claude; and Florence, the wife of William Cochran. To Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Martin have been born the following children: Mildred, Blanche, Eugene and Elizabeth.

In his political views Mr. Martin is a Democrat but votes according to his judgment. He has been road supervisor for two years and is now serving his second term as school director. Religiously, the Martin family is affiliated with the Methodist church.

ALBERT G. STOLTZ, cashier of the Second National Bank at Bucyrus, O., with which institution he has been identified for

the past thirteen years, is a native of Crawford county, O., to which section his family came in 1836, from Pennsylvania.

Michael Stoltz, the paternal grandfather, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 9, 1809, and was eight years old when his parents emigrated to the United States, locating in Lycoming county, Pa. He grew to manhood there and married Mary Kober in 1833. A part of their family of children were born before they started westward and finally located in Whetstone township, Crawford county, of which section they became worthy and substantial residents. Michael Stoltz died in this township in his eighty-eighth year, his entire family of nine children passing away with the death of the last son, which occurred October 19, 1911.

George Stoltz, father of Albert G., was born in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1835, and died on his farm in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., September 10, 1888. He spent a long and busy life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was never active in politics but voted with the Democratic party and always lent his influence in support of law, temperance and religion. On January 18, 1867, he was married to Susan Stump, who was born March 25, 1839, in Whetstone township, Crawford county, where she continued to live until a few years since. She then came to Bucyrus, where she has since made her home. She was reared a Methodist but later united with the German Reformed church and attended it with her husband. She has a wide social circle and is active in neighborhood benevolence. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stoltz: Laura, who died at the age of nine years; Samuel, who died when three years old; Emma, who is the wife of S. D. Beal, at Bucyrus; a daughter that died unnamed; and Albert G.

Albert G. Stoltz was graduated from the Bucyrus High School in the class of 1897, after which he took a commercial course in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. He then entered a business house as a bookkeeper, afterward becoming teller in a bank, but resigned that position in order to go to New York, there becoming bookkeeper in an office connected with the Government Navy Yard. On February 1, 1903, he accepted a position as

assistant teller in the sub-treasury, where he remained until January 1, 1904, at which time he came back to Bucyrus. At this time Mr. Stoltz accepted the position of assistant cashier in the Second National Bank and so continued until 1907, when he was elected cashier. For the duties of this position, as will be seen above, he has had an excellent training and among the great assets of this bank his name, as an important official, carries considerable weight.

Mr. Stoltz was married at Bucyrus to Miss Laura Hurr, who was born in Whetstone township, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Scherer) Hurr. They were natives of Pennsylvania and in youth accompanied their parents to Crawford county, later married and lived on a farm in Whetstone township until somewhat advanced in years, when they retired to Bucyrus, where the father of Mrs. Stoltz died in 1904 and the mother in 1907. They were Methodists in religious faith. Of their children Mrs. Stoltz was the youngest born. Of the five members of the Hurr family yet living, all are married and all but one are residents of Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Stoltz have two children: Albert George, who was born November 18, 1906; and Dorothy Virginia, born February 21, 1908. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Stoltz being one of the church officials. In politics he is a Republican. He is identified fraternally with the Masons, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM CAMERON BEER was born in Bucyrus, O., on June 16th, 1874. He was the second son of Capt. William Nevin Beer and his wife Mary, whose maiden name was Mary Denman Swingly. His father was the sixth son of Rev. Thomas Beer and Margaret Cameron, the former being of Irish and the latter of Scotch parentage. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Frederick Swingly and Mary Denman; she was born and reared in Bucyrus, O., where she still resides.

The ancestors of Mr. Beer were among the early settlers of this country, and they endured the trials and privations that fell to the lot of the hardy pioneers who developed the American commonwealth. William Beer, the first of the family to emigrate to this country,

left his home in Derry county, Ireland, in 1764 and took up his abode in Pennsylvania. His son Thomas, who accompanied him, served throughout the War for Independence.

The Dennans, Mr. Beer's maternal ancestors, were among the very early settlers in New England; authentic records on file in the Connecticut State Library show them to have been residents of that colony as far back as 1650.

In the early Indian wars, in the War for Independence, in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War, the ancestors of Mr. Beer rendered valuable service to the colonies and to the United States. William N. Beer, as captain in the 101st O. V. I., and four brothers, followed the fortunes of the flag in the great Civil War. Mr. Beer's grandfather, Dr. Frederick Swingly, and his uncle, Frederick Swingly, were soldiers in the army of the North—the former a surgeon with the rank of captain, and the latter a hospital steward. When the war with Spain was declared, Mr. Beer and his brother, Frederick T., followed the traditions of the family by enlisting and serving with Company A, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the war. They saw active military service in the Santiago campaign in July, 1898.

William Cameron Beer began his education in the public schools of Bucyrus. In 1896 he graduated from Nelson's Business College at Springfield, Ohio. For a short time thereafter he was engaged in newspaper work. On the breaking out of the war with Spain, as above narrated, he became a member of Company A, Eighth O. V. I., and served during hostilities. Upon his muster-out he went to Belle Plaine, Ia., where he entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. as a stenographer. June 30, 1900, he married Jessie Blanche Hutchison at Lake City, Ia.

In June, 1901, Mr. Beer entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1903. He was admitted to the practice of law in Ohio in December, 1903, and in April of the following year he began the practice of his profession in Bucyrus, Ohio, as a partner of the late Judge Thomas Beer. Upon the death of Judge Beer in 1910 he formed

a partnership for the practice of his profession with J. W. Wright, under the firm name of Beer & Wright; this firm was dissolved in January, 1912. Mr. Beer was elected city solicitor of Bucyrus in November, 1905, and held the office for two years. He is a member of Bucyrus Lodge No. 156, B. P. O. Elks; Camp Thoman No. 33 United Spanish War Veterans, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In politics he is a Republican, being the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Crawford county, Ohio.

C. E. HILDEBRAND, druggist, who is the leader in his line at New Washington, O., is sole proprietor and successor of J. F. Hildebrand & Bro., which firm succeeded J. F. Tobin. Mr. Hildebrand was born at New Washington, June 29, 1875, and is a son of George and Frederica (Michelfelder) Hildebrand.

George Hildebrand was born at Broken-sword, O., and after an agricultural life, lives retired at New Washington. He is a strong supporter of the Democratic party and a faithful member of the Lutheran church. In this city he was married to Frederica Michelfelder, a daughter of John and Frederica (Utz) Michelfelder, and they had two sons—J. F., who is deceased, and C. E.

C. E. Hildebrand attended school at New Washington and then entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, O., where he completed his course in pharmacy. In 1896 he purchased his interest in the present store, from his brother, and the firm was known as J. F. Hildebrand & Bro., until 1899, on the death of the senior partner, C. E. Hildebrand becoming the sole owner. He carries everything usually found in a modern drug store, including a complete line of drugs, wall paper, paints, china, books, novelties and fancy and toilet articles, perfumes and choice confectionery, occupying a double room 44x76 ft. in dimensions.

Mr. Hildebrand married Miss Henrietta Heinmiller, a daughter of John and Margaret Heinmiller of New Washington, and they have three children; John, Harold and Evelyn. Mr. Hildebrand and family are members of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a Democrat and at times has served in the

town council and on the school board. He is a member of the Ohio State Drug Association. Mr. Hildebrand occupies well appointed flats above his drug store on Mansfield Street.

BENJAMIN MECK, who has been established in the practice of law at Bucyrus, O., since 1907, and is a member of the able law firm of Meck & Stalter, of this city, is also a prominent Democratic politician and a man of good report along every line. He was born March 1, 1860, in Lykens township Crawford county, O., a son of John Frederick Meck.

The ancestors of Mr. Meck came to America from Germany and the paternal grandfather brought the family to Ohio and settled in Lykens township, Crawford county. He and his wife were among the early members of the German Evangelical church in that section. In 1831, when the family came to America, the father of Benjamin Meck was about fifteen years of age. He became a farmer in Lykens township and lived there during all his active life, then retired to Chatfield, where he died in 1899. He married and his widow still survives, being now eighty-one years old. In her girlhood days she united with the Methodist church but later attended the German Evangelical with her husband. All of their eleven children grew to maturity except one, and all live in Ohio and are married except two.

Benjamin Meck was the fifth born in the above family. His boyhood was spent on the home farm and he attended the country schools but later enjoyed other advantages, in 1883 graduating from the Ohio Normal university. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1889, and located at Upper Sandusky, where he resided for twenty years. He was recognized as one of the ablest members of the Wyandot county bar and for six years was prosecuting attorney. It was during his term that Wyandot county erected its present handsome court house, which was built under the careful scrutiny of Prosecuting Attorney Meck, with the happy result that was appreciated by the taxpayers, of moderate taxation and reasonable cost of erection. There was no opportunity for false representations when every item went through the office of the prosecuting attorney as well as the auditor's and treasurer's.

His first election was in 1896 and his second in 1899, following the close of which he declined a third nomination. Since then he has attended closely to an ever increasing practice, both in Wyandot county and since coming to Bucyrus, and is known as a learned, accurate, high-minded lawyer.

Mr. Meck was married in Wyandot county, to Miss Mary McLaughlin, who was born and reared there, and they have five children, as follows: Henry Lehr, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Petersburg, Mich., is a graduate of the Detroit Medical college, in the class of 1909; he married Clara Lynch, of Sycamore, O. Abraham K., who is engaged in the practice of law at Denver, Colo., is a graduate of the Chicago university; he married Maria Chenowith. Chester Allen, who is a graduate of the Bucyrus High school, is a student in the class of 1914 in the law department of the Ohio Northern university at Ada, O. Nina Augusta is the wife of Dorsey Wirth, who is a merchant at Bucyrus. Calvin Benjamin attends the public schools. Mrs. Meck is a member of the German Reformed church. Mr. Meck is identified with Walpole lodge, F. & A. M., at Upper Sandusky.

RUFUS V. SEARS, a foremost member of the Bucyrus bar and a representative citizen along every line of intelligent effort, belongs to one of the old settled families of Crawford county, O. He was born on the Sears homestead, within a few miles of Bucyrus, and was principally educated in this city. He is of Revolutionary stock in both branches of his ancestry. His parents were Benjamin and Melissa (Minich) Sears, names well known in the early settlement of Maryland and Ohio.

After being creditably graduated from the Bucyrus High school, he entered upon the study of the law and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. He opened an office at Bucyrus and practiced alone until 1893, when he entered into partnership with the late Hon. S. R. Harris, his father-in-law. This law firm, collectively and individually, was a strong one in Crawford county for many years. Since the death of Judge Harris, Mr. Sears has continued without a partner. He is additionally interested in numerous successful enterprises

of city and section, and is officially connected with several, and is one of the directing board of the First National bank of Bucyrus. In his political views Mr. Sears is a Republican and is loyal to party and friends but has seldom consented to accept political preferment for himself. He has always identified himself vitally with the best interests of the city, and belongs to that class of useful and constructive citizens that maintain order and encourage progress, thereby establishing the good name of their section abroad.

Mr. Sears was married in 1888 to Miss Sallie J. Harris, and their family consists of three sons: Paul Bigelow, Demas Lindley and John Dudley.

ALBERT L. BRIGGS, a general farmer and highly respected citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., operates a farm of eighty acres and is considered one of the successful agriculturists of this section. Mr. Briggs was born in Pennsylvania, February 12, 1860, and is a son of Alexander and Sarah (Shearer) Briggs.

Alexander Briggs was born also in Pennsylvania, a son of Jonathan Briggs, who was probably of English ancestry. Alexander Briggs carried on farming in Pennsylvania and is now deceased. He was somewhat active in the Democratic party in his locality and was a man who was well thought of by his neighbors. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Sarah Shearer, a daughter of Michael Shearer, and they had the following children: Albert L.; Harry; Wade; Charles; Mary, wife of Samuel Loudon; Edna, wife of Thomas Guinn; Catherine, wife of Frank Brown; Matilda, now deceased, who was the wife of a Mr. Young; and Bertha, wife of William Bell. The mother of this family survives and lives in Iowa. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Albert L. Briggs attended the public schools in Huntingdon county, Pa., and assisted his father on the home place until he was twenty years of age. He then came to Crawford county, O., where he soon found employment in the agricultural districts, and thus it happened that he was engaged by George Brehman as a farm assistant and worked for two years on the present place prior to his marriage

with his employer's daughter. This marriage was celebrated January 17, 1888, the lady being Miss Matilda Brehman, a daughter of George and Hettie (Reiter) Brehman, and a granddaughter of John Brehman and John Reiter. It was Grandfather Brehman who entered the present farm from the Government and the deed, which Mr. and Mrs. Briggs preserve, bears the signature of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States. The Briggs farm belongs to Mrs. Briggs, it having descended to her when her parents died, and she is also one of the heirs interested in another eighty acres. George Brehman and wife were well known and much esteemed people and were faithful members of the Lutheran church. They had the following children: Martha, wife of William Vail; Emmeline, wife of Marion Smith; George; Matilda, wife of Albert L. Briggs; Malinda; Amanda; and Elias, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have three children, May, Carl and Kenneth, all of whom have been given excellent school advantages. Mr. Briggs has served as school director and also as road supervisor, and is known to be a sensible, honest, practical man. The family attends the Lutheran church.

CHARLES R. ROWE, of The Rowe Bros. Co., proprietors of the leading mercantile establishment at Bucyrus, O., has been a partner in the above mentioned business since 1897, having had previous mercantile experience. He was born in Medina county, O., and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Grant) Rowe.

Dr. Thomas Rowe, the grandfather of the Rowe Brothers of Bucyrus, was born in New Hampshire and came to the Western Reserve with his family in 1840, locating in Medina county. He had much pioneering experience, as the country at that date was but sparsely settled and his practice called him long distances from home and his visits were necessarily made in primitive style, carrying his saddle bags of medicine and instruments on horseback. Of his children, his son Thomas was a small boy when the family came to Medina county, which section continued to be his home through life. He acquired a large amount of valuable farm land. His death occurred in 1897, when he was aged sixty-four

years. He married Elizabeth Grant, who was born in Connecticut, from which state she came to Medina county as a school teacher and subsequently was married to Thomas Rowe. She still survives and resides in Medina county and has many pleasant recollections of earlier times there. She is a member of the Congregational church. To Thomas and Elizabeth Rowe five children were born, four sons and one daughter, the last, Emma, being the wife of G. W. Thompson, of Lexington, Idaho, and the mother of four sons and one daughter. The sons, Charles R., Thomas G., George S. and H. G., are all business men, the two older brothers being associated together at Bucyrus, while George S. is with the Putnam Publishing Company, at New York City, and H. G. is owner and proprietor of the Medina County Gazette and a prominent resident of the city of Medina.

Charles R. Rowe was reared and educated at Medina and after his school days were over entered a mercantile establishment as a clerk. Five years later he came to Bucyrus, entered into business here and in 1897 became a partner in the Rowe Bros. Co., as above mentioned. The business was started under the firm name of Lauck & Rowe, the junior partner being Thomas G. Rowe, who, in 1897 purchased the entire interest and in the same year took his brother, Charles R., as a partner. The business was conducted at No. 130 South Sandusky avenue but accommodations soon proved too limited and additional space was secured and the present frontage of their establishment, which includes Nos. 130-132 South Sandusky avenue, is 160 feet. In 1907 the firm became a close corporation and in 1911 a branch store was established at Cleveland. The business at Bucyrus is conducted under the corporation style of The Rowe Bros. Co., while the firm name at Cleveland is Rowe Bros. They give employment to a large force and cater to the best trade, carrying a complete stock of fine merchandise, carpets and ladies' wearing apparel. They are enterprising and reputable business men and enjoy a large degree of well merited prosperity. Both members of the firm are identified with the Masonic fraternity.

In 1899 Mr. Rowe was married to Miss Pauline Erichman, who was born at Bucyrus

and they have two children, Richard Grant and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe are members of the Presbyterian church.

ARTHUR J. BEALL, whose excellent farm of 112 acres is favorably situated half a mile west of Bucyrus, Ohio, in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, was born in the southern part of this county, March 7, 1883, and is one of the modern, progressive and successful young agriculturists of this section. His parents were John W. and Annetta (Wentz) Beall.

John W. Beall was a lifelong resident of Crawford county and was a well-known farmer and stock-raiser. His death occurred in his 37th year. He married Annetta Wentz, a daughter of John Wentz and they became the parents of four children, as follows: Arthur J.; Mabel E., who is the wife of Alfred C. George, who owns and successfully operates 148 acres of land in Dallas township, Crawford county; they have one daughter, Elizabeth Annetta. Walter R., who owns a splendid farm of 100 acres in Dallas township, Crawford county; and Edgar B., who is assistant cashier in the Commercial Savings bank at Gallion, Ohio.

A. J. Beall obtained a public school education, afterward spending one year at the Ohio Northern university. He then taught school for five years in Holmes and Bucyrus townships and then came to his present home which he purchased in 1910. He carries on general farming and stock-raising in a scientific way, having a complete equipment of the most improved farm machinery and keeping in touch with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and modern methods, and is one of the model farmers of the county.

He belongs to the local grange and formerly was president of the Farmers' Institute.

On March 27, 1910, Mr. Beall was married to Miss Rebecca A. Conkle, only daughter of Peter and Mary E. (Foulke) Conkle, the former of whom is a partner and manager of the Colter & Co. lumber mills of Bucyrus, Ohio. Mrs. Beall was born October 7, 1886, and received her education in the public schools of Bucyrus, being graduated in the class of 1907. She later studied in elocution and is a very accomplished reader. Mrs. Beall has one brother.

er, Dr. G. C. Conkle, who is a physician at Boyne Falls, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Beall attend the Methodist Episcopal church at Bucyrus. In politics he is a Republican.

JULIUS J. BLISS, whose long and able association with the public schools of Crawford county and the city of Bucyrus, made his name a prominent one among the educators of his native state, is recognized as one of the constructive and valuable citizens of this city. He was born May 16, 1854, in Bainbridge township, Geauga county, O., and is a son of Olney R. and Mahala J. (McFarland) Bliss.

The Bliss family traces its ancestry to England, Thomas Bliss, of Devonshire being recorded as a member of the Plymouth Colony in 1635. In the War of the Revolution the unusual spectacle was presented of three generations participating together in that struggle, Ephraim Bliss, his son Ephraim, and his grandson, Benjamin Bliss, the last named being but a boy in years. Col. Otis B. Bliss, son of the above Benjamin Bliss, was born at North Adams, Berkshire county, Mass., and in 1833 moved from there to Geauga county, O., establishing the family home in Bainbridge township, where many of his descendants may yet be found among the people of substantial character. In 1831 he had married Julia Elma Maria Potter, who was born at Gloucester, R. I., a daughter of Olney Potter, and a granddaughter of James Potter, and a great-granddaughter of Samuel Potter, both grandfather and great-grandfather being soldiers in the Revolutionary war and descendants of Roger Williams.

Olney R. Bliss, father of Julius J. Bliss and son of Otis B. Bliss, was born in Geauga county O.; in the first year the family settled there. He was reared in Bainbridge township and married the daughter of a neighbor, Mahala J. McFarland, whose father, John Wesley McFarland, had moved from Berkshire, Mass., in 1816, to that township. In 1883 the parents of Mr. Bliss removed to Brookville, Kans., where they survived into old age.

Julius J. Bliss attended the public schools in Geauga county and then entered Hiram college, and during the period passed there he came under the influence of Prof. James A. Garfield, who later became president of the United States. From Hiram college Mr. Bliss

went to Oberlin college, where he was graduated in 1881, receiving his B. A. degree, and five years later his degree of M. A., was conferred. At the age of sixteen Mr. Bliss went into educational work and by this means sent himself through college. The exceptional success which he achieved in the succeeding years gave abundant proof of his qualifications as a teacher. In January, 1883, he became one of the instructors at the Bucyrus High school, where he continued for two and one-half years, and then accepted the superintendency of the public schools of Crestline. For ten years Mr. Bliss remained in that city, where his professional and executive ability were thoroughly tested and recognized. In 1895 he came to Bucyrus, accepting the superintendency of the public schools of this city, and continued in charge until 1907. During this long period many changes were brought about in almost every department of the school system, Mr. Bliss giving his entire attention to the advancement and upbuilding of the city's educational institutions. Largely increased attendance, a higher curriculum, and a more pronounced enthusiasm for more advanced opportunities, were some of the results of his long superintendency. In 1907 Mr. Bliss turned his attention to banking and is at present identified with the Bucyrus City bank. He has ever been an interested citizen, is secretary of the Bucyrus City Library board and a leader in all movements looking toward the educational and moral advancement of the community. He was the leading factor in securing the establishment of the Y. M. C. A., in this city, and has always taken a deep interest in its work.

Mr. Bliss was married in 1886, at Bucyrus, to Miss Ella May Fuhrman, a daughter of Thomas and Adeline (Kirby) Fuhrman, and they have two children: Marion George and Mary Mahala. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church. He has been affiliated with many educational bodies, but the only fraternal organization with which he is connected is the order of Knights of Pythias. The hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss is at No. 512 E. Rensselaer street, Bucyrus.

HENRY WITTER, a highly respected citizen of Bucyrus, O., who now lives retired after many years of successful agricultural effort,

enjoys the comforts of a beautiful home at No. 412 South Sandusky street. He was born August 14, 1844, in Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., and is a son of William Witter.

William Witter was born in North Carolina and for some years after reaching manhood was overseer on plantations where many slaves were owned. He was married in Rockingham county, N. C., to C. Barbara Fitz, who was born in Germany and came to America when young. Mr. and Mrs. Witter remained in North Carolina until after the birth of four children and then decided to come north, making a choice of Crawford county, O. With wagon and one horse and bringing along all their household effects, the family started for the new home. It took quite a long time in those days to cover such a distance, as the roads were poor and many of the streams were unbridged, but they had expected to encounter hardships as pioneers and kept perseveringly on. They reached Chatfield township, Crawford county, in 1836, and their first purchase of land was forty-five acres, none of which had yet been cleared or improved. Later Mr. Witter bought additional land and about this time the father of Mrs. Witter, Christian Fritz, joined the other pioneers and together they acquired still more land and cleared and improved it. Mr. Fritz died on that place in his eighty-fifth year. William Witter died there in 1891, aged ninety-one years, having survived his wife since February, 1883. He was a Whig in early life and later became a Republican. His wife belonged to the German Lutheran church but he was identified with the Campbellite church. The following children were born to them: William, who was accidentally killed by a runaway team of horses when aged eighteen years; Thomas, who died at Vicksburg, Miss., while serving in the Federal army during the Civil war; John, who is a farmer in Western Ohio; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Christian Baldosser; Caroline, deceased, who was twice married; Alexander, who died in 1895; Charles, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Henry, now of Bucyrus.

Henry Witter assisted in clearing and improving the home farm and lived there until

one year after his marriage. He then moved five miles south of Bucyrus, remaining in that locality one year, after which he bought 80 acres in Holmes township, where he resided three years. At the end of that time he sold his place and bought in Bucyrus township a farm of 85 acres and shortly afterwards 24 acres more, and lived there until 1905, when he returned to Bucyrus. He has never been greatly interested in politics and for some years has maintained an independent attitude. He is a member of the German Lutheran church.

Mr. Witter was married in Seneca county, to Fredericka Louise Bauer, who was born in Saxony, Germany, November 7, 1844, and died at her home in Bucyrus, May 5, 1910. She was six years old when her parents, Frederick and Henriette O. Bauer, brought her to the United States. For some years they lived in Massachusetts and then came to Crawford county and Mr. Bauer purchased a large farm in Lykens township, on which his wife died at the age of seventy-six years. Afterward he came to Bucyrus and here his death occurred in his eighty-sixth year. To Mr. and Mrs. Witter the following children were born: Frederick, who is a resident of Bucyrus, married Nora Ruch and they have three children—Henry, Ruth and May; William, who is a prominent physician at Detroit, Mich., was graduated from the Bucyrus High school in the class of 1892, the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the class of 1898, was married at West Branch, Mich., to Caroline B. Cline, and they have two children—Caroline I. and Lelia M.; Charles A., who died at the age of nine years; Louis, who is in the transportation business at Bucyrus, married Emenda Pleider, and they have three children—J. Edwin, Henry H. and Caroline Anna; Thomas, who died in infancy; Mary Ann Isabel, who is her father's competent housekeeper; James, who resides on a farm in Sandusky township, has four children—James, Ardis, William and Robert; Alberta, who died when aged ten years; Elsie, who died at the age of eight years; and Roy, who lived but five years. The surviving members of Mr. Witter's family are all well established in life and all are respected members of society.

COL. CYRUS W. FISHER, who has been a man of influence and more or less prominence in different sections of the country for very many years, and who is now one of the most distinguished citizens of Bucyrus, O., was born Sept. 22, 1835, at Waynesville, Warren county, O. After several family changes of residence in his boyhood, Cyrus W. Fisher was sent in 1846, by his father, Dr. Fisher, from the pioneer home in Rock county, Wis., to attend school at his birthplace in Ohio. In 1849 Dr. Fisher with the rest of his family also returned to Ohio and the son joined his father at Lebanon in Warren county, and continued his studies while living at home until about 1851. In the above mentioned year he accompanied a corps of railroad engineers and assisted in making surveys through Ohio, being thus occupied until 1854, in which year he entered the employ of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, remaining with that corporation for two years. His next railroad connection was with the Bee Line road, with which he was identified until 1857, being a passenger conductor on the line between Crestline and Indianapolis. He then accepted a position in the office of the superintendent of that road, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and remained there until President Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861.

He then entered the service of the Federal Government as first lieutenant of Co. F, 23rd O. V. I. His brother officers were men of high character and ability and several of them later achieved national distinction. His colonel was W. S. Rosecrans, his lieutenant colonel, Stanley Matthews, and his major, Rutherford B. Hayes. In July, 1861, the regiment was sent to western Virginia, and in the succeeding November Lieut. Fisher became major of the 54th Ohio Infantry, which regiment, in February, 1862 became a part of the army division that first came under the command of General Sherman, who was then a brigadier. In November, 1862 Major Fisher was again promoted, becoming lieutenant-colonel of the 54th regiment, and as such he was a participant in all the operations of the 15th Army Corps, his valor, coolness and military ability serving well his command on many a battle-field. His faithful service to his cause and country ended only with the

close of the war, when he returned to Bellefontaine, where his family then resided.

Immediately after the termination of his military career, Col. Fisher removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, with the idea of entering upon the practice of law, having been admitted to the Ohio bar in 1864. He first, however, went into journalism, purchasing the Oskaloosa Herald, which he conducted until 1868, when he disposed of it and opened a law office. His prospects were encouraging, but by this time he had found the climate not favorable to his health, and when it became a matter of necessity for him to find a less trying one, his thoughts again turned to railroading, in which field he felt at home. Accordingly he shortly afterward accepted the position of superintendent and general freight and ticket agent in the more congenial climate of Colorado, being the first incumbent of that office for the Denver Pacific line in that state.

Col. Fisher's identification with the Denver Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Colorado Central railroads continued until the summer of 1878, when he was made superintendent of the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. He held this latter position until 1879, when he resigned in order to become general superintendent of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, of which he was also a director and second vice president. In September, 1882, he became general manager of the New Orleans & Denver Railroad Company, of which in 1883 he was elected general manager and president. In 1884-5 he was general manager and lessee of this road, but resigned in March, 1886, in order to accept the position of general manager of the Rock Island Railroad lines west of the Missouri river.

From 1886 to 1888 his time was completely taken up in the construction and putting into operation of thirteen hundred miles of track-age. Family affliction in the death of his wife, which took place in this year, induced his resignation, his need of rest and recreation being apparent to all his friends. These he found in a trip to Europe, where, during a stay of six months, he visited many points of interest. The year 1889 found him once more in his native state and subsequently he became a settled citizen of Bucyrus, where he



COL. CYRUS W. FISHER

made investments and purchased a comfortable and attractive residence at No. 125 Rensselaer street. After locating in this city he became connected with the Frey-Sheckler Clay Working Company, later known as the American Clay Machinery Company. At the present writing he is president of the Bucyrus Public Library, also of the Bucyrus Hospital Association, and of the Fairbanks Steam Shovel Company, of Marion, Ohio. He has been very active in Grand Army circles and has served for several years as commander of the post at Bucyrus.

For many years Col. Fisher has been a leading factor in Republican politics, and was a hearty and effective worker for the late President William McKinley, who was an old army comrade and a personal friend. In 1896 Col. Fisher visited Denver, Colo. in a political capacity, just at the time that the Denver, Cripple Creek & Southwestern Railroad was being organized, and the presidency of this company being tendered him, he accepted it and held the office for two years. Other interests, however, soon claimed his attention and he retired permanently from participation in railroad affairs.

Col. Fisher was first married at Bellefontaine, O., in 1859, to Miss Sallie M. Dunham. She died Sept. 25, 1860, being survived for a few weeks by an infant son. The Colonel's second marriage was contracted in 1864 with Miss Martha I. Hetich, who was born in Crawford county, O. Her death took place in 1888, at Hot Springs, Ark. In 1891 Col. Fisher married Mrs. Mary D. Beer, a lady well known in Bucyrus. To his second marriage ten children were born, two of whom survive—Cyrus H. and Sallie. Col. Fisher is a thirty-second degree Mason, having been identified with the fraternity for the past 54 years. He manifests a thorough interest in all that concerns the welfare of Bucyrus, which he has shown by action whenever a good example was needed or when called upon to aid in a worthy cause. Every practical movement for the moral and material betterment of the community has had his cordial support. The extent of his private charities will never be fully known, for, like every true gentleman, he dislikes ostentation, satisfied with the approval of his own conscience in whatever he may do for his fellow man.

JOHN H. LIGHT, who has made a success his chosen line of business—agriculture—resides on his well improved farm of seventy-one acres, located five miles northeast of Bucyrus, was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., in 1872, and has always lived here. He is a son of William and Sarah (Hay) Light.

William Light and wife were both born in Pennsylvania and they came to Ohio in 1857. Both died in Liberty township, aged respectively seventy-three and seventy-two years. They had seven children: Swingly, who resides in Liberty township, married Caroline Pfluderer; Scyanthia, who resides at Bucyrus, married G. W. Sprow; William, who is a business man of Bucyrus, married Rebecca Charlton; Ida, residing in Liberty township, is the widow of H. J. Sprow, who died July 27, 1911; Daniel died in 1895; Mary, the wife of G. B. Kelly—they live in Liberty township; and John H., the subject of this sketch.

John H. Light had public school advantages and grew to manhood well trained in farm work and has made farming his sole business. As his property has needed improving he has attended to this matter and recently has completed a very fine barn. He raises the usual crops of this section and enough stock for his own use.

Mr. Light was married to Miss Anna Bittekofer, who was born in 1881, a daughter of Jacob and Christiana (Auckerman) Bittekofer. Mrs. Light's brothers and sisters are Fred, Jesse, John, Harve, Earl, Albert, Mary, and Cora; one brother, Irvin, is deceased. Fred is a teacher in the Tiffin, O., High school; Jesse lives in Lykens township; John lives at New Washington, and the others remain at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Light have five children, namely: Ruth L., Mabel M., Fairy M., Walter B. and Ethel O. Mr. Light and family belong to the Reformed church. In politics he is a Republican.

OTHIO W. KENNEDY, who is serving in his third term as city solicitor of Bucyrus, O., is a well known member of the Crawford county bar and belongs to one of the old families of the county. He was born May 25, 1878, one of a family of twelve children born

to his parents, Thomas S. and Hester F. (Monnett) Kennedy.

Otho W. Kennedy began his education in the public schools and later continued it at the Ohio Normal university, at Ada, O., during this latter period also teaching school. He then entered the Western Reserve college at Cleveland, O., which he attended for a time, being afterward graduated from the Ohio Normal university at Ada. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1902, and began practice in Marion county, O. Believing that Bucyrus offered a wider field for professional effort, in 1903 he came to this city, where he has had no reason to feel that his judgment was in any way deficient in making a choice of home. He has thoroughly identified himself with the activities and interests which go to build up a city and is widely and favorably known both in his profession and otherwise. He was first elected to the office of city solicitor in 1907 and was reelected in 1909 and 1911. He is a Democrat in his political views and heartily supports his party's candidates. During 1906 and 1907 he was a member of the board of deputy state supervisors of elections.

Mr. Kennedy married Miss Edna T. Birk, a daughter of C. F. Birk. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are members of the Lutheran church. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Eagles.

DANIEL J. STRICKER, a government railway mail clerk, for the past eleven years has been detailed on the service between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., a route of great importance, the handling and safety of the mail between these points being a matter of extreme responsibility. He has been a resident of the United States since he was five years old, but was born at Vienna, Austria, April 13, 1869. His parents were Anton and Cecelia (Waller) Stricker.

The early history of the family has not been preserved to a great extent but a coat of arms is in the possession of its present representative which shows connection with the nobility in 1162. Anton Stricker was born also in Austria and served in the army in 1848, receiving wounds. He later carried on the business of manufacturing meerschaum pipes at

Vienna. In 1874 he came with his family to the United States and shortly afterward settled at Bucyrus, where his death occurred February 25, 1911, within four months of his being ninety-two years of age. In Austria he married Cecelia Waller, who was born in Bohemia and died March 2, 1911, in her seventy-eighth year. In Austria they were Catholics but in Ohio affiliated themselves with the German Lutheran church. They had five children, one son having died in infancy in Vienna. The other four were: August, who is a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Dunkirk, O., married Elizabeth Wakefield; Daniel J.; Charles, who is a machinist at Bucyrus, married Anna Scheib; and John, who was accidentally killed on the T. & O. Railroad, of which he was an employe.

Daniel J. Stricker obtained his education at Bucyrus and after a number of years as telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania railroad company, specially prepared himself for his present work. October 14, 1896, he was married to Miss Katheryn L. Uhl, who was born at Galion, O., where she was reared and educated and for several years previous to the marriage was an acceptable teacher. She is a daughter of John F. and Anna Barbara (Tracht) Uhl, both of German parentage. Mr. Uhl was a cabinetmaker and interior finisher by trade, which he followed at Galion until his death in 1875. His widow survived him until 1894. They were German Lutherans in their religious belief.

Mr. and Mrs. Stricker have one son, Harold Eugene, who was born April 16, 1905. He is a child of great promise and possesses artistic talents that may make him famous in after life. When but four years old he could use a pencil artistically and by the next birthday could produce landscapes and correctly draw engines in motion. Mr. and Mrs. Stricker are members of the English Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Knight of Pythias. The family residence, a fine one recently completed by Mr. Stricker, is located at No. 420 Middletown street, Bucyrus.

ABRAHAM J. LUST, a well known citizen of Holmes township and a successful general farmer and stock raiser, resides on a valu-

able farm of eighty acres, which lies one mile east of Brokensword, O. Mr. Lust belongs to one of the representative families of this section. He was born on the old Lust homestead, August 28, 1872, and is a son of David Lust.

Abraham J. Lust obtained a district school education and then chose farming as his life business, following it first in Lykens township but retaining his residence always in Holmes township. His well cultivated and comfortably improved farm is numbered with the good properties of this part of the county.

Mr. Lust was married in 1894, to Miss Emma Haas, who is a daughter of Henry Haas, a blacksmith in business at Broken-sword, and they have one daughter, Edith, who resides with her parents. Mr. Lust and family attend Emanuel church at Broken-sword. He belongs to a Democratic family, he and his brothers having followed the example of their father in public matters.

REV. CHARLES BRASCHLER, pastor of the Holy Trinity Catholic church, at Bucyrus, O., came to this charge in May, 1899, and for fourteen years has zealously devoted himself to the spiritual upbuilding of this congregation and has also been in no wise neglectful in regard to the material advancement of his parish. Rev. Father Braschler was born in Switzerland, October 29, 1842, a son of Jacob Braschler. His parents were also natives of Switzerland, most worthy people, who gave their eleven children every advantage within their power.

Father Braschler attended the parochial schools in boyhood and after deciding to become a priest, he entered a Catholic college in Switzerland, where he was graduated. After coming to the United States he still further prosecuted his theological studies and at Cleveland, O., on July 17, 1870, was ordained by Right Reverend Bishop Mullin, of the Erie diocese. During the first three years of service in the church, Father Braschler ministered to eight missions distributed in three counties, after which he was stationed at Upper Sandusky, where he remained in charge for sixteen years. His next parish was in Putnam county, O., where he continued for ten years and then was called to Bucyrus to become pastor of Holy Trinity. His congrega-

tion includes 150 families and his influence has been markedly beneficial. The church school attached to Holy Trinity has 120 pupils and is in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic and Father Braschler erected the present commodious school building in 1910. He is well known to all circles at Bucyrus and is held in the highest regard by his own people and respected by those of every denomination.

ANCHEL EDELSTEIN, a well known business man of Bucyrus, O., who has been engaged in stock buying and dealing in Crawford county for the past thirty years, is a prominent man in this industry, in connection with which he is widely known in other sections. He was born in Germany, May 3, 1850, and is a son of Joseph Edelstein, who was born in Germany in 1800 and died in 1876. He was a butcher by trade and he dealt extensively for the times, in horses and cattle.

Anchel Edelstein was practically reared in his present business and early learned the values of stock and the alertness necessary to make a success along this line. He was but fourteen years of age when he completed his first purchase, buying a cow that he immediately sold at an advance and this has been a business policy of soundness that he has followed ever since. In July, 1880, Mr. Edelstein came to Bucyrus and soon afterward became interested in the stock business here and operated in a small way from 1882 until 1888. At that time he became connected with M. Goldsmith, one of the largest exporters of cattle at that time in New York city and continued a purchasing agent for Mr. Goldsmith until the latter's death in 1891. Later he accepted a similar position with another large importing house and for eight years bought cattle for them, terminating that connection when his firm was dissolved on account of the death of the senior member. In 1903 Mr. Edelstein became purchasing agent for E. J. Joyce & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., and remained with this house until the death of E. J. Joyce of Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1912, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Edelstein at once became associated with S. B. Hedges & Co., of Pittsburg, with whom he is at present. His experiences have been wide and varied. He has purchased cattle in a number of counties

in Ohio, in West Virginia and other cattle growing sections and his expert knowledge and thorough experience make him very valuable along this line. Besides being engaged in the live stock business Mr. Edelstein is also a well known wool buyer in Crawford county.

Mr. Edelstein was married in 1878 at Unterredenberg, Germany, to Miss Reka Sitzman, who was born at that place, September 25, 1854, a daughter of Meyer and Leah (Strauss) Sitzman. They were members of the Hebrew congregation, in their native land. In 1800 Mr. Edelstein came to Ohio and two years later was joined by his wife. They are active in the Manon Jewish congregation at Marion, O. Five sons and two daughters have been born to them, as follows: Hattie; Clara, who is the wife of Lester Mitchel, a business man of Cincinnati; Joseph, who is a business man of Toledo; Carl, who is associated with his father; Nathan and Victor, both of whom are High school students; and Myron, who attends the public schools. Politically Mr. Edelstein is a Republican. He belongs to the National Union and is identified also with the Elks.

FREDERICK E. SHIFLEY, who cultivates with much success his valuable farm of eighty acres, which lies in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., not far from Bucyrus, is a well known resident of this section and was born in this county, March 25, 1867. His parents were Daniel and Louisa (Motz) Shifley.

Daniel Shifley was born in New York, while his wife was a native of France. He engaged in farming for a number of years in Holmes township, Crawford county, and was somewhat active in Democratic politics. Both he and wife are now deceased, their burial being in the Oakwood cemetery. They had the following children: Daniel, Samuel, John, Benjamin, Addie, Frederick E., Henry, Amelia, Effie, Charles and Andrew. Of the above all survive except John, Addie and Amelia. Addie was the wife of Frank Bare, and Amelia the wife of Ark Kimble. Effie is the wife of Charles Melchor.

Frederick E. Shifley obtained his education in the public schools and assisted on the home farm until he was twenty-four years of age.

He then bought a general store business at New Winchester, which he conducted for eighteen years. Mr. Shifley then decided to return to an agricultural life and after disposing of his store, bought from the county court what was known as the old Joseph Albright place. He found the property needed improving and the land enriching, and was not long in making these improvements including the building of a new house and barn. The property known as Block Farm, is now one of the best improved farms in the county. Mr. Shifley makes a specialty of pure bred Poland China hogs. In his activities he is greatly assisted by his son, Russell Valentine, who promises to be as good a farmer as his father.

In December, 1891, Mr. Shifley was married to Miss Mary Ellen Keiter, who is a daughter of Josiah and Sarah Ann (Darger) Keiter. The father of Mrs. Shifley was a well known blacksmith and a highly respected man. The mother survives and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Shifley, the latter being the only survivors of three children. Mr. and Mrs. Shifley have eight children, namely: Claudius Alvah, who is a creditable member of the class of 1912, in the Bucyrus High school; Ida Methea; Russell Valentine; and Mildred Cleo, Ruia Arvella, Hazel Floy, Carl Milford and Harold Eugene. Mr. Shifley and family are members of the German Reformed church. Mr. Shifley is an active citizen in all that pertains to public matters in his township but has neither time nor inclination for public office. He gives political support to the Democratic party.

MARTIN SIDNER, a respected and well known citizen of Bucyrus, O., residing at No. 463 South Walnut street, for some years has been retired from active pursuits but remains fully alive to all that concerns his country, city and social circle. He was born September 12, 1831, in Clear Creek township, Fairfield county, O., and is a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Winters) Sidner.

Martin Sidner, the grandfather, came to America from Germany and was a young man when he settled near Fredericksburg, Va. He served under General Washington, in the Revolutionary war, and afterward moved with his family to Bourbon county, Ky., where he died at the age of eight years. He owned large

plantations and many slaves and at the time of death left the sum of \$20,000 to be divided among his children, all sharing except his son Nicholas, who had displeased him through his marriage. To this son one slave and one horse was willed and it is not recorded that the son protested at this unjust discrimination, but, that, on the other hand, he gave the slave his liberty and with the horse made his way to another section of the country.

Nicholas Sidner was born in 1774, near Fredericksburg, Va., and at the usual age of marriage was united to Mary Cline, who, for some reason, was objectionable to his father. There is nothing to show that she was not an admirable wife and she bore her husband eight children, all of whom survived to rear families of their own but are now deceased. After being practically disinherited by his father, Nicholas Sidner, accompanied by his wife, came to Ohio, in 1798, where he settled on a tract of land as a squatter. Before he lost this first tract, by pre-emption, he had improved the same, but afterward secured forty acres and in 1809 secured a deed for 160 acres in Clear Creek township, Fairfield county. This valuable piece of parchment is in the possession of his son Martin Sidner, bearing the signature of Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, and James Madison, secretary of state. On this farm Nicholas Sidner peacefully passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1845. His second marriage was to Sarah Winters, who was born near Hagerstown, Md., in 1799. She survived her husband and died in Clear Creek township, when aged seventy-five years. To the second marriage five children were born and four of these still survive: Mrs. Elizabeth Coldren, a widow, who lives in Pickaway county, O., and who is now aged eighty-six years; Mrs. Eliza Bond, who is the wife of Thomas Bond, of Charleston, Coles county, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Jane Doner and Martin, twins, the former of whom lives at Farmer City, Ill. When the last named children were born the father was fifty-nine years of age.

Martin Sidner remained at home with his parents and through interest and practical experience became a successful farmer. His educational opportunities were somewhat meager but he has always been intelligently

interested in people and events and has kept well informed not only along his own line of work but regarding the other activities and industries that go to make a contented and prosperous community. His home has been maintained at Bucyrus since 1861 and until he retired he was engaged as a farmer and trucker. His first presidential vote was cast for General Winfield Scott and his second one for General John C. Fremont and since then he has given his political support to candidates of the Republican party.

In Pickaway county, O., Mr. Sidner was married to Miss Lydia Raymond, who was born there in 1830, and died at Bucyrus, in 1886. They had three children: Chauncey, Charles and Della. Chauncey Sidner, who was accidentally killed by the premature explosion of a cannon during the honorary saluting of high French officials when on a visit to the United States, had been in the U. S. regular army for a number of years. He had served with honor for five years in Texas as a cavalryman, and one year as an artilleryman at Fort Columbus, N. Y. and at the time of death, when aged twenty-eight years, was holding the position of commissary sergeant. The second son, Charles, died at the age of sixteen years, while engaged with a business house at Chicago, Ill. The daughter is the wife of Charles Goodman. Mr. Sidner and daughter are members of the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM L. PETERMAN represents the fourth generation of one of the old pioneer families of Liberty township, Crawford county, O. His great grandfather, John Peterman, coming to Liberty township in the beginning of the 19th century from New York county, Pennsylvania, his grandfather, Michael, entered the present homestead from the government. William L. resides in one of the two fine residences which stand on the valuable farm of 215 acres, belonging to his father, which is situated six miles northeast of Bucyrus, O. He was born on this farm on Feb. 22, 1873, and is a son of Michael A. and Amelia (Stremmel) Peterman.

Michael A. Peterman was born on the same farm on the 23rd of September, 1837, and was married to Amelia Stremmel, who was born in Maryland, Mar. 11, 1849. Three children

were born to them: William L.; Cora, who is the wife of Sidney McCurdy, who lives in Whetstone township and has three children—Harry, Jessie and Ethel; and Amanda, who is the wife of John A. Blackford, and lives in Sandusky township and has one son, Ralph. Michael A. Peterman is a veteran of the Civil war. He served in Co. C, 49th O. Vol. Inf., under the command of General Gibson until he was honorably discharged, and during his period of service participated in numerous battles but escaped without injury.

William L. Peterman was afforded excellent educational advantages and after graduating creditably from the Bucyrus High school entered the Spencerian Business college, at Cleveland and after graduation was connected with Cleveland business houses for seven years as a stenographer. He then returned to his father's farm, which has been under his management ever since, general farming and stock raising being the industries carried on.

On Nov. 17, 1898, Mr. Peterman married Miss Ida May Patterson and they have three children, Ruth V., Helen C. and Millie A. Mrs. Peterman has two brothers and one sister: James L.; Wilbur, who is a resident of Bucyrus, married Pearl Nickler and they have three children—Eveline, Marguerite and Hazel; and Elizabeth, who married Charles D. Nickler, and has three children, Olive, George and Florence. Mr. Peterman is a Democrat in politics and has frequently been tendered public offices which he is well qualified to fill but has accepted none outside of membership on the school board, of which he was president.

JAMES McCracken, deceased, for many years was a prominent and useful man in Crawford county, O. He was born in Wayne county, O., July 16, 1800, and died in Crawford county, December 2, 1875. He was the only son of James McCracken, who came from Ireland to Wayne county, among the early settlers.

The late James McCracken came to Bucyrus about 1830 and established himself as a manufacturer of spring wheels, being a wheelwright by trade. He became a leading citizen as was evidenced by his appointment, in 1840, as postmaster, under the administration of

President William Henry Harrison. At that time he was a strong Whig and until the close of his life continued to be deeply interested in public matters, becoming identified with the Republican party about the time of the Civil war. In the meanwhile he asquired land, first a tract two miles south of Bucyrus and three years later bought eighty acres three miles west of the growing city. This land he cleared and developed into a valuable farm. The closing years of his life were spent on this farm and were peaceful and happy ones. He was public spirited to a large degree and donated the land on which the McCracken school building stands on the Nevada road. He was reared in the Presbyterian church and never failed to give it liberal support and to live according to its teachings, and helped organize the first Presbyterian church here.

On December 4, 1832, Mr. McCracken was married in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., to Miss Ruth Marquis, who was born May 26, 1813, in Belmont county, O., but was reared in Crawford county. She survived to the age of seventy-five years. The following children were born to them: Portia; William Vance, deceased, who was survived by his widow and one son, the latter being now deceased; James Kelly, who was in the insurance business at Fort Wayne, Ind., and has one son and two daughters; Alexander McB., deceased, who was married but left no children; Augusta M., who is the city librarian, at Bucyrus; Harvey Marquis, who is in business at Louisville, Ky., and has one son, James T.; Charles W.; Harriet, who is matron of a Girls' school, at Honolulu; and Rachel and Elizabeth, who died in childhood.

Miss Portia McCracken was reared and educated in Crawford county. For many years she was a successful teacher, beginning at the age of twenty years, and her pupils may be found among the leading residents of Bucyrus and other parts of the county. Of the majority of these she preserves affectionate recollections and counts them among her warmest friends. Miss McCracken has kept alive her interest in all that goes on in the world and it is difficult to believe, when conversing with her, that she has seen and lived through so much of the developing period of this city.

J. L. HEINLE, whose well improved farm of eighty acres is reputed to be one of the best properties in Holmes township, resides two miles west of Brokensword, O. and is well known all over Crawford county, in which he has spent his life. He was born in Bucyrus township, January 23, 1879, and his father G. W. Heinle, still carries on his farm industries there. The Heinle family is one of the oldest and most substantial in this county.

J. L. Heinle obtained his education in the schools of Bucyrus township. He comes of an agricultural family and naturally became a farmer when the time came for him to make choice of a career. He received excellent training on the old home farm and continued there until April 1, 1909, when he sold his sixty acre farm in Bucyrus township and came to his present farm in Holmes township. His operations are carried on along practical lines, with due regard for improved methods, and the interest he takes in his property is shown by its fine condition, together with that of the valuable stock produced on his farm.

Mr. Heinle was married March 20, 1909, to Miss Rufena Miller, a daughter of Lewis Miller, whose farm lies one mile west of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Heinle. In politics Mr. Heinle is a Democrat. He served as school director in Bucyrus township, being elected to that office when only twenty-one years of age.

CLARK T. LUDWIG, a retired capitalist residing at Bucyrus, O., belongs to an old French Huguenot family that found refuge in the American colonies prior to the War of the Revolution. Record is preserved of two brothers, Captain John and Michael Ludwig, the former of whom saw military service in the French army before he came to America and later became an officer under General Washington. His home was at Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Michael Ludwig, the direct ancestor of Clark T. Ludwig, married in Pennsylvania and died there, being survived by children, among whom was one son, Samuel Ludwig. After the death of Michael Ludwig, his widow married a Mr. Yokum, whose sons became prominent iron men and also leaders in political life.

Samuel Ludwig was born in the vicinity of Germantown, Pa., in 1786 and probably re-

mained there until 1831, when he came to Crawford county, O., making the trip on horseback and carrying in his saddle-bags the sum of \$10,000, for the purchase of land. He acquired 3,000 acres, in different sections. In 1832, having been joined by his family in the meanwhile, he ordered the building of a brick house, on a site near the present limits of Bucyrus, in Whetstone township. The bricks for the same were burned by Daniel Albright and so stanchly was the house constructed that it still is utilized as a dwelling, although undoubtedly it is the oldest brick house in Crawford county. Here Samuel Ludwig passed the remainder of his life until extreme old age, when he went to the home of a daughter, in an adjoining township, where his death occurred in 1876, when he was within one month of ninety years. He married Elizabeth Redky, who was born in Pennsylvania and died on the family homestead east of Bucyrus. For some years her father served as a member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly. She was reared a Quaker but later in life united with the Reform church body. They had eleven children born to them, the last survivor having been the late Mrs. James L. Monnett, who died at Bucyrus, December 29, 1911.

Samuel Ludwig (2), son of Samuel Ludwig, and father of Clark T. Ludwig, was born near Reading, in Berks county, Pa., May 21, 1813, and died September 14, 1893, at the home of his son, Clark T. Ludwig, with whom he had resided for twenty-one years. He was nineteen years of age when he accompanied the other members of his father's family to Ohio and subsequently settled on one of the latter's numerous farms, between Fremont and Tiffin, O. Here he had 480 acres of land. He was prudent and industrious and accumulated what was considered an ample fortune at that day. Eight years later he bought a farm in Sandusky county, but afterward returned to Crawford county and later bought his father-in-law's farm of 180 acres, near Leesville, in Jefferson township. On that property he made many improvements, a notable one being the erection of a commodious barn, the material used being the finest black walnut obtainable at the time. Subsequently he and wife came to Bucyrus, her death taking place in 1877, in the brick house above alluded to. She was

born in Virginia, in 1810 and prior to her marriage was a teacher and was considered a fine singer. She was a very active and interested member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Five children were born to Samuel Ludwig and wife, as follows: a babe that died; Mary Jane, who died in 1856; Clark T.; Eliza, deceased, who was the wife of John P. Monnett; and William Dorsey, who died in Texas, in 1878. He married Belle Caldwell, who survives and resides on South Sandusky street, Bucyrus.

Clark T. Ludwig was born in the Old Indian hut which had been built by Chief George Wip- ingstick, in Seneca county, O., on the land later owned by Mr. Ludwig's grandfather and father, and was young when the family moved to Crawford county. He was educated in the schools at Bucyrus, at Delaware, O., and in Wittenberg college, at Springfield, O. In May, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Co. K, 86th O. Vol. Inf., under Captain Moderwell and Col. Barney Burnes of Mansfield, and was honorably discharged at the termination of his term of enlistment, in 1863. For some time afterward Mr. Ludwig was engaged in teaching school and later became interested in farming and stock raising. In 1870 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was in the real estate business for two years. For five years he was a commercial traveler for the large wholesale house of Burr & Hardwick, New York city. Mr. Ludwig returned to Crawford county in order to look after his aged parents and has resided here ever since. During 1883-4 his handsome brick residence, to which he has given the name of East Lynne, was completed, its situation being in the eastern portion of Bucyrus, with a fine surrounding estate. Its situation is ideal and it is one of the stately homes of the city in all its appointments.

Mr. Ludwig was married near Mansfield, O., to Miss Mary Smith, who was born July 14, 1847, in Columbiana county, O., where she was reared, coming to Crawford county in young womanhood. She is a daughter of William and Eva (Fred) Smith, both of whom were born in Columbiana county, O. William Smith died at Kirksville, Mo., in 1884, when aged sixty-eight years. His widow, who was born January 10, 1824, is a member of the

household of a daughter, Mrs. Martha Newhouse, who lives near Salem, O. George Smith, an uncle of Mrs. Ludwig, was a man of prominence in several of the states of the Union. He served as a member of the Ohio state legislature and afterward moved to Missouri, where he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state and later was appointed a U. S. marshal for the Western division of Missouri, by President Grant.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig, Edward and Edna, the former of whom died at the age of seven years. The latter, who was born in 1878, was educated at Bucyrus and subsequently married Harvey N. Steger, who is a shoe merchant at Cardington, O. Mr. and Mrs. Steger have two children: Mary Isabel and Byron Ludwig.

Mr. Ludwig has been a conscientious member of the Republican party since he became a voter and has consistently advocated its principles and given support to its candidates. On numerous occasions his party has made him its candidate for offices, both state and local, but he failed of election because his party has always been in the minority in this section. He is a member of Keller Post, No. 128, G. A. R., and takes much interest in everything pertaining to this body. Since 1873 he has been a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is one of the elders.

A. E. LOYER, M. D., physician and surgeon at New Washington, O., where he is in the enjoyment of a substantial practice, was born at Oceola, O., December 1, 1872, a son of John and Magdalene (Barth) Loyer.

John Loyer was born at Sulphur Springs, O., and died in 1874, when aged thirty-three years, surviving his wife for but three weeks, her death occurring at the early age of twenty-six years. They had two children but only one survives.

A. E. Loyer was only two years old when he became an orphan. He was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Kibler, farmers, residing one and a half miles west of New Washington, and faithful members of the Lutheran church, to which the parents of the child had also belonged. Mr. and Mrs. Kibler remained on their farm until the fall of 1886, when they moved to New Washington, where Mr. Kib-

ler died at the age of eighty-two years, in August, 1911, having survived his wife since 1897; their burial was in the Lutheran cemetery. They gave to their charge a large measure of care and affection, while they reared him to be useful and self supporting. In 1891 he gratified them by his creditable graduation from the New Washington High school and afterward attended Capital university at Columbus, for one year and the Ohio Medical university in that city for one year. He then spent two years in the Medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the class of 1895. He spent his first professional year at Sulphur Springs, locating at New Washington, March 18, 1896, since when he has been identified with her every public interest.

Dr. Loyer was married to Miss Kathryn M. Aschbacher, who was born at New Washington, May 20, 1874, and after graduating in 1891 for five years had been a public school teacher in the primary department. Dr. and Mrs. Loyer have four children: Freda A., Beatrice M., Geraldine A. and Phineas Judson. Dr. Loyer has been a lifelong Democrat and at times has served in the town council, always with wisdom and honesty. At present he is serving in his second term as a member of the school board. For one year he served as president of the Crawford County Medical society and is identified also with the Ohio State Medical society and the American Medical association. In addition to his large private practice he is surgeon for the Lake Erie and Western Railroad and is examiner for twenty-five life insurance companies. Dr. and Mrs. Loyer are members of the Lutheran church. He is a reader and a student and no subject of scientific investigation has been more closely studied by him than spinal fever, that malignant disease which carried away his young mother and father. He began to read medicine in 1892 under Dr. A. H. Hise, at New Washington, and later spent one year under the supervision of Dr. E. M. Rininger, at Chatfield, O.

WILLIAM A. BLICKE, cashier of the Bucyrus City Bank, a private institution that was established at Bucyrus, December 12, 1881, has been identified with the business ever

since the doors of the bank were opened and his fidelity to the best interests of it have never for one moment been questioned. He is connected also, both officially and otherwise, with other concerns of large importance and may justly be numbered with the most substantial and reliable men of Crawford county. He was born, reared and educated at Bucyrus. His parents, Frank and Theresa (Vollrath) Blicke were born in Germany and came to Bucyrus in youth. The mother of Mr. Blicke died in June, 1904, aged sixty-five years, the father December 26, 1911, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a member of the German Lutheran church.

William A. Blicke was born to work, although not to poverty, and from boyhood had his own problems to solve and his own way to make in life. That this discipline was beneficial and assisted in the formation of a strong and resolute character, no one can dispute, Mr. Blicke least of all. During the past thirty years he has been connected with the Bucyrus City Bank, as indicated above, which was started originally as the Monnett Banking Company, which, in 1892, became known as the Bucyrus City Bank, the original officers having been: E. B. Monnett, president; M. W. Monnett, cashier; George Donnenwirth, vice-president; and W. A. Blicke, assistant cashier. The present officers of the bank are: George Donnenwirth, president; J. H. Robinson, vice-president; Frank P. Donnenwirth, vice-president; W. A. Blicke, cashier; F. E. Donnenwirth, assistant cashier; and C. E. Gebhardt, teller. The board of directors is made up as follows: George Donnenwirth, Frederick Hipp, Frank P. Donnenwirth, J. H. Robinson, J. C. Tobias, Daniel Kalb and W. A. Blicke. Announcement is made by published statement that the assets of this institution are over one million dollars and that the liabilities are secured by the combined wealth of all the stockholders. The condition of this bank on June 7, 1911, show deposits of \$934,029.30 and resources of \$1,103,475.03, the liabilities being the same as the latter. In 1881 its capitalization was \$50,000, which, in 1905, was increased to \$60,000, with a surplus of \$50,000. Prosperity has attended this institution from the beginning and this has not been only on account of the large capital represented but

mainly because of the careful, conservative business methods of its officials. Public confidence was early gained and has ever been maintained. In 1897 the company purchased the present fine bank building and still owns the old home of the bank which it occupied for sixteen years. A large general banking business is carried on with correspondents in the cities of New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo. Mr. Blicke served as assistant cashier until January 1, 1901, since which time he has been cashier.

Mr. Blicke is also secretary and treasurer of the Carroll Foundry and Machine Company, which owns one of the finest plants in the state for manufacturing open hearth steel castings and gray iron castings; is secretary of the Bucyrus Publishing Company, publishers of the Daily Forum and the Semi-Weekly News; is vice-president of the Crestline Publishing Company, publishers of the Crestline Advocate and the Daily Leader at Galion; and is secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Private Bankers Association and secretary and treasurer of Group No. 6, Ohio Bankers Association, including nine counties adjacent to Crawford: Marion, Wyandot, Richland, Erie, Huron, Ashland, Morrow and Knox. In August, 1883, he organized the W. A. Blicke Insurance Agency, handling all lines of insurance and maintains his office in the bank building. In 1906 he disposed of the fire insurance end of the business. For one year Mr. Blicke served as treasurer of the Crawford County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association, and was the first treasurer appointed at the organization of the Y. M. C. A. and held the office for several years. For six years also he was treasurer of the Crawford County Agricultural Society. These numerous offices of trust, held over long periods, testify silently to the confidence felt in Mr. Blicke by his fellow citizens.

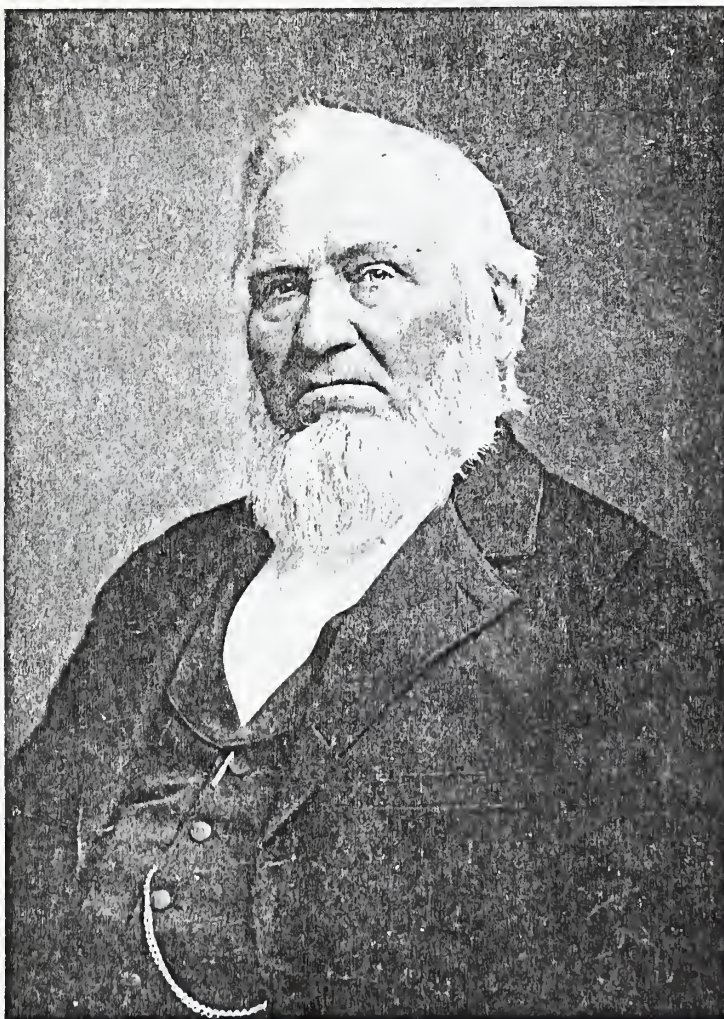
Mr. Blicke was married first, in 1888, to Miss Antonia L. Mader, who was born in 1867 and reared at Bucyrus, where her death occurred May 1, 1891. She was survived by one son, Frederick E., who was born April 26, 1891, and since graduating from the Bucyrus High School, has been a student at the Culver Military Academy and in the department of chemistry, of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Blicke was married

(second) in 1901, to Miss Nellie Hall, who was born and educated at Bucyrus, the only daughter of Joseph E. Hall, formerly postmaster at Bucyrus. To Mr. and Mrs. Blicke one son was born, Julliard Hall. Mrs. Blicke is a member of the Presbyterian church, while Mr. Blicke retains his birthright membership in the Lutheran body. He is a charter member of Bucyrus Lodge of Elks, No. 156, and a veteran of Demas Lodge No. 108, K. of P. In politics he is a Democrat and for twelve years was city clerk of Bucyrus.

HON. FREDERICK HIPPI, formerly probate judge in Crawford county, O., and a highly esteemed resident of Bucyrus, where he now lives retired, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 9, 1822, the second of six children born to his parents, Christian F. and Sabina (Beckbissinger) Hipp. Accompanying them to America in 1833, he was reared on the home farm in Chatfield township, Crawford county, O.

Regarding the success which has attended the life efforts of Frederick Hipp, it may be truthfully said that it has been achieved wholly by himself. When he reached manhood and started out to make his independent way in life it was with empty hands, but the happy result has proved that he possessed also resolution, industry and integrity. His first move was to learn the wagon-making trade, entering a shop at Bucyrus, and when he was master of it he opened a place of his own at Richville, where he also, at a later date, engaged in merchandising. After acquiring a tract of land he became a farmer and continued to follow agricultural pursuits for a number of years and still owns 142 acres of well improved land in Bucyrus township. A Democrat from conviction, he has always worked for party success and on numerous occasions has served in responsible offices in township and county. For twenty years he served as a justice of the peace, for many years was township trustee; he served also at one time as postmaster and in 1881 was elected judge of the Probate Court. Judge Hipp can look back over a long and useful life, from a youth of sturdy and self respecting independence to an honored old age.

Judge Hipp was married to Catherine



HON. FREDERICK HIPPI



Kunzho was born in Germany in 1825, and ten children were born to them, the largumber of whom became well established life and more than half still survive. Judg Hipp and family attend the Lutheran church. He owns considerable real estate in the of Bucyrus and is a director in the Bucy City Bank.

WILLIAM F. SCHIFER, who, in association with his brother, J. George Schifer, managed operates 180 acres of his father's valuable farm of 260 acres, which is situated in Bucy township, Crawford county, O., is an enterprising and successful agriculturist and a respected and reliable young man. He was born August 28, 1885, at Bucyrus, O., and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Leitzky) Schifer.

Frederick Schifer was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and his wife in Holmes township, Crawford county, O. They now live retired at Bucy. The following children were born to them: Emma; William F.; Elsie, who is the wife of Leroy L. Lust and has two children—Anna Lucile and Frederick Jacob; and J. Gege. The youngest son, J. George, was born on the present farm, in Bucyrus township, March 11, 1891, and after his school days were over did clerical work for three years, since which he has been associated with his brother and has given his entire time to farming.

William F. Schifer attended school through boyhood and then began his farm training and has made farming his main business. He and brother divide the responsibility and have gained the reputation of being very competent agriculturists. They raise the usual crops of this section and have some excellent stock but have not yet grown for an outside market. In May, 1910, William F. Schifer was married to Miss Agnes Brose, who is a daughter of David and Esther (Stirn) Brose, well known residents of Crawford county. Mrs. Schifer has two brothers and two sisters—John, Sarah, Cyrus and Naomi. Mr. and Mrs. Schifer have one daughter, Emma Marie. Both Mr. Schifer and brother are Democrats in their political views. The whole family attends the German Lutheran church.

JEAN (JOHN) N. JUILLIARD, deceased. In recalling the venturesome pioneers who left other lands and came early to Ohio and bore an important part in the material development of sections of this great commonwealth, many of those who proved the highest type of citizens came from France. Stark, Crawford and other counties of the state have representatives in the second generation of these pioneers, many of whom lived into extreme old age and died surrounded by comforts won through their earlier industry.

Jean (John) Juilliard was born in 1792, at Mountaehue, France, forty miles distant from Paris. His father was a colonel during the Italian Wars and lost his life while leading a charge over a bridge, his body never being recovered. The son, Jean Nicholas, probably bore his name. He was given a good education in the village schools and by the advice of his wise mother, learned the self-supporting trade of a shoemaker and before emigrating to America he was in the shoe business and was considered a fairly successful business man. In 1836, accompanied by his wife and four children, he set sail from Haver-de-Grace on an English sailing vessel for New York and in the course of some weeks landed safely in the United States. Several sisters of his wife lived in Ohio, one in Stark county and one in Delaware county, and the travelers immediately made their way to Stark county. There Mr. Juilliard purchased a small farm situated ten miles east of Canton. Although never accustomed to such toil, he cleared this property and developed a farm and also, for many years, engaged in work at his trade. He was a kind-hearted, genial man, law-abiding in every particular, and his home was well known to early settlers for its neighborly hospitality. He lived until 1876, being then eighty-four years of age. In his own province in France he had married Anna Berlett, whose ancestry was similar to his own, and she also was permitted a long life, dying in 1874, when aged eighty-two years. They were members and liberal supporters of the Lutheran church after coming to the United States. They never forgot France, a spirit of patriotism ever tingling their thoughts and conversation, but they also loved their adopted country, of which they

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